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SECOND EDITION.

TO MANAGE THE FAIR.

The Control Vested in a Board of Forty-five Directors.

THOSE WHO WERE ELECTED.

Twenty-five Hundred People at the Battery D Meeting.

SOME LIVELY PRELIMINARIES.

Addresses on the Various Measures that Were Proposed.

HOW THE BALLOTING WAS DONE.

The following are the directors of the World's Fair elected at the stockholders' meeting at Battery D yesterday:

Directors.	Votes received.
C. T. Yerkes	488,241
A. Nathan	452,250
J. J. P. Odell	428,143
F. S. Winston	425,909
E. G. Keith	381,095
C. H. Wacker	360,000
E. A. Waller	335,163
J. V. Farwell Jr.	334,534
W. D. Kerfoot	325,139
E. B. Butler	319,445
E. A. Keyes	315,134
Charles H. Schwab	286,204
Otto Young	281,828
E. T. Jeffery	271,470
Andrew McNally	270,692
J. W. Ellsworth	270,695
Joseph Medill	270,133
H. N. Higinbotham	269,740
John R. Walsh	268,498
L. J. Gage	268,027
Samuel W. Allerton	264,509
D. C. Cregier	264,447
Mark L. Crawford	264,333
Thomas B. Bryan	263,383
Ferd W. Peck	262,821
C. L. Hutchinson	262,620
M. A. Ryerson	262,386
H. H. Kohlsaat	262,253
W. E. Strong	261,933
T. J. Lefens	261,385
Cyrus H. McCormick	260,857
E. M. Phelps	260,786
C. C. Wheeler	260,676
Edwin Walker	260,511
Robert Nelson	260,318
J. C. Peasley	259,854
Stuyvesant Fish	259,847
E. F. Lawrence	259,715
A. F. Seeberger	258,757
W. T. Baker	258,565
E. S. Pike	258,522
Owen F. Aldis	258,350
Potter Palmer	258,199
H. M. Kirkman	257,878
W. H. Colvin	256,508

The following were not elected, but received over 50,000 votes each:

L. Z. Leiter	255,824
J. W. Doane	255,547
George R. Davis	254,401
A. Rothschild	225,056
J. F. Tucker	197,093
E. Brand	185,595
W. J. Chalmers	121,914
C. H. Plautz	95,109
A. J. Stone	75,023
P. E. Studebaker	57,946

"The result might have been foreseen," said one of a group of prominent men who lingered around the tellers till the vote was determined after 11 o'clock. "It is too bad that it was not foreseen and provision made for saving George R. Davis, who made such a gallant fight for the Fair in Washington. As it is the West Side is worse off now than it would have been had the regular ticket been voted for. The brewers have their two members—Mr. Lefens, who was on the first ticket, and Mr. Wacker, for whom they plumped their votes. In spite of his withdrawal of the afternoon Mr. Yerkes threw his immense vote to the election of himself and Mr. Winston Jr., his attorney. Mr. Kerfoot was elected as the representative of the Real Estate Board, and Mr. Farwell of the dry goods merchants. E. G. Keith's election was a foregone conclusion, the amount of stock necessary to elect him having been secured as long ago as Wednesday afternoon. E. B. Butler is a member of the firm of Butler Bros. J. J. P. Odell is Vice-President of the Union National Bank."

IT WAS A REMARKABLE MEETING.

The Details of the Organization and the Balloting.

Of all the picturesque meetings ever held anywhere, that of the World's Fair stockholders at Battery D yesterday was the most so. It was amazing to see Carter Harrison pawing around in metaphors and parlimentary rules. It was bewildering to behold Victor F. Lawson shaking his plug hat at Mr. Harrison and hurling grim invective across the room. It was overpowering to hear Redacteur Washington Hesing shooting off fifty-pounders and small arms of oratory, pausing in the burning heart of his eloquence to sass a man with a flannel shirt who had requested the redacteur to sit down. And, how, like a peaceful Turner sunset it was when Thomas B. Bryan appeared on the platform and stilled the storm with a gentle word, leaving Mr. Harrison and Redacteur Hesing to float out on a raft, so to speak, by the Michigan avenue exit.

Among the many prominent business-men in the crowd were:

C. T. Yerkes,	David K. Hill,	E. G. Keith,
T. W. Harvey,	Henry Beidler,	G. Schneider,
C. H. Schwab,	S. A. Kean,	C. R. Cummings,
W. C. Goudy,	H. Greenebaum,	Andrew McNally,
Wash. Hesing,	H. Schaffner,	R. C. Crane,
J. C. Barker,	C. L. Niehoff,	J. J. Egan,
Frank Blair,	E. S. Dreyer,	B. F. Jacobs,
Col. P. B. Perce,	W. C. D. Grannis,	W. A. Merigold,
A. J. Stone,	Henry Field,	P. O. Stensland,
D. H. Hammer,	Douglas Hoyt,	H. F. Eames,
Chs. Henrotin,	John V. Clarke,	R. C. Givens,
Robt. Lindblom,	C. K. G. Billings,	B. R. De Young,
S. E. Gross,	John J. Mitchell,	N. T. Gassette,
Wm. Dickerson,	J. W. Doane,	L. E. Ingalls,
Wm. Thomason,	C. B. Blair,	Bryan Lathrop,
J. G. Davids,	J. S. Woodward,	E. W. Gillette,
E. L. Crawford,	Thos. B. Bryan,	John Laurie,
E. F. C. Voecke,	L. J. George,	R. A. Waller,
J. A. Edwards,	C. H. McCormick,	Dr. St. John,
George S. Willits,	A. F. Seeberger,	H. J. Willing,
J. W. Burke,	Edwin Walker,	Potter Palmer,
J. W. Underwood,	John R. Walsh,	J. Knight,
J. S. Hart,	Otto Young,	Geo. C. Walker,
E. T. Jeffery,	F. S. Winston,	C. W. Fullerton,
C. C. Wheeler,	H. M. Kinsley,	H. Henderson,
E. P. Warner,	J. W. Scott,	A. F. Doremus,
J. C. Thomasson,	J. Irving Pearce,	Arthur Dixon.

MR. HARRISON DISPLEASED.

Any man who knows anything about a storm would have guessed there was one brooding as early as 9:30 o'clock. The first thing Carter H. Harrison saw when he came down-stairs after showing his credentials was the ticket of forty names headed by Owen F. Aldis and flanked by Otto Young, which had been prepared by some of the biggest stockholders. Mr. Harrison read the list and saw not the name of Carter H. Harrison. When he reached Mr. Young's name the storm began.

Charles T. Yerkes was just coming down the hallway like a grip car emerging from the tunnel, with $150,000 worth of stock in his overcoat pocket. Mr. Harrison showed the ticket to Mr. Yerkes. The storm increased in violence. Redacteur Hesing appeared at this moment. When he read the ticket, long jagged streaks of lightning stabbed the clouds and the thunder boomed.

"It is an insult to the West Side," roared Mr. Harrison.

"It is a bigoted stab at the German population," shouted Redacteur Hesing.

"It is a scheme of the South Side Street railway company," cried Mr. Yerkes.

And soon the West-Siders and the Germans and Mr. Yerkes assembled a meeting of 1,500 yelling men demanding concerted action that would wipe out the offensive ticket.

Mr. Harrison reluctantly consented to make a speech. He said he objected to star-chamber proceedings. He wanted to see Germans and West-Siders and Carter Harrison on the Board of Directors. The crowd around him cheered, the storm roared.

At 11:30 o'clock Mayor Cregier called the meeting to order with the arm of a chair, which made a noise like a gas-pipe bomb.

There were at least 2,500 people in the hall at this hour. The solid men who had built up the ticket gathered in a knot at the Mayor's right around their leaders, Victor F. Lawson, Otto Young, Edwin Walker, Lyman J. Gage, T. B. Bryan, Samuel W. Allerton, and some others. The opposition massed itself across the room, where gleamed Mr. Harrison's red necktie. A man with a pink beard and a fur collar sat between the factions and with generous indiscrimination roared "Hear!" after every speech.

THE STORM BREAKS.

Mr. Cregier was elected Chairman and Mr. Scott Secretary. Mr. Cregier, who knew what was coming, tried to break the force of the hurricane by praising the ticket. His words were still warm when Mr. Harrison stalked out of his group, dragging a chair behind him. He shucked his long English top coat, mounted the chair, and plunged into a fiery speech, shaking his fist at the rafters, roaring out invective and entreaty, until Victor F. Lawson arose and in a cold voice called Mr. Harrison to order.

Mr. Harrison replied with deep hauteur: "The gentleman on this chair knows more about parliamentary law than the editor of the *Daily News*."

This was considered quite a stinging bit of repartee by Mr. Harrison's supporters, who laughed long and merrily. Mr. Harrison talked quite a while after that, finally entering a motion to make the number of directors seventy-five.

Mr. Lawson stood on a chair, and in the same cold tone moved as a substitute that the number be forty-five.

This brought out Redacteur Hesing. The redacteur had been boiling over with gems of thought. After a motion had been made to lay Mr. Lawson's substitute on the table he tossed out a few of the gems. He charged that the ticket was evolved in the interest of a combination of the First National Bank and the South Side Street railway. This statement was followed by hisses from the millionaires' corner and loud cries of "Hike ya" from the point in which Mr. Harrison sat with his guard.

The more the redacteur talked the angrier he became. He charged fraud, bigotry, narrowness, and many other things. He demanded representation for the Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and the West Side. When he sat down everybody was cheering or hissing, while half the crowd was on its feet.

MOTION FOR A STOCK BALLOT.

The Mayor called for a vote on Mr. Hesing's motion. The ayes roared, the noes roared. The Mayor was in doubt.

"Give us a stock ballot!" shouted the group around Mr. Lawson.

"No, no; let everybody vote!" came from the other side.

The Mayor ruled that a stock ballot should decide.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair!" shouted Mr. Hesing.

Twenty-five hundred men in the hall engaged in a parliamentary dispute. A hundred men wanted to make long speeches. A colored gentleman by the name of Thompson started on an oration, in which he denounced race prejudice. Just as the meeting supposed he was going to say something thoughtful he cried: "The success of this enterprise is at stake. I will take my seat and hold you responsible," and sat down.

Both sides quoted parliamentary law. Mr. Harrison appealed to Mr. Lawson to withdraw the substitute. Mr. Lawson coldly rebuffed Mr. Harrison. Meantime Redacteur Hesing was up again with another speech. A voice interrupted him:

"Aw, sit down or you'll be put out."

"Who'll put me out? You won't!" shouted Redacteur Hesing, shaking his fist at the voice. The roar of the factions drowned the rest of the passage. Mr. Lawson secured silence to begin: "I am not a parliamentarian. I yield the palm to the gentleman who has been to Congress (pointing to Mr. Harrison), and to the gentleman who wants to go to Congress" (shaking his fist at Mr. Hesing).

"Save that for your editorial, young man," retorted Mr. Harrison.

The chair tried to get order and three or four hundred gentlemen tried to help him, with the natural result.

Otto Young cried: "I think a man who subscribed $100,000 ought to be entitled to better representation than a man who subscribed $10."

"He ought not!" yelled a young fellow across the hall.

HARMONY PREVAILS.

Mr. Cregier tried to soothe the elements by advising the withdrawal of one or all of the motions, but the movers were firm. Mr. Harrison stuck to his proposition, Mr. Lawson insisted on a stock ballot, each share voting, while Redacteur Hesing held to his appeal. The Mayor decided that this must also be decided by stock ballot if a stock ballot were called for. Redacteur Hesing likewise appealed from this decision.

How long the storm would have raged had not T. B. Bryan stepped in at this moment is beyond the say of man, for the Mayor's appeal was lost on the crowd. But Mr. Bryan had a barrel of oil with him. His first act was to polish off Mr. Harrison in the most artistic style. Then he set to work to calm things. He made an eloquent appeal for harmony. He told the shareholders that the world was looking at them, and asked them for the sake of their good name to cease their quarreling. When he sat down the rafters vibrated with cheers and shouts of "Harmony."

In a storm of cheers and hisses Redacteur Hesing withdrew his motions, with a parting shot at the millionaires. Mr. Lawson's substitute was put to a vote, and the tellers, by wonderfully quick work, were able to send in the result in a few minutes. Mr. Scott read it. Total number of shares voted, 300,789. For seventy-five directors, 54,345; for forty-five directors, 246,444; majority for forty-five directors, 192,099 shares.

When the vote was announced A. J. Stone tried to revive the storm by moving the appointment of a committee to make nominations and report at another meeting. But this motion was overwhelmingly defeated. The storm was over. The wind had subsided. The sky was clear and the meeting slipped peacefully to an end. Every one who had a friend handed his name up to the Mayor through ex-Base-ball Manager Jim Hart, and the balloting began.

"The blandest peace," said Mr. Bryan, "follows the blast."

THE GATHERING CALLED TO ORDER.

Introductory Remarks by Mayor Cregier—Explanation Presented by Mr. Hatch.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Cregier. On motion of J. W. Scott the Mayor Cregier was elected Permanent Chairman by a unanimous vote. Mr. Cregier said, on assuming his duty:

You are to elect a number of directors for the next year, at least, in accordance with the requirements of the statute bearing upon the formation of corporations. There have been a number of gentlemen convened, called the Executive Committee, who for many months have been engaged in the work of securing the World's Exposition for Chicago. This city has taken as lively an interest in this grand enterprise as any people on earth could have taken. I know that they appreciate the confidence reposed in them by the shareholders of this mighty corporation, which is without parallel in the history of the world. This meeting represents a larger number of shareholders than any other corporation. The principal question that will come before you today will be the election of a number of directors, you having first declared how many directors you will have. I would like to say something about this ticket which has been presented to you. Presuming upon the confidence reposed in the forty gentlemen who have devoted the last six or eight months to this work, they have got together and anticipated this great meeting and the question of proceeding without clash and trouble. They have selected a number of men and recommended them to you for directors. They have done this in no sense as a star-chamber proceeding; they have done it openly and as a measure of convenience to you. They have selected these names with the utmost care and diligence. That ticket is presented to you with no intention of denying or seeking to deny to you the right to vote for whom you please, whether his name be on that ticket or not.

Robert Lindblom nominated J. W. Scott for Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Scott was elected unanimously. A. T. Hatch explained to the meeting the form of procedure required by the statute for the election of directors and introduced the following to regulate the method of transacting business:

Resolved, That the Commissioners licensed by the Secretary of State to organize the World's Exposition of 1892 be hereby appointed tellers and inspectors of election, to receive and count the votes which may be cast at this meeting, with power to call such other persons to their assistance as they may need, and that they be empowered to announce the results through the public press.

The resolution was passed. Mr. Hatch explained that it would first be necessary to decide on the number of directors to be elected. His instructions as to the manner of voting were identical with those published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

PLEA FOR LARGER REPRESENTATION.

Carter Harrison Makes a Speech, Being Followed by Mr. Hesing.

Mr. Hatch had scarcely got through when Carter H. Harrison called for the floor, saying he intended to make a motion. Said he:

I find that this committee on preliminary organization has selected a list of names for directors of the World's Fair. In looking over the list I find that there is a part of this city in which there are a great many people, small potatoes in the hill but forming the majority of Chicago, that have been entirely ignored. They got but one man for director and that was a man who could not be left out, George R. Davis, for he did noble work. My motion is that the number of directors be at least seventy-five, so that the poor man living in the Far West can know that he will vote for sombody that will represent his own little ticket.

The motion was seconded by Washington Hesing. Mr. Harrison went on:

Now, I want the World's Fair to be a great success. I want the people to feel that they are represented by their little $10 tickets and that it is not simply millions that are represented. I believe that the success of the building of this Fair will depend on the millions, but the success of its carrying out will depend on the masses. I don't want to cut out one single name on this ticket. You have acted wisely in getting good names. I simply want more added to it to satisfy sections of the city that have been forgotten by the proxies who made up this ticket.

After Mr. Harrison had taken his seat Mr. Hesing took the floor. He said:

When you look at the books of this corporation you will find that 2,556 persons have subscribed for $1,500,000 worth of stock, out that 28,000 have subscribed $100,000. Now, gentlemen, you who have made this star chamber arrangement, are you going to say to this majority of stockholders that the stock represented and not the stockholders shall vote for these forty names? This is to be a great World's Fair. It must be representative, it must be cosmopolitan, it must represent the different sections of the city and the different nationalities, and the views of the many heterogeneous elements that have made this mighty, glorious Garden City.

This list of forty names is not representative of the many interests of this city, and we intend to oppose any bulldozing, or any threatening, or any cramming down our throats of any forty names. Who ever heard of these forty names until we came here today and found them upon this ticket? Why did not this committee announce through the press who was to constitute this board? Without being personal, I state openly that this is the arrangement of the South Side railroad company and the First National Bank. [Hisses.] On your ticket you have four on the West Side. The West Side alone has nearly three-fifths of the population of Chicago.

Now, then, looking at the question of nationalities, you have upon this list two Germans, not one single representative of the Polish or Bohemian population or the great Scandinavian element, not one representative of all the many different elements that have made this city what it is. When you come to count the half-dollars that will be taken in at the Exposition, where are they going to come from? From Calumet or Prairie avenue, from Washington boulevard, or the North-Shore drive? Not a bit of it. Go to Milwaukee avenue; go to Archer avenue and Blue Island avenue; go to the bone and sinew of this city and that is where you will get the majority of the half-dollars. We have today 400,000 Germans in this city, nearly 200,000 Irishmen. There is not one single Irishman on this list except John R. Walsh. We have 100,000 Bohemians, 129,000 Scandinavians, and over 100,000 French, Greeks, Hollanders, and others.

How are the great industries of this city represented on this board? Where are the great industries of this city, with the exception of a few large monopolies, but in the hands of these people? Of the 1,200,000 population there are 800,000 not of American birth. In other works, it has been the glory of this city that it is cosmopolitan, and now you say, "Get thee hence; you have subscribed your money, but we don't want you to have any part in the management of it."

In behalf of more than one-half of the population of this city, in behalf of the millions that are to come here, I beg you not to attempt to force down our throats these forty men. I heartily second the motion of Mr. Harrison, for I am opposed now and for all time to any of the star-chamber arrangements that have been taken to place this great enterprise in the hands of a few narrow-minded surface persons whom I believe——

Mr. Hesing was cut short by the tumult that broke in on his remarks, a storm of hisses nearly drowning all other demonstrations.

ARGUING ON THE MANNER OF VOTING.

Discussion Over the Question of Stock or Stockholders—The Decision.

Victor F. Lawson moved as a substitute to Mr. Harrison's motion that the Board of Directors of the corporation be forty-five. The motion was seconded, but immediately a motion was made in the rear part of the hall that the substitute be laid on the table. The Chairman put the motion to lay on the table to a viva voce vote. The ayes and noes appeared to be about even in strength, and a ballot was called for. The Chairman asked if a decision by rising would not be satisfactory, but a ballot was insisted on.

Mr. Harrison made another appeal, directing it to the holders of large blocks of stock or proxies. He asked it, he said, in the interest of peace, harmony, and success. The ticket put forward was a good one, but he did not believe it would bring harmony. Let the directory be increased. The work would have to be done by committees, probably fifteen or twenty of them, and seventy-five directors would not be too many. He appealed to Mr. Lawson personally, "in the interests of the mighty masses who could not attend this meeting," to withdraw his substitute and not cause the man who held $100,000 worth of shares to vote down 100 men who held only $1,000.

C. S. Halberd moved that the meeting adjourn to next Thursday morning.

"They have got the ballots, they will vote you down, its no use," cried Carter Harrison.

It was claimed that the question did not require a vote by ballot according to the number of shares held by each stockholder. Mayor Cregier, however, held that a ballot must be taken if it were called for. There was considerable discussion over this point. The Mayor admitted that there was no law to regulate the matter.

"Then the Chairman of this meeting should be a law," said Mr. Harrison.

"Your advice is good," replied the Mayor, "we will proceed to ballot."

"Do I understand that the Chairman holds that the question now before the house requires that not the stockholders but the stock is to vote?" asked Mr. Harrison. The Chairman, replying in the affirmative, Mr. Harrison cried, "I appeal from the decision of the Chair!" He insisted that the individual stockholder and not the stock they represented should decide all preliminary questions. He repeated the expressions of "star chamber," and became greatly excited. "If this is one of the spokes in this great wheel of infamy that is attempted to be crowded down our throats I am prepared to fight it," he shouted. There was a storm of hisses.

Otto Young tried to quiet matters. It was a meeting of business-men, he said, and they had no time to fool away on dilatory motions. He wanted to get through with the business. He believed the decision of the Chair was right, but it would be a simpler way to settle the question of forty-five or seventy-five directors by one ballot. He suggested that all other motions be withdrawn and a ballot taken on the number of directors to be selected.

William Vocke made an appeal in behalf of a larger Board of Directors. Said he:

We are all citizens of Chicago, citizens of one common country, and I do not care whether you come from Ireland, Scandinavia, Germany, or New England; every one is interested in the success of this noble enterprise. We have had a full discussion of this matter. I believe it is only fair that we express ourselves fully in order to secure harmony. I have not a single word of reproach to utter against any one of the gentlemen on that ticket. I am satisfied that every one of them will do honor to the position. I am satisfied that these gentlemen have devoted a great deal of time to the enterprise. But I believe that it is not improperly charged that by an oversight a number of industries in this city are not fairly represented. I now urge all who have insisted on the directors being limited to forty-five, that we can easily settle this matter by revising the list, not with a view to removing any one from the ticket, but to add to it. There is no doubt that the chief labor will devolve on a few men, but in the selection of those few men let us act with caution and enlarged this board. It is easy to remove all opposition that has appeared here and to establish harmony throughout the city. Then let us all put our shoulders to the wheel in order to achieve what we want, and that the public may see a Fair greater than any ever held in the world. It is evident that if on this motion the stock represented and not the individual stockholders shall vote it actually denies the motion before the house. Let us adjourn for a little while. Let us revise the list and establish harmony.

THE ADDRESS OF THOMAS B. BRYAN.

Spirit That Should Prevail to Make the Fair a Success.

Mr. Lawson repeated Mr. Young's suggestion to have one ballot taken to settle the matter in a business-like way and decide on the number of directors. At this point a colored man in the audience got up and said:

In all this talk I have heard every race mentioned but the negro. Now it don't behoove you, gentlemen of intelligence, to come here and quarrel in this way. Let us get down to business. Let us be with the people, not the Germans, the Irish, or the negroes, but the American people. [Applause.] I believe that you have the enterprise of this entire body at stake. Now (addressing the Chairman personally) I will take my seat and hold you responsible for your action.

The Mayor, in support of his position, said that one of the proxies for the workingmen had come to him and asked him whether he was going to be their proxy in fact or could only vote as an individual representing himself and leaving the great body of the workingmen at home and without a voice. On that, Mayor Cregier said, he based his decision.

The Chairman was about to put the motion to a vote when Thomas B. Bryan was called for. He said:

I feel sometimes like the old pastor who, just at the end of a long discussion, raises his hand and repeats the words of Grant: "Let us have peace." Here Chicago has been battling as never any city battled on the face of the globe to accomplish what would redound to her everlasting credit. Wherever we have gone we have pointed to the workingman as sustaining our application for this Fair and prided ourselves that twenty odd thousand of those workingmen had joined with the rich men, hand in hand and heart in heart, to accomplish what would redound to their credit and their children's credit and the honor of the country. It was unanimity, it was the fact that we were all of one mind and one heart that gave us success.

Now, just on the eve of victory—and remember, gentlemen, that the Senate of the United States has yet to pass upon our credentials and our right to this Fair—we have come together—how? We have come together as stockholders, not as Chicago citizens irrespective of stock. We have come here as stockholders to determine what these stockholders think is best to promote this great enterprise. I know of gentlemen who have thousands of proxies of workingmen in their hands, and some gentlemen who subscribed a great deal more than I, according to their means. One gentleman will rise and say: "I am an American citizen, and I have as much right to decide on the affairs of this Exposition as have a thousand of my fellow-Americans, also laboring men." And those thousand votes are to be silenced and a padlock put upon their proxy. Why? Because some one man shall rise in this seat and say: "My vote shall count and those thousand votes shall not count!" Is that reason?

MUST BE UNITED.

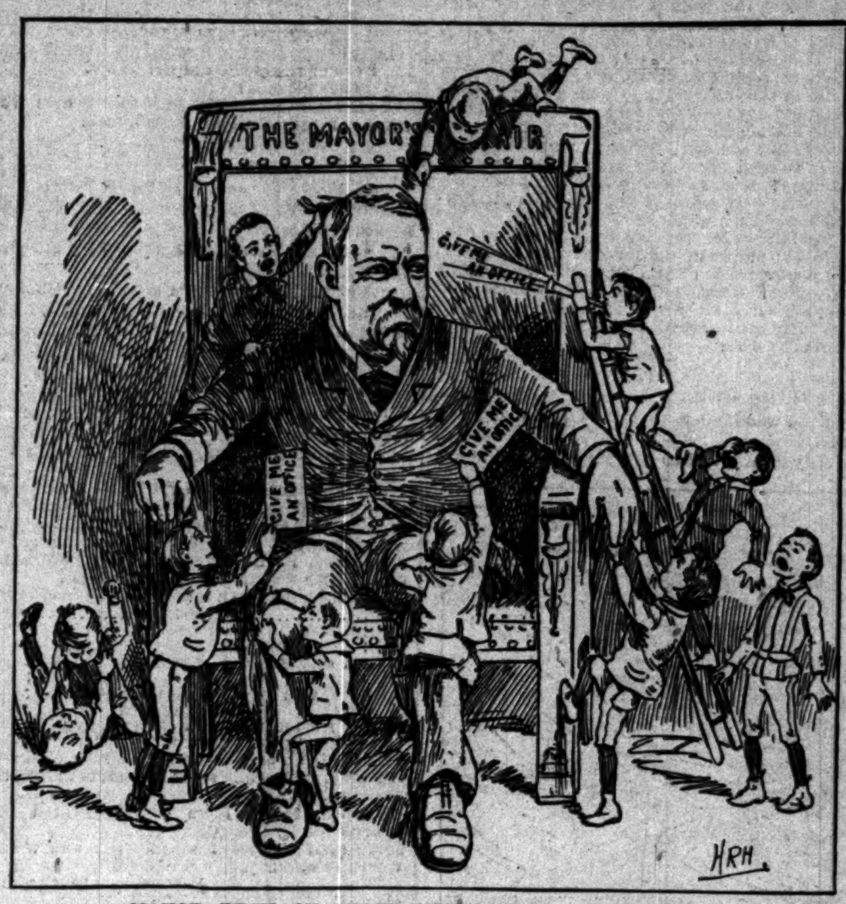
Let me tell you, the workingmen of Chicago are in my heart. I am not a demagogue; I am not a politician; I want no office and would have none. I have worked for them for eight months at great personal sacrifice. I tell them they want to keep up this unity and sympathy. They want to get this Fair here for their own benefit. It will spread labor, it will increase wages, it will advance your interests. But you cannot get the men that have put up the money to say that they shall not have the control of that money. You would not do it yourselves. There is not a man here who builds his little house who would spend his thousand dollars on it and permit some one else to come in and manage his affairs. Now you must be reasonable. And if these men have put up these hundreds of thousands of dollars to bring this Fair to our city you must trust them to determine how that money shall be spent. They must have the control of that money or they would not have put it in. [Applause.]

Mr. Harrison asked of the speaker: "If there are seventy-five men will not forty-five be a controlling majority, and will not these gentlemen that have put in the money vote always by the proxies?"

Mr. Bryan said he had been in favor of a large Board of Directors, adding: "The men who put up the money differed from me, and I followed the rule that prevails in America, to bow to the majority and not make trouble." This reply was received with applause and cheers. "I am in favor of the majority ruling," returned Mr. Harrison, "and I want harmony."

"I perceive it. I have seen it all through this meeting," was Mr. Bryan's sarcastic reply. Continuing, he said:

Gentlemen, you cannot get any railroad company in the world to build a railroad and permit the stockholders that have subscribed largely to it to suffer the election of a large number of directors representing not the moneyed interests, but pittances. It is an impossibility. All this dilatory process is wrong. We have before us the representatives of other cities. They are telegraphing that the words that came out of my mouth in Washington in your favor were not true; that there is an absence of that unanimity that we so pride ourselves on. Let me ask you as your friend to let that thing stop right here. Let every workingman that has subscibed be represented here. That is right, honest, and fair. Do not try to take away from those who are richer than you or I the same right. Let there be fair play, and fair play requires that in all matters the same rights should be extended to all. I take issue with those who said that in these preliminary matters the individual stockholders and not the shares of stock should vote. It is but fair that every one be permitted to express his voice in proportion to his subscription.



MAYOR PECK OF MILWAUKEE AND HIS BAD BOYS.

MEN NOMINATED FOR DIRECTORS.

List of Names from Which the Board Will Be Chosen.

A vote was then taken upon the question of the number of directors. The motion to lay Mr. Lawson's substitute on the table was withdrawn, with the declaration that the mover did so in order to have harmony, but did not think that it was right. Mr. Harrison had a talk with Mr. Hesing, and they announced that they would withdraw their appeals, being actuated by a desire for harmony. It was decided by a viva voce vote to take a ballot on the number of directors to be elected. While the balloting was going on a recess was taken. When the meeting convened again the vote was announced, as follows:

Total number of shares voted	300,789
Number voting for seventy-five directors	54,345
Number voting for forty-five directors	246,444
Majority in favor of forty-five directors	192,099

After the announcement of the vote A. J. Stone, "in the interest of harmony," moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and hereby are directed to have ballots printed containing the names of at least 150 stockholders from which there may be selected a board of directors; that said ballot and the names thereon be published in the daily papers, and a sufficient supply thereof be furnished for voting purposes; that when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet at the same place Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 a.m., and that the ballot for directors be had on that day at this place between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Mr. Hatch contended that this resolution was not in order, inasmuch as there was no Executive Committee of the corporation to do the work described. Mr. Stone thereupon amended his resolution so as to give the work to a committee of twenty-five stockholders to be then and there appointed by the chair. This motion created some discussion as to whether it was in order. Mr. Lawson moved as a substitute that they proceed to ballot for forty-five directors.

The obstructionists, headed by L. W. Perce, favored Mr. Stone's resolution. J. J. Linehan, one of the workingmen's proxy-holders, in opposing the resolution said that he had to lose his wages while he was attending that meeting. He was doing this to accommodate other workingmen who could not afford to be present. He was not a millionaire and if an adjournment was taken could not be present again. He insisted upon a vote being taken at once, as any other course would amount to a refusal to recognize the "$10 men."

It was decided by a viva voce vote to proceed with the ballotting for directors. Nominations were made by handing the names to the Secretary. While the ballotting was proceeding Mr. Bryan appealed to the West Side men to take advantage of the opportunity offered and cumulate their votes on some man whom they wanted to represent their section. Mr. Stone said: "What is the use? We know we will not be recognized."

"You will be recognized," replied Mr. Bryan. "This list that has been recommended contains forty names. You are to elect forty-five directors. So you have five blanks to fill with your men."

When the nominations had been closed the Secretary read off the list. It contained the ticket recommended by the Executive Committee, as follows:

Owen F. Aldis,	C. L. Hutchinson,	J. C. Peasley,
S. W. Allerton,	E. T. Jeffery,	Ferd W. Peck,
W. T. Baker,	R. A. Keyes,	E. M. Phelps,
T. B. Bryan,	M. M. Kirkman,	E. S. Pike,
M. L. Crawford,	H. H. Kohlsaat,	M. A. Ryerson,
W. H. Colvin,	E. F. Lawrence,	C. H. Schwab,
D. C. Cregier,	T. J. Lefens,	A. F. Seeberger,
G. R. Davis,	L. Z. Leiter,	W. E. Strong,
John De Koven,	C. H. McCormick,	R. A. Waller,
J. W. Doane,	Andrew McNally,	Edwin Walker,
J. W. Ellsworth,	Joseph Medill,	John R. Walsh,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Robert Nelson,	C. C. Wheeler,
L. J. Gage,	Potter Palmer,	Otto Young.
H. N. Higinb'th'm,		

In addition to the caucus ticket the following names were handed in:

B. R. De Young, J. V. Monteyka, Walter H. Krouskup, M. B. Madden, John J. P. Odell, Charles Henrotin, T. J. Morgan, C. K. J. Billings, John Albert O'Connor, J. P. Mallette, William E. Mason, H. A. Rust, Henry Chauney, E. F. Cragin, Maj. Allerd, J. R. Lombard, Solomon Thatcher Jr., D. R. Cameron, O. S. A. Sprague, Carlisle Mason, Charles B. Farwell, Victor F. Lawson, C. H. Wadser, E. G. Uihlein, F. R. Otis, E. B. Jennings, A. M. Rothschild, Byron L. Smith, F. B. Rockwood, Washington Hesing, J. W. Edenborg, H. B. Fose, John A. Roche, J. W. Wanzer, J. J. Linehan, Capt. J. T. Ford, T. Burnham, C. D. Wheeler, Adolph Mason, W. D. Kerfoot Jr., Irus Coy, R. Straham, A. P. W. Skinner, E. Butler, J. H. Bradley, Thomas Finn, J. Smyth, Oliver D. Grover, George Sherwood, Joseph Downey, Albert E. Ebert, Charles Wacker, Charles Sundell, W. S. Hinckley, P. D. Armour, C. W. Dyniewicz, Anson Backus, T. W. Harvey, C. T. Yerkes, John Berry, W. Nelson, U. S. T. Gunderson, Marshall Field, W. J. Onahan, E. G. Keith, J. V. Farwell Jr., W. J. Chalmers, Carter H. Harrison, A. J. Stone, Robert Lindblom, Benjamin Billings, Arthur Allen, Walter C. Newberry, E. B. Butler, P. E. Studebaker, Jacob Beidley, S. E. Gross, J. S. Shortall, Louis Teller, J. J. Barron, John Spry, H. E. Staren, William Boldenweck, T. D. Randall, Frank Brown, H. C. Mitchell, T. D. Lawther, Warren F. Leland, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Thomas Brenan, C. Herman Plautz, Washington Porter, Randolph Brandt, Joseph Thurcer, J. A. Rode, Peter Svanoe, E. A. Cummings, D. K. Hill, Charles Kozminski, H. R. Clissold, W. C. Seipp, J. T. Jenifer, F. P. Dunne, J. M. Larry, W. O. Budd, John Spray, John Riordan, Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander E. Johnson, Judge Waite, Charles E. Fargo, J. F. Tucker.

A number of those nominated declined to run, among them being Messrs. Yerkes, Cragin, De Koven, Henrotin, Hesing, Leland, Thatcher, and Linehan.

While the balloting was going on Mayor Cregier suggested that it would be a good idea to dispatch some notice to the authorities at Washington informing them of the organization of the corporation, with a view of inducing the Senate to take speedy action on the final measures required to give Chicago the sanction of the Government for the Exposition. On motion the Chairman, together with Messrs. Scott and Bryan, drafted a resolution which was ordered sent by wire to Washington. The following is the text:

Resolved, That this mass-meeting representing the great majority of shareholders in the World's Exposition of 1892 and representing also the larger body of citizens of Chicago, hereby approve and confirm all pledges heretofore made on our behalf by our representatives in Congress. We earnestly appeal to the United States Senate for a speedy and favorable consideration of the House bill on the World's Columbian Exposition in order that our people may expedite the needed preparations for the stupendous undertaking to be confided to us.

J. D. Davis moved that the Chairman's gavel, which was an arm of a chair, be handed to the proper person to take its place among the curiosities of the World's Fair in 1893.

A vote of thanks was given to the Executive Committee which had so ably conducted the work that brought the World's Fair to Chicago. The meeting adjourned with the understanding that the Chairman should call it together again if the ballot should have failed to elect a Board of Directors. The result of the ballot was left to be announced through the press as soon as the votes might be counted.

OPINIONS AS TO THE PROPER SITE.

Talks with Men Who Were at the Meeting—The Jenison Scheme.

The following expressions as to the best site for the Fair and the practicability of the Jenison scheme were obtained at the meeting:

Lyman J. Gage—Unless there should arise insurmountable difficulties that I cannot at present foresee I shall be in favor of the Lake-Front. As to the Jenison plan, from a casual glance I hardly regard it as feasible.

Thomas B. Bryan—I am favorably inclined towards the Lake-Front for many reasons. The Jenison plan for a building requires study, and I have not looked into it.

C. H. Schwab—The Lake Front has certain advantages over other proposed sites. I have not given any attention to the Jenison plan.

Otto Young—Whichever site presents the best and most accessible features will have my support. At present my mind is entirely free on that point and I shall wait until the board of directors meets before making any choice. Of the Jenison plan my impression is that we can not afford to go into any experiment in such a matter. If it should be a failure we would be involved in great trouble.

John R. Walsh—I am emphatically in favor of the Lake-Front. I think the Jenison plan chimerical.

H. N. Higinbotham—The Lake-Front is my preference, but other sites have their advantages. The Jenison plan is not worthy a thought. It would cost more than we can afford and get us into trouble on that score. There is no precedent to go by in erecting such a building, and we have no time for experimenting. Then there is no chance for a permanent building, which we must have.

Mayor Cregier—I think the Lake-Front the place for the World's Fair. For these reasons: It is neutral ground and the whole city can reach it with equal facility. Then its financial advantages are great. People can go and come without inconvenience. Placed on the Lake-Front the people would visit the Exposition five or six times where they would not go more than twice if it were located five or six miles away. There may be some legal difficulties in the way of putting the Fair there, but it is by long odds the best place. At least 220 acres can be obtained there, ample space for the principal buildings. I don't think the stock and agricultural portion of the Fair should be put on the Lake Front. People will not want the bellowing of a bull to interfere with their study of a fine painting or piece of artistic manufacture.

A. F. Seeberger—I favor Mr. Jenison's plan if it be feasible and I do not see why it is not. It would be a great feature. In regard to site I think it should be as near the heart of the city as possible. There will be more money in it under those circumstances.

Edwin Walker—If Mr. Jenison's scheme be feasible I think it a good one. It would be a great feature and one that would attract attention. I don't care to express an opinion on the site question.

HISCOCK NOT YET SATISFIED.

He Insists on Further Guarantees of the Soundness of Chicago's Subscription.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The Government has not put much hay in Chicago's rack for the World's Fair, but New York is still acting the dog in the manger. At the meeting of the Quadri-Centennial Committee today Senator Hiscock repeated the tactics of the New York Representatives in the House. He tried to attack the soundness of Chicago's financial guarantee. So a sub-committee had to be appointed to scrutinize further the subscriptions. The committee met with thirteen of the fifteen members present. These were Senators Hiscock, Sherman, Hawley, Cameron, Wilson of Iowa, Ingalls, Farwell, Gray, Daniel, Colquitt, Kenna, West, and Eustis. The absentees were Stanford of California and Ransom of North Carolina.

The House bill was read by sections and the Daniel amendment for the Washington New York side show was also heard by the committee. There was no criticism of moment on the main features of the bill. The discussion turned almost entirely on the financial responsibility of Chicago. Chairman Hiscock said it would be well for the members of the committee to be heard in turn before any action was taken on the bill. For himself he did not feel satisfied with the financial proposition. It was not, in his opinion, explicit enough on this point, and there should be some authoritative statement. There were many Senators opposed to holding the Fair, and unless the committee could show that Chicago had really put up the necessary money he feared that the bill would be sharply attacked in the Senate. Senator Farwell interrupted at this point to say that the Chairman had been seen by Mr. Lyman J. Gage and other members of the committee which was here a few weeks ago, and they had laid before him the fullest evidence of the financial soundness of the Chicago guarantee. Senator Hiscock coolly replied: "O,

[Continued on third page.]

MOINGONA'S HEROINE

A "Tribune" Reporter's Visit to Miss Kate Shelley.

HER RARE DEED OF BRAVERY.

How She Saved the Lives of Many People.

PALTRY RECOGNITION OF THE ACT

One Hundred Dollars, a Medal, and a Monument.

A MORTGAGE ON HER HUMBLE HOME.

MOINGONA, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—"Whah yo' goin', sah?"

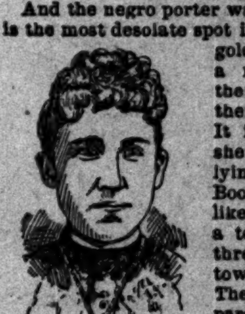
"Moingona, Iowa."

"Fo' de Lawd, sah, I done bin on de road fo' eight yeah, an' I nevah knowed a gemmen git off dere afoah."

I.

The Town of Moingona.

And the negro porter was right. Moingona is the most desolate spot in all the green and golden country. It is a meditative town—there is nothing to do there but to meditate. It is a wretched, disheveled little village, lying in a circle of Boone County hills, like a dead cricket in a tea-cup. There are three shops in the town and 150 people. The doctor's shop sells paregoric and books; the hardware shop sells wire fencing; the third shop dispenses tea and sugar. A few ramshackle frame houses are scattered along a street that recalls fond memories of an Irish bog.



KATE SHELLEY.

This is Moingona as it is. Ten years ago Moingona called itself a city and fancied it was a metropolis. The rich green hills that circle it had been bored and a half-dozen coal-mines turned out car-loads of good coal every day. The people of Council Bluffs and Sioux City cooked their cabbage and pork with these black diamonds. As a matter of fact, when the aristocrats of Iowa got up in the morning at 5 o'clock they fed their kitchen fires with Moingona coal.



THE SHELLEY COTTAGE.

There was a Mayor there then and a swarm of miners, and corner lots sold at big prices.

Now there is nothing—nothing save the three shops, and the boggy street, and the town pump.

One must add one item to this list: Had it not been for Kate Shelley Moingona would never have been heard of. For Kate Shelley is a heroine; there is a tinge of the fine old Greek courage, patience, and heroism in her. This she has shown—in the long course of daily, ill-paid work, and in that one supreme moment when the quiet bravery that has been her whole life flamed into a sudden, noble deed.

Perhaps, after all, the heroism of work is the greater. Thomas Carlyle thought so.

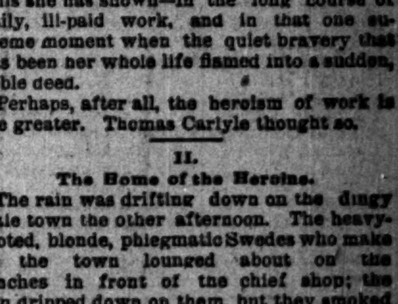
II.

The Home of the Heroine.

The rain was drifting down on the dingy little town the other afternoon. The heavy-booted, blonde, phlegmatic Swedes who make up the town lounged about on the benches in front of the chief shop; the rain dripped down on them, but they smoked and chewed tobacco and talked and paid no attention to it. The town pump leaked in an unhappy sort of way; a score of youngsters in thick-cobbed boots and ragged clothes waited for the passenger-train from Boone to come in.

It came and brought a TRIBUNE reporter. He stood by the muddy track and watched the train crawl away in the distance. Then he went up to the youngsters.

"Which is Mrs. Shelley's house?" he asked.



THE NEW HONEY CREEK BRIDGE.

The youngsters grinned and kept silence.

"Which is Mrs. Shelley's house?"

Thereupon a little stout-legged damsel of 7 piped up: "This is Johnny."

Johnny proved to be the youngest child of Mrs. Shelley and the only brother that brave Kate Shelley has to be proud of. He is a square-built little chap of 13, and wore baggy gray trousers, hob-nail boots, and a home-knitted cap. Altogether a queer-looking little chap.

"Wanter see mommer?" he asked; "come wid me."

"How far is it?"

"Mor'n a mile," said Johnny, and the rain came down.

"Can I get a carriage?"

"Ain't no kerridges in Mongony."

"Can I get a wagon?"

"Ain't no wagons in Mongony; ain't no horses in Mongony; gotter walk."

Johnny and the reporter set out together.

There are two ways of getting to the Shelley farm. Either one takes the road and fords or swims the Des Moines River; or, if one takes the other horn, one follows the railway line. And the latter is preferable if it is a rainy day and the river growls along in a yellow, turbid fashion.

There was mud—mauve-colored, Iowa mud—between the ties on the track. But after a half-mile's tramp a bridge came to break the monotony. The bridge is 600 feet long and one pokes across it on ties set a foot apart. What with the black oil that makes the ties slimy and the mixing rain-water that makes them deceptive, the journey is anything but safe.

Little Johnny Shelley added to the hilarity of the jaunt in his sweet, unintentional, boyish way.

"De's bin six people fell through here," he remarked, "tryin' to walk across here on wet days. Then father was killed here, and my little brother, he jist got drown in the river under the bridge."

Thereupon the reporter stopped, and, thanking the Lord that he was in a prohibition State, took a quinine pill and went gin-

gerly on. Little Johnny plodded along unconcernedly.

After the bridge is a quarter of a mile of railway ties—by the time this was passed one felt uncommonly like a barnstorming tragedian.

Then there is a bridge—a short-spanned affair thrown across Honey Creek.

A little more tie-toddling and one gets the first glimpse of the Shelley homestead. In front twists Honey Creek, winding in a debilitated half-circle; then come the cottage, and the dingy stables, and the tottering wagon-shed. Behind rise the Boone bluffs, wooded to the top with scrubby half-grown trees.

After climbing over a twenty-inch plank that spans Honey Creek one reaches the barnyard. There a shaggy colly comes up and nibbles one's shins. Little Johnnie Shelley throws a stick at him and then throws himself over a rail-fence. THE TRIBUNE reporter throws another stick at the dog and crawls under the fence.

And the rain comes down.

In the barnyard is a horse; a gaunt ill-conditioned, patient white horse with a big wen on his side; he hangs his head between his melancholy legs and the rain washes in and out of his eyes.

Said the reporter to the white horse: "Where were you on the night of May 4."

A mild, reproachful look from the rain-soaked eyes of the animal was the only answer.



HER PERILOUS JOURNEY.

Said little Johnny Shelley: "Dis horse was here, an' he ain't in de Cronin bizniss. Father bought him when he came here, twenty-three years ago, an' we had him ever since."

The old white horse went and lay down in the mud and little Johnny led the way to the cottage.

III.

The Parents of Kate Shelley.

A quaint, little place this—the Shelley homestead. The cottage is mean and small; a weather-worn wooden affair, set up on piles and banked about with clay. It looks desolate enough from the outside in that desolate Iowa country where there is nothing but baby hills, and wornout coal-mines, and scrubby trees, and prohibition.

Inside the cottage is a brighter picture.

First of all a neat little room with a home-made carpet—one almost fancies it has been sewn together out of twisted rags made from the ruins of the family wardrobe—and a scattering of deal chairs and a deal couch and a deal table. Very little else.

Then Mrs. Shelley comes in. She is a comfortable, matronly woman of fifty. An Irishwoman, too; there is no doubt of that, for her accent is straight-away from Tipperary. And she tells all about the family life.

First there is the little Tipperary village, where the horse fair is held every week and Irish whisky is cheaper than Irish water—and better. The she tells of Red Micky Dermagh, who won the cross-country race by cutting off that corner by the graveyard and "lepping" the gravestones.

But Mike Shelley—he came in second—was a fine-looking young fellow, square in the jaws, big-shouldered, thin in the flanks, with knees set well apart. Altogether as likely a gossoon as ever trailed a coat at the fair.

"It's the betther horse I have," said Mike Shelley; "but it's not lepping over me mither's gravestone, I am."

"Is it me horse y'er asparsin'?" asked Red Mickey Dermagh.

"I am," said Mr. Shelley.

And by this and by that the next ten minutes were terrible, but it was Red Mickey Dermagh that was carried home and it was Mike Shelley that trailed his coat and no man was that bold to step on it.

So by the same token it was Norah as was the pride of the fair, and she and Mike Shelley, being that loving, were married that same day, and it was in a proper time after that Kate Shelley was born and she a Tipperary girl from her wee, pink fingers to the tips of her pink, wee toes. A Tipperary girl, mark you, and 9 months old when she was carried aboard ship and the vessel set sail for the New World.

New York, of course.

Mike Shelley was a thrifty man and had saved a bit of money. He went straightaway to Iowa and bought a quarter section of land near Moingona. At that time Moingona had a possible future. He built the little cottage; got together a bit of farm stock; bought the white horse—a dapper colt, then—and waited for the crops to grow. Sometimes they grew and sometimes they did not.

Mike Shelley being a sturdy, pushing, industrious fellow, went to work as a day-laborer on the new Northwestern railroad. In a short time he was promoted; was made "boss"; was made foreman of the section.

The barren little farm was a failure, but money was made and things went on well. Children came into the world to keep Kate company. Maggie came, and then Mamie, and then little Mike, and then John.

But one night put an end to the merry happy, home-life in the little cottage that lies along Honey Creek.

Mike Shelley, the breadwinner, the foreman of the section, was killed on the road near the bridge that crosses the Des Moines River—a few steps from his home.

"It was thirteen year ago come the 1st of December," said Mrs. Shelley, "and he was brought out dead. O, 'tis many a one was brought out dead there—it's a cruel, cruel stream it is, by that same token, and may the Lord have mercy on the souls of them as were drownded there."

IV.

Learning the Lesson of Life.

One has said that Kate Shelley was a heroine. It was at this point in the family history that her heroism began.

The father was dead—killed while working for the Northwestern Railway company. Mike, his eldest son, had been drowned in Honey Creek, under the railway bridge.

So there was nothing left—nothing but the light-soiled farm with a few acres of arable land and the rough little hills with the scrubby trees on the surface and the worthless coal underneath.

Of course there was the widow, and Kate and Maggie and Mamie and John. John at that time was a little chap scrambling round on the floor.

And the farm work had to be done. There was the ten-acre oatfield on the north hill and the five acres of corn land was there as well. Then there were three acres of potato land and cabbage land and land for garden stuff.

And who did all this work?

Kate Shelley.

Thinking of this one need not fear to say frankly that she was a heroine even then, when she was a stout, freckled, little, hoydenish girl.

She hitched up the old gray horse to the plow and turned up the sod of the oatfield; she plowed over the corn land and the patch of ground where the garden stuff was grown. Mrs. Shelley was ill then, and this 12-year-old girl did all the work.

There is fine Old-World heroism in that; one thinks of this curly-headed, determined little girl toiling away and half forgets the cynicism of every-day life.

A brave little girl undoubtedly; not for one year but for three years she kept this up.

"I could do everything pretty well," she said to THE TRIBUNE reporter, "except marking corn. I always got the lines crooked."

One might explain that "marking corn" means sketching out in the fresh upturned soil the lines in which the corn is planted.

And so this little household lived; the mother feeble and broken in health; Kate toiling on the farm; Mamie and Maggie and little John growing up into youngsterhood. Poverty came closer day by day; there was little to eat at times; the old brown colly had no bones to pick; the white horse was sent out to graze his living on the hillside.

But Kate, although she was hard at work on the farm, had a feeling for other things.

She sent the young children to the prim red schoolhouse in Moingona. She did the work and they studied the lessons. But at night, when the day's plowing was over and the cows were foddered down, she sat with them in the little sitting-room and scratched her head over their lessons and helped them and—learned herself. Long after the small sisters were in bed Kate sat over their books and puzzled over compound fractions and objective cases and one knows what not.

In the early morning she was afield, following the old white horse and the plow.

But nevertheless Kate was something of a student; she read all sorts of books; quaint old books, for instance, that told the legends of the brave men and the brave women who had striven hard to save Ireland.

There she learned the lesson that life is less than love.

V.

Collapse of Honey Creek Bridge.

Kate was 15—she would be 16 in September.

July 6, 1881, fell on a Wednesday. A storm had been brewing all day; the clouds hung low and dull over the Boone hills. Now and again the rain came down in sudden, windy dashes; it had been raining for many days, and all the waterways were swollen. The Des Moines River pushed its way along in a flood; under the bridges it tossed the yellow foam up thirty feet in the air.

Honey Creek was as bad. A week before a child could have forded it. Now it was a torrent. This stream from Boone to Moingona is a treacherous, twisting, uneven affair. Many little rivulets wander down the hills and feed it and add to its fury whenever a rainy storm comes down. That night—the night of July 6—it rose to its highest.

Between Boone and Moingona is a difficult bit of railroading. The grade is steep and the curves twist in and out. There are twenty-one bridges on the way—five miles.

Of these twenty-one bridges eleven alone stood the shock of the rushing waters that night. The others were swept away.

At Moingona a number of engines are stationed to assist the trains over the grades east and west. Ed Wood was the engineer of one of these. He got this telegram from the train-dispatcher at Boone:

Wood, Moingona: Run to Boone and return to Moingona regardless of trains.

The object of the order was, of course, that the track might be examined.

Wood took with him his fireman, George Olmstead; Adam Ager, brakeman; and Pat Donahue, east section boss.

"The engine I had was old No. 12," said Wood a few days ago, "and I ran her out with the headlight behind instead of front. We got over the Des Moines River bridge, near town, all right, and went on slowly to the bridge that spans Honey Creek. Donahue was on the tender; he signals me with the lantern and shouts to me:

"'Go on,' he says; 'the track's here and everything's all right.'

"So I let her go easy and we hadn't gone ten feet when the timbers began to crack and snap. I was on the tender at the time and I made a jump into the cab and threw on a full head of steam. The engine she behaved beautiful; it wasn't her fault, poor girl. Why, when the crash came and she plunged down into the water she screamed just like a lady."

This is Wood's story. The engine was dashed to pieces; Donahue and Olonstead were drowned. Wood and Ager clung to an uprooted tree that had come down with the driftwood.

When No. 12 went down "screaming like a lady," Kate Shelley was sitting with her mother in the little cottage along the edge of the creek.

The storm had risen so rapidly that it had flooded the barns, and the first thing this young heroine had to do was to drive the pigs, the cow and the calf, and the white horse out and up the hill into the oat-field. Then into the little house again; the night getting darker; the lightnings coming at intervals; Honey Creek roaring down with its loads of driftwood.

At last came the crash of the broken bridge and the hissing of the hot boiler as it plunged into the water.

"The bridge is gone," Kate cried, "and the pusher is in."

"'Tis worse than the night father was killed," said Mrs. Shelley.

Then Kate Shelley said: "Merciful God, mother! It will soon be time for the passenger. I'm going to Moingona, mother—I must stop the train."

And she went.

VI.

A Journey Full of Peril.

There was the framework of an old lantern in the house, and Kate, being a ready-witted girl, soon rigged up a sort of miner's lamp that took the wind well. She tied an old shawl about her head and slipped out of the house. Her way skirted the bluff, drenched now with water, cut into gullies, and choked with low underbrush. Once she was lost in the woods; once she stumbled into a slough, but managed to scramble out with her lamp still burning.

And so she made her way to the broken bridge. She crept out through the twisted ruins to the last tie yet hanging over the wreck in the waters beneath. She clung there, a little rain-beaten, wind-blown bit of humanity, with a white, set face, and swung her lantern and called to the two men.

"Who's there?" she asked.

"It's Wood and Ager."

"I'm going to Moingona. I'll bring you help."

"God bless you!"

Then she crept back over the ruins to the track. Down this she ran to the long, high bridge over the Des Moines River. There is a new bridge there now—a graceful affair of iron and red paint. The old bridge was a dangerous wooden structure with ties three feet apart. It was this Kate had to cross. The river swept over its banks and sent the yellow foam over the bridge. A sudden gust of wind put out her flickering light, and the brave little girl faced the long bridge in the darkness. Now and again came a flash of lightning, but it only blinded her. She got down on her hands and knees and crept painfully across the bridge—600 feet long.

"Yes, I was frightened," she says frankly, "especially when the river carried the driftwood against the bridge. I could feel the bridge shudder. Then the water came over me and I was cold. My hands and knees were cut and bleeding, but I didn't have much time to think of that."

After crossing the bridge she had a quarter of a mile to go to the station. She ran the whole distance, and stumbled into the telegraph-room and told her story.

Her news came none too soon. There was time, and just time, to stop the passenger-train.

A rescuing party was got together and started on an engine to the wreck. Kate went with them. At the wreck it became necessary to reach the opposite shore. Once more the little heroine played her part. None of the men knew how to get across. Kate put herself at the head; led the way through the darkness by a slippery path, overgrown with brush and close to the bluff-edge, overhanging the stream. This brought them through the oat-field and down to another bridge below the house.

Once over this the work of rescuing the two men—Wood and Ager—was not difficult. They still clung to the driftwood amid-stream, and were got out safely.

This, then, was the little heroine's night-work, and a worthier work was never done in this old world that has so many fine and noble actions to boast of.

By that perilous trip she saved the lives of two men; she saved the passenger-train, loaded with men and women and children, from plunging to an awful fate. She went alone. For duty's sake for love's sake. She risked her young life a score of times to save the lives of those she did not know.

And her reward?

Kate learned that virtue is to its own reward. Doubtless a valuable lesson.

VII.

A Mortgage on the Cottage Home.

Had not that passenger-train been stopped scores of lives would have been lost; it would have cost the Northwestern probably $100,000 at least.

"And the Northwestern gave Kate Shelley the price of a broken car-wheel or a little more. One might as well be exact. She received $100, a half-barrel of flour, a half-load of coal. There is an economical beauty about this "half" business.

Thrift undoubtedly is praiseworthy, but it looks rather mean and shabby beside the fine, unselfish courage that risks life for others.

It is pleasant, at all events, to recall that one of the passengers on that train that Kate Shelley saved was not forgetful. This was Dr. Henry D. Coggeswell. He erected a monument in Dubuque. It is a handsome affair, with a square granite pedestal.

The inscription runs:

PRESENTED BY
DR. HENRY D. COGGESWELL,
A CITIZEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
TO
THE CITIZENS OF DUBUQUE,
AND DEDICATED TO
MISS KATE SHELLEY, WHO, ETC.

There is an originality in this way of showing gratitude to one's savior that is distinctly precious.

The State of Iowa commemorated the brave deed by presenting Kate with a handsome gold medal—a medal that she wears worthily and is justly proud of.

Then her life slipped back into the old groove.

"I worked on the farm," she explained, "and went to school and studied at night. My sisters were growing up and the farm didn't pay any longer, so I prepared myself for a teacher. I passed the examination and got a school in the Eureka district. I taught there for three years."

"At what salary?"

"Thirty-five dollars a month; but that doesn't leave much after board and clothes are paid for. Still we lived on it and the girls and Johnnie went to school.

"But there is one thing I want to do," she added.

"And that is?"

"Pay off the mortgage on the farm. Mother cannot leave it now—she has lived there for twenty-three years."

"And how will you do it?"

"I don't know—I have tried very hard," she said, and then added, more brightly, "but I'll succeed."

Doubtless she will. She is a straight, strong-built young woman of 24, with resolute eyes and a thoughtful determined face. She is not puffed up with consciousness of her brave deed. She speaks of it frankly and with perfect simplicity. Altogether, she impresses one as a quiet, true woman who would walk into fire if she thought duty led there.

And she will raise the $500 and pay off the mortgage on the little farm. Her heroism is not only ready for a sudden emergency but it is of the every-day sort that plows and teaches school and keeps the family pot boiling.

VIII.

Heroism as a Financial Investment.

Kate Shelley only got a few hundred dollars for her prompt and daring act, but at least $1,000,000 worth of poetry has been written about her.

Mr. Eugene J. Hall has commemorated the adventure in verses that tell the story with only that slight divergence from fact that poetical license excuses. His description of the heroine is redolent with the true spirit of poetry:

She was only fifteen, but a woman in size,
With a figure as graceful and lithe as a doe,
With peach-blossom cheeks and with violet eyes,
And teeth and complexion like new-fallen snow.

But there can be no doubt that the laureate of the incident at the bridge is the Rev. Francis Shreiber of Havanna, Mason County, Ill. His poem is almost Homeric. It begins:

Near sunset, in their gloomy hue,
The heavens portrayed a dreadful view;
Thro' dismal clouds the lightning flashed,
While thunder-claps thro' nature crashed.

In piercing shrieks the tempest swept
O'er land and lawn, o'er hill and depth,
Destroying on its mournful course
Trees, barns, and fences by its force.

After a description—almost as fine—of the journey to the station the poet concludes with realistic brevity. The poet says:

Up to the station her steps she bent
To state the doleful incident;
And when she'd done and knew no more,
She swooned and reeled and hit the floor;

This, then, is all; a life of patient labor and poverty, lighted only by one heroic deed that flashed like a torch; to be sure, there is a mortgage on the floor, and Johnny's boots are out at the toe, and there is little enough to eat at times. That goes for little. At all events she has a medal—and she can read Mr. Shreiber's poem and be happy.

Perhaps some day the Chicago and Northwestern will give her a pass to Dubuque and she can go and look at the monument that Dr. Coggeswell has erected to her memory—and his own.

From a financial view-point she might be warranted in thinking that heroism is not a particularly good policy.

VANCE THOMPSON.

CONFERENCE OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

All Branches of the Mormon Church Represented at a Meeting at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 4.—[Special.]—The sixtieth annual conference of the Church of Latter-Day Saints began today. Five thousand people were in attendance, representing branches of the Mormon Church from all over the country. President Woodruff, the head of the church, said in his opening speech that the day of revelations had ended. God had revealed enough of the mysteries for people to see salvation, and there was no need of looking for more divine utterances.

The statement was a bombshell in the camp of the Mormons, who have hitherto contended that all action of the church was detailed by revelations from the prophet, which is Woodruff.

Other speakers followed in the same strain and urged strict compliance with the laws of the church. A leading Mormon said today that it was expected that Woodruff would, before the end of the conference, assert that he had a revelation from God that polygamy should be abandoned.

QUARREL IN A LOCKPORT (N. Y.) CHURCH.

A Large Number of the Most Prominent and Wealthy Members Withdraw.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 4.—[Special.]—A quarrel in the First Congregational Church of this city, extending over a period of nearly two years, has finally culminated in the withdrawal from that body of sixty-six of the most prominent and wealthy members. This action practically leaves the church without any financial support. The trouble grew out of the pastor, the Rev. Edward B. Furbish, and his followers refusing to allow candidates admission to the church unless they promised to abstain from card-playing, dancing, and theater-going. The pastor wanted to resign, but his clique would not let him. The retiring members will form a church of their own, buy a site on a fashionable thoroughfare, and build a fine edifice.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS IN WISCONSIN.

Milldams at Whitehall, Coral City, and Elk Creek Swept Away.

WHITEHALL, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—The heavy rains yesterday overflowed the streams in this vicinity. The flouring milldams here and at Coral City and Elk Creek were swept out. The streams receded rapidly. Country bridges were more or less damaged.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—This section was visited by heavy rains during the last forty-eight hours, causing a washout on the Chicago and Atlantic west of this city. Trains were all delayed and had to be transferred to the Pan-Handle at Kotns.

WILL THEY MAKE A FIGHT

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS AND THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

Will the Law Be Made an Issue in the Approaching Campaign?—Illinois Democrats Looking with Interest Upon the Fight Against the Bennett Law in Wisconsin—Gen. Palmer Thinks There Are Other and Better Issues—Sentiment of Democrats Throughout the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Compulsory Education law will probably be made a campaign issue in Illinois by the Democrats. Democratic sentiment has been favorable to this proposition for the last two or three months, but no declaration of such intention was made until the ground could be looked over to learn the extent of the feeling of dissatisfaction with the measure. The recent contest over the Bennett law in Wisconsin and the apparent victory of the Democracy have given the movement considerable impetus in Illinois.

Henry Raab of Belleville announced himself in unequivocal terms as opposed to the compulsory education measure at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in this city last December. It was announced that he would not be a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the last few days, however, there has been a decided change of feeling in Democratic headquarters and also with Mr. Raab, as it is now announced that he will be the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, relying upon his opposition to compulsory education to secure his election. The Democrats are not understood as favoring a repeal of the law; they only desire an amendment of the measure to the extent that no interference shall be had with the course of study pursued at parochial schools and that the English branches shall not be taught there if not desired. Dr. Edwards, the present incumbent of the office, has clearly defined his position as an earnest advocate of the law. He is a candidate for reëlection. So far there is no opposition to his renomination. It is evident therefore that the Compulsory Education law will form an important issue in the contest for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gen. Palmer was asked his idea of the measure today. He takes the view that the enactment of the law was in advance of public sentiment, but sees nothing in it that interferes in any way with the parochial schools so far as their religious rights are concerned. He thought too much discretion was vested in those who had the enforcement of the measure, however, and that it might be modified in this particular, and while it had been quite liberally interpreted there were some school directors or school boards who would take a narrow view of it, no matter with what spirit it had been enacted. He saw no reason why the measure should interfere particularly with the German or Catholic schools, for if they taught the English branches half the day they could then teach the German branches the other half. As a matter of policy, he thought the managers of the schools should go to a school board and ask approval of their schools and do the best that could be done to live up to the letter of the law. He believed in the enforcement of any enactment; if it did not suit the people they could easily have it amended or annulled through their representatives in the Legislature.

"Will the Democrats make a political issue on this law?"

"I can see no reason for a general issue, though it is plain to be seen that it will be raised in numerous localities, especially where dissatisfaction exists. I should term it a sort of side issue, but I have given the matter very little consideration, and am not prepared to say just what course the party will deem advisable to pursue. For my own part I would prefer making the campaign on the issues of the day—the tariff, economic questions, and the grasping tendency of the Federal Government to monopolize the interests of the State. This is an off year in politics, and the attention of the people could be centered on these questions. Of course, if the Democrats are going to gain anything by a side issue of this sort, I shall have no objections to offer. I would prefer, however, that it would not be made a general issue."

WANT THE LAW REPEALED.

Cairo Democrats Are Opposed to Compulsory Education.

CAIRO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Interviews with nearly all the prominent Democrats today regarding the compulsory education law develops an unqualified feeling against it. Not in a single case was the law indorsed. The Hon. Reed Green, ex-member of the Legislature, wires as follows: "The compulsory education law should be repealed. It has proved most unsatisfactory in all quarters where it has been enforced. It is an encroachment upon the rights of our citizens which the people will not tolerate. In this section of the State nearly every person is thoroughly opposed to it."

JOLIET DEMOCRATS SAY NO.

They Are Opposed to Making the Compulsory School Law an Issue.

JOLIET, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—A general sounding of the leading Democrats in reference to making the Compulsory School law an issue in the coming campaign discloses a decided and unanimous opposition to it. Many of them are very emphatic against it, and some pointedly state that it will array their party on the side of undemocratic and un-American ideas and ally it with the hosts of ignorance, illiteracy, bigotry, and general retrogression from the American idea of enlightenment. They are, as a rule, averse to being quoted in public prints because of business reasons and the power of the clerical boycott. A leading Irish Democrat and public official said: "If the Democratic party wants to suffer eternal defeat and execration let it resist the Compulsory School law." Another leading Democratic official, a Scotchman, said: "It will be an appeal to the superstition of sects. We live in America, and education in English is what the world needs. Stick to the tariff. Our educational laws are not strict enough."

Another leading Democratic citizen, an American, who has held the office of State's Attorney, was and would be forever opposed to making it an issue. "If," said he, "Germans do not want to make Americans out of their children I would not force them to, but I would favor a law that should provide that all who, eight years after the passage of the law, could not read the Constitution of the United States should not be entitled to American citizenship." Another, a German Catholic, said: "I am an American, but the priest has a foot on the souls of the women and it is not time to speak. It is all comprised in one word, 'system.' The parochial schools lack it, the public schools have it. One spreads intelligence the other tinctures it with bigotry and superstition without system or loyalty to country. The question should not be made an issue. If it is it will cause the everlasting disgrace of the Democratic party and will turn millions of good American Democrats against their party. The time is coming when priestly and clerical influence can not stay the progress of on enlightened and distinctively American civilization."

POSITION OF DANVILLE DEMOCRATS.

They See No Reason for Trying to Repeal the Present Law.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—In reference to making the Compulsory Education law an issue in this campaign Joseph B. Mann, a leading Democrat, said: "Personally I do not favor laws which attempt to regulate the personal affairs of the citizen, but I am not in favor of making the Compulsory Education law an issue, nor do I favor the raising of any issue by the Democracy which will in the least tend to obscure the great question of tariff reform."

Will Connelly, editor of the Danville *Daily Press*, the leading Democratic paper in this Congressional district, said: "I was a Legislature correspondent during the session at which the bill was passed. It was looked upon as a good law and I do not remember that there was much opposition to it. I doubt the wisdom of its repeal or of making it a political issue."

George R. Tilton, Democratic member of the last Legislature, said: "I was on the Educational Committee to which the bill was referred. I was strongly in favor of the bill and voted for it. It was not made a political issue in the Legislature and there is no necessity of making it an issue in this campaign. I believe in a compulsory education law requiring children to attend some school where the rudimentary branches are taught in the English language."

E. R. E. Kimbrough, ex-Democratic member of the Legislature, thinks this is not the time and age to take a stand against a compulsory education law. He is not in favor of making it a campaign issue unless it be to correct some of the crudities and imperfections of the present law.

John Beard, ex-Mayor of Danville, and present Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, had not heard of any attempt to make compulsory education an issue in the next campaign. Personally Mr. Beard is not opposed to laws of this class provided the citizen retains the privilege of sending his children to private sectarian schools in which the English language is used.

B. E. Bandy, a leading politician, is strongly opposed to making the law a campaign issue. While the present law may be defective it is, he says, a step in the right direction. Generally speaking the law has had no opposition in this county except from German Lutherans.

THE SENTIMENT AT LINCOLN.

Opinions of Leading Democrats in Regard to the Compulsory Education Law.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The following leading Democrats were interviewed today on the question of making compulsory education an issue in the coming campaign:

C. M. Knapp, Mayor and County Clerk—I favor sending children to public or parochial schools; don't favor the Catholics being sent to public schools when they have their own schools.

Col. Edmund Lynch, Democratic candidate for Attorney-General in 1876—If the provisions of the Illinois Compulsory Education law were the same as the provisions of the Wisconsin law I would be in favor of making the question of its repeal a political issue.

Judge James I. Hoblit, delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1876 and 1888—I am in favor of compelling parents to send their children either to public or parochial schools by public law.

S. M. Guttery, County Superintendent of Schools—I am opposed to making compulsory education an issue in the campaign.

Ald. J. W. Collins—I am in favor of the children being educated by compulsion if not by the parents' free will. Don't believe in forcing a Catholic child to attend a Protestant school.

W. H. Rigdon, member of the Board of Education—I don't favor making compulsory education an issue in the forthcoming campaign.

J. F. Hyde, for fifty years a teacher—That is not a political matter. A compulsory law carried out is a good thing. I doubt the propriety of making it an issue.

Robert Humphrey, Master in Chancery—If it is a good law I do not favor making it an issue. If a bad law I favor its repeal. I haven't read the law and am not prepared to express an opinion thereon.

E. G. King, attorney at law—I am not in favor of making it an issue as it exists today in Illinois.

Harry Perdue, Supervisor of East Lincoln—We don't want such a law. I believe in every family controlling its own children as to where they shall attend school.

P. M. Biver—I am in favor of compelling children to attend the public schools for a certain period, but am opposed to mixing school matters with politics.

PREFERS THE TARIFF ISSUE.

An Ottawa Democrat Opposed to Taking Up the School Question.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Several prominent Democrats were interviewed today in regard to their party's attitude toward the Compulsory Education law, and with few exceptions were found to be favorable to an enforcement of the law with some amendments. Mr. James Herron Eckels, Secretary of the Democratic County Committee, said: "I am opposed to injecting into the campaign of this State the school question. There is no more room for it, nor is it more proper, than the mixing of religion in politics. The people of this State, irrespective of political party or church creed, are too strongly committed to the public school system to venture upon a step that would only tend to weaken the efficacy of that system. Doubtless compulsory school laws have their defects, but the benefits arising from making every child of the Republic acquire at least the rudiments of an English education more than offsets such defects. The first duty the State owes its citizens is to see that they are raised above ignorance, and any law that tends to bring this end about is right and proper. In my opinion the Democrats of Illinois would be very foolish to abandon the tariff question to take up one that would necessitate their appealing to the prejudices instead of the judgment of various classes of our people, who are now content with the manner in which our schools are conducted."

Mr. Carl Zwanzig, editor of the *Herold* (German Democratic), also strongly indorsed compulsory education and favors the present law, except where it gives to local rural School Boards discretionary powers to pass upon the question of the schools' qualification. The other German paper is opposed to the law and says that the result for the Republican party in Illinois will be as disastrous as it was in Wisconsin; that all the priests and all the German newspapers are opposed to the election of any man who favors the enforcement of the law in this State.

THE LAW IS GOOD ENOUGH.

Freeport Democrats Oppose the Repeal of the Compulsory Education Law.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed a number of leading Democrats this afternoon and found them almost unanimous in favor of a liberal compulsory education law and opposed to making an issue of the present law in the campaign. Mayor Niernan is opposed to making the law a political issue. County Treasurer Stewart is of the same opinion. The Hon. E. L. Cronkrite favors a liberal compulsory law and voted for such a one when a member of the Legislature. He has heard no complaints about the present law here. William Trauber, President of the Board of Education, has not heard the slightest complaint in regard to the law, even from chronic kickers, and could therefore see no necessity for its repeal. The parochial and church schools here cheerfully act in conformity with the law.

Frederic Bartlett, member of the Board of Education, is strongly in favor of compulsory education and would oppose the repeal of the law. W. H. Wagner, editor of the *Anzeiger*, favors compulsory education but is opposed to the present law. He favors a movement to modify it. Jacob Krohn, President of the Second National Bank, is in favor of compulsory education. So is M. Hettinger, President of the German Insurance company and German Bank.

DON'T MAKE IT AN ISSUE.

So Say the Leading Democrats of Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The sentiment of nearly all of the Democrats seen was opposed to making an issue on compulsory education in this campaign. Among the statements made are the following:

The Hon. A. C. Clay—Every child should be made to go to school. I would not advise Democrats to make the issue.

M. J. Dougherty—Democrats here are proud of our educational institutions and would not think of creating such an issue.

A. J. Ostrander—I don't believe that the Democrats would fight on any such issue. It would be poor policy.

H. C. Case—I insist on giving every child an education. It would be folly for Democrats to oppose it.

On the other hand Editor Gershom Martin denounced compulsory education, saying: "I am against compulsion of any kind. If I had my way I would have a resolution in the platform of the Democratic party denouncing this infamous system of compulsory education. It might not, however, be good policy to make the subject an issue."

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

Quincy Democrats Say the School Question Should Be Kept Out of Politics.

QUINCY, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The majority of the leading Democrats of Quincy indorse the Illinois Compulsory Education law and think that it should be kept clear of politics. Mr. A. W. Wells, a member of the House which passed the law, said: "When the law was passed I considered it non-political and am still of that opinion. The question of politics was not raised when the act was before the House, so far as I know."

Mr. W. H. Hinricksen, editor of the *Herald* and member of the Democratic State Central Committee from this district, said: "The law is a good one. I do not believe it will be made an issue in this campaign; at least it ought not to be, as it is a question with which politics has nothing to do. I believe in compulsory education."

T. W. Macfall said: "The question is an educational, not a political, one, and should not be viewed from a partisan standpoint. English should be taught and then any other language that the School Board may wish."

Messrs. Kisteman and Bowman, editors of the *Germania*, said that the German element, especially those of the Catholic and Lutheran faiths, were violently opposed to the law as it now stands, and would make an issue of it in this fall's campaign. The Germans did not object to compulsory education nor to teaching of English. English was taught in their private and parochial schools. The principal ground of the German objection is the provision giving the school trustees supervision of the private and parochial schools.

CALL IT AN ARBITRARY MEASURE.

Vandalia Democrats Not Satisfied with the Present Law.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The Hon. George H. Dickmann, a leading Democrat, said: "I favor compulsory education for the benefit of the masses."

Judge B. W. Henry—I am in favor of compulsory education, but do not favor the law that makes it criminal to support private schools. It will be an issue in certain localities.

C. G. Smith, editor of the *Democrat*—I am in favor of compulsory education, but think the State should not interfere with parochial or private schools in German Lutheran and Catholic localities. It will be an issue at the fall election.

F. I. Henry, Deputy County Clerk—The party should fight the Compulsory Education law. It puts an arbitrary power in the hands of Boards of Education whereby they can make or ruin the proprietors of private schools at their own pleasure. It allows them to dictate to the parents and gives the latter no freedom of choice. It will undoubtedly be an issue at the coming elections.

Judge J. H. Webb—I think that compulsory education is right, but I do not think that Boards of Education should have the right to dictate to parents the kind of a school to send their children to. In German Lutheran and Catholic localities it will no doubt be an issue and probably in the State at large.

BETTER KEEP HANDS OFF.

Belleville Democrats Think the Law Is All Right.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Judge W. H. Snyder said: "I am opposed to making any educational question an issue in political campaigns, and would advise the Democrats of the State to keep their hands off the matter."

The Hon. J. M. Dill—I think the Compulsory Educational law passed by the last General Assembly is right. I would oppose making the question an issue in the next campaign.

The Hon. R. W. D. Holden—I think it good policy for the Democrats to let educational matters alone.

Gen. N. Niles—Keep educational matters out of politics.

The Hon. F. B. Phillips—I voted for the law in the Legislature. I believe it a non-political question and hope it will not be made a party issue.

The Hon. Nick Perrin—I hope the Democrats will not be foolish enough to make it an issue.

The Hon. Henry Raab—The law might be changed in some respect, but let us keep it out of politics and have the Legislature change it if thought best.

The Hon. G. A. Koerner—I am opposed to making any educational law an issue in politics unless it is a very bad law.

The above-named persons are all leading Democrats.

ROCKFORD DEMOCRATS COURTEOUS.

They Have Not Yet Made Up Their Minds on the Question.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The leading Democrats here are cautious about taking any stand on the question of making the compulsory education law an issue in the coming campaign. It is safe to say, however, that the Democrats here are not in favor of making the issue. Ex-Postmaster John D. Waterman, who is one of the leading Democrats, said: "I hardly think it a matter to draw party lines upon. I am not posted on the law and there may be some defects which should be remedied, but generally speaking I am in favor of compulsory education, and think you will find the Democrats of this city for it."

J. Stanley Brown, editor of the *Star*, the Democratic organ, had substantially the same views.

There are a great many Swedish Lutherans in the city, over 2,500, a thousand of whom are voters. They are stanch Republicans, but are strongly opposed to the compulsory education law. The Rev. S. G. Ohman, pastor of their second strongest church, says: "The Swedish Lutherans are opposed to the compulsory education law, and I believe would vote for a party that opposed it."

THINK IT A MISTAKE.

Elgin Democrats Say Their Wisconsin Brethren Have Blundered.

ELGIN, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The general sentiment here among Democrats outside of the churches supporting parochial schools is that their party in Wisconsin has made a mistake in making the Bennett law an issue. Hart Wolaver, a prominent merchant and party worker, while not having carefully examined the bill, believed it an unwise issue. A. W. Hotchkins, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said that while he was a Democrat he must not forget that he was an American citizen and a warm friend of that American institution, the public school. He indorses the Compulsory Education law and would vote for it if made an issue. John Woodworth regretted the bringing of the schools into politics.

KEEP THE TARIFF IN SIGHT.

Rock Island Democrats Think That Is the Leading Issue.

ROCK ISLAND, April 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Rock Island County see no reason for making a political issue of compulsory education in the State campaign this year. They say that the law now on the statute books is almost identical with the Bennett law in Wisconsin. When passed two years ago party lines were not drawn, and Democratic members were among its strongest supporters. The law has worked well so far as reports have come to hand. Another reason for not taking up the educational issue is that to do so would draw attention from the subject of tariff reform, which the Democrats insist must be kept at the front. The Democratic member from this district, Hon. E. W. Hurst, voted for the present law, and he expresses satisfaction with its workings.

FROM OTHER POINTS.

Some Democrats Like the Present Law and Some Oppose It.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this city were not well enough posted on the Compulsory Education law of this State to give an intelligent opinion of it as an issue of the campaign. They all thought, however, that if the results would be as beneficial to the party as those reported from the Wisconsin municipal elections it would be the best and only issue they could make the fight on.

DECATUR, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Leading Democrats refuse to state their views regarding the making of the Compulsory Education law an issue in this campaign. Interviews were had with lawyers, business-men, and merchants, and the majority favor no issue but the tariff in the ensuing campaign.

GALENA, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Leading Democrats of this city interviewed today on the subject of compulsory education were but slightly divided on the question as to the practicability of the law now in force, and but one of those talked with was outspoken in his opposition to the measure as a whole. It may be said that criticism of the present statute regarding compulsory education is confined entirely to patrons of parochial schools, of which there are several here. The general sentiment of those interviewed today was to the effect that the law as it now stands should be thoroughly tested and that it would not be wise to make it an issue in the next campaign.

MATTOON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—There is little objection to the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law by the people of this city and vicinity, and the leading Democrats express no desire to make it a political issue. The objections to its enforcement comes from the Irish-Catholic element.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic leaders of this city have little to say in regard to the Compulsory Education law or the advisability of making it an issue. The law in this city and county has occasioned no friction whatever. The Hon. John Eddy, Democratic member of the Legislature from this county, said: "I have so far heard nothing in Democratic circles as to making the law an issue. The law was not a party measure, but was the product of the best judgment of the leading men of both parties. I can see no reason yet why it should be a party issue."

Mr. T. J. Bunn, Dr. William Hill, and others talked in a similar strain.

ALTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Following are the opinions of leading Democrats on the question of making the Compulsory Education lay a party issue:

George F. McNulty, State's-Attorney—The law is unjust, and I think unconstitutional. I hope the Democratic party will make a stand against it.

John F. McGinnis, City Counselor—I am opposed to having the school system mixed in politics in any way.

Dr. A. R. McKinney, School Director—I would like to see the Democratic party make a stand in favor of the law now in force.

J. J. McEnery, editor of the *Sentinel-Democrat*—I am in favor of making the Compulsory Education law an issue to the end that certain unjust provisions of the present law may be amended.

Hon. John W. Coppinger—I believe that all parents should be compelled to see that their children are educated. The law now in force is not calculated to work justly, and I hope that the Democratic party will make a stand for its amendment.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The Compulsory Education law is receiving little attention in this stronghold of sectarian and parochial schools. A dozen leading Democrats were interviewed today as to their opinions on making it an issue in the coming campaign. Only one thought it would be an issue.

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL LAW.

Compulsory Education—Teaching in the English Language.

That every person having under his control a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks, at least eight weeks of which attendance shall be consecutive, some public day school in the city, town, or district in which he resides, which time shall commence with the beginning of the first term of the school year, or as soon thereafter as due notice shall be served upon the person having such control, of his duty under this act. For every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of such city or district a sum not less than $1 nor more than $20, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are paid. But if the person so neglecting shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Education or of Directors that such child has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the Board of Education or Directors of the city, town, or district in which such child resides, or that instruction has otherwise been given for a like period of time to such child in the branches commonly taught in the public school; or that such child has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools; or that his physical or mental condition, as declared by a competent physician, is such as to render such attendance inexpedient and impracticable, then such penalty shall not be incurred. Such fine shall be paid, when collected, to the school treasurer of such city or township, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes. But no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein in the English language reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States and geography.

Approved May 24, 1889.
In force July 1, 1889.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Valentine B. Dickey.

Valentine B. Dickey died at his North Side residence Sunday noon, and the remains were taken to his old home in Dayton, O., for burial Tuesday. During his residence of four years in this city he gained a high place in social circles, and his untimely death at the early age of 35 has caused deep regret among all who knew him.

Mr. Dickey was a native of Dayton. Shortly after reaching manhood he left Dayton with his brother William and became interested in the cattle business in Colorado. The brothers proved themselves men of unusual business capacity and executive ability. In a few years they counted their acres by the hundreds and their cattle by the thousands. But the same untiring energy that brought about their success led them to undergo privations and exposure on their range which undermined their constitutions. William died at the age of 34. His brother continued in the business some time longer, when his health began to fail. The cattle business being somewhat depressed he decided to return to the East and selected Chicago as his home. Having married Miss Lulu F., the daughter of Mrs. Agnes E. Platt of Dayton, and granddaughter of the late E. E. Barney, he returned after a short time to this city. After the death of Mr. Samuel Johnson he occupied his residence, which he beautified with the best taste and embellished with works of art. Mr. Dickey soon became a member of the Chicago Club and the Washington Park Club and from the first moved in the best circles of North Side society. He was extremely fond of horses, and his equipages and stable have been the admiration of his acquaintances. He frequently said that the longer he lived in Chicago the better he liked it. His pride in the city was equal to that of any native Chicagoan. Mr. Dickey's health was poor for several years, but he was always in good spirits, and his presence enlivened any company. During his last illness, which was protracted through thirteen weeks, he was perfectly cheerful, although he realized from the first that he could not recover. He said he had no fear of death, in fact fear of any kind was not a part of his character. He was a handsome man, but remarkably delicate. During his last hours his wife, mother, and younger brother were with him. His father was on the point of starting for his bedside when came the news that it was too late.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Dickey was a member. Col. Corbin, Dr. Hooper, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. Perry H. Smith were pallbearers. Prof. Swing, Gen. Chetlain and family, and George Willett and family were among those who pressed around the casket to take a last look at their friend. The casket was covered with flowers. The church choir, to whom he loved to listen, sang his requiem and he was borne to his rest.

Jacob Egger.

HIGHLAND, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Jacob Egger, one of the pioneer settlers of Madison County, died this afternoon of a paralytic stroke. He was 86 years old. He was born in 1804 in Switzerland. In 1830 he organized the Swiss colony that came here and founded the Town of New Switzerland, now Highland.

Capt. H. T. Ruger.

Capt. H. T. Ruger, son of H. B. Ruger and brother of ex-Senator Ruger, died Thursday night at his father's residence, No. 303 Warren avenue. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m., from above number.

Benjamin F. Haller.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—Benjamin F. Haller, Grand Master Mason of Tennessee, died at his residence in this city today after a lingering illness.

CLAIM THEY KNOCKED OUT HIS EYE.

A Patient's Peculiar Charge Against His Physicians—Investigating a Novel Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—The State Medical Society was in session here today trying a couple of St. Paul physicians on the charge of unprofessional conduct. The case is a remarkably peculiar one. Drs. Frederick and Charles Dedolph had Charles Loenfest as a patient at their office. In performing an operation they gave him chloroform, and when he began to recover from the effects of the drug struck one of the doctors. Then, it is alleged, the doctors became belligerent, and in the struggle one of Loenfest's eyes was so injured that it came out. The physicians allege that Loenfest knocked his eye out by falling against a high-backed office chair. The case is still on trial.

Horse-Thieves Cut the Wires.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 4.—All the Northern Sheriffs are at full cry on the trail of a desperate gang of wholesale horse-thieves. The freebooters finding themselves closely pursued, cut the telegraph wires. The thieves have by this time reached Montana with 200 head of Wyoming horses.

TO MANAGE THE FAIR.

THE CONTROL VESTED IN A BOARD OF FORTY-FIVE DIRECTORS.

Those Who Were Elected—Twenty-Five Hundred People at the Battery D Meeting—Some Lively Preliminaries—Addresses on the Various Measures That Were Proposed—How the Balloting Was Done.

[Continued from first page.]

I can't lay an informal matter of that sort before the committee as evidence. It should have the documents to satisfy itself."

Senator Sherman did not agree with Senator Hiscock. He had examined the bill carefully and he felt entirely satisfied with its provisions. He was not in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. Daniel, which he considered as a separate bill on its own merits if action was desired by its friends. As to the financial guarantee of Chicago, Senator Sherman thought that the requirements of the bill in this respect were ample. He had no doubts whatever of the city's ability to carry out the great project it had undertaken, and he could not see how the interests of the Government could be more effectually guarded. He hoped that the measure would be considered in the broad spirit which the subject demanded, and that no obstacles would be put in the way of Chicago. Senator Hawley spoke in the same vein. He gave no encouragement to the idea of secondary celebrations, and he made a plea for fair play for Chicago. He discussed at some length the financial side of the question and the relation which the Federal Government should bear toward the Exposition. Believing that Chicago's money arrangement was all that could be asked he favored passing the bill without amendment.

Senator Wilson of Iowa made a vigorous speech upholding the good faith of Chicago and its ability to carry out every promise made on its behalf. Instead of doing too little, Senator Wilson intimated that the city was offering to do too much, and that the Government was not acting with the liberality that ought to be expected from it. Senator Wilson scouted the notion that the interests of the Government were not sufficiently protected, or that there was any loophole by which Chicago's financial obligations could be evaded. He, too, wanted the bill passed just as it was.

Senator Vest turned up in his usual light, as a kicker. He thought that Congress ought to be able to deal directly with the State of Illinois or the City of Chicago instead of with some private corporation about whose responsibility grave doubts might arise. "But, Vest," protested Senator Farwell, "you know that under our Constitution that would not be possible." The Missouri Senator, however, went on in this strain and made the usual objection about the necessity of a more definite financial guarantee.

Senator Eustis of Louisiana spoke rather slightingly of the whole subject. He doubted whether Congress ought to authorize any Exposition unless it were under the direct control of the Government. He thought the Government should make all the arrangements, foot all the bills, and manage the whole business.

Senator Ingalls also appeared in the rôle of an objector. He came down from another committee-room at the invitation of Senator Farwell, and surprised the Illinois Senator by following up the line of arguments used by the opponents of Chicago. He wanted more definite evidence of what Chicago proposed to do in the way of putting up the money. He did not think that the public sentiment of the country would justify Congress in passing any World's Fair legislation which would take large sums out of the National Treasury. In his view there ought to be no misconception about Chicago's ability to do what it promised, and he therefore wanted the tangible proof before him. Senator Ingalls did not, however, indicate any purpose to oppose the bill.

Don Cameron could not understand the extreme solicitude of some of his colleagues. Chicago was making a business proposition which would be accepted by business-men the world over, and he did not understand why there should be so much haggling on behalf of the Government. He thought the bill ought to be passed as it stood.

Senator Colquitt was the only Democratic Senator who gave a hearty indorsement to the bill. He was thoroughly satisfied with the ability of Chicago to do all that was necessary. He believed in its people, and he was of the opinion they were doing everything that should be required of them. He had no fear that the interests of the Government would suffer by the passage of the bill without amendment.

Senator Kenna of West Virginia said he was not very much in favor of holding a Fair anywhere and he did not want the Government to get involved. He had not looked closely into what Chicago could do, but he wanted no uncertainty. He apparently had some doubts about the solvency of Chicago's leading citizens, for Senator Farwell brought him up rather sharply for some of his statements. At this Kenna grew angry and remarked that the Senator evidently did not want to satisfy the members of the committee so that they would feel free to support the bill. "On the contrary," said Senator Farwell, "I want to satisfy every member so thoroughly that he will have no excuse for voting against it."

Here Don Cameron put in, "What would satisfy you, Kenna? There's only two ways. You must have the actual cash for the Chicago subscriptions piled up here before you in bank-notes, gold, and silver, or you must take the word of men who are competent to judge as to the soundness of the subscriptions."

Senator Farwell further explained to the committee that he had thought the word of Mr. Lyman J. Gage and himself might have some weight in vouching for the subscriptions, as they both had a long and intimate acquaintance with the business-men of Chicago, but as this did not seem sufficient he was willing for the committee to make any further investigation that it deemed necessary. Several members at once explained that there was no desire or intention to reflect on the judgment of the Senator or of Mr. Gage, but they wanted the matter of the subscriptions put in more definite shape.

Senator Hiscock had in the meantime prepared a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of five to examine the financial guarantee and make a report to the full committee before any further action was taken on the bill. Senator Sherman advised Senator Farwell to accept the resolution. "It is better," he said, "to have the fight out in committee and let the members who are not entirely satisfied investigate further than to have the fight in the Senate."

Senator Farwell accordingly acquiesced in the resolution, which was passed without dissent. Chairman Hiscock then proposed that Senator Farwell should be named on the sub-committee, but he declined. "It should be made up," said he, "of members who are entirely free from bias. It might be said that my judgment was prejudiced in regard to the subscriptions to the fund." The sub-committee was then made up as follows: Messrs. Hiscock, Hawley, Wilson, Gray, and Daniel.

"Now," said Senator Farwell, "tell me just what you want done, and I will see that our Chicago people are notified at once." Several indefinite suggestions were made, but the Senator insisted that the requirements should be put in writing. Finally this was done, and Senator Farwell immediately telegraphed Mr. Lyman J. Gage that the sub-committee requires the following statements from Chicago:

1. A certified copy of articles of incorporation of the World's Fair Exposition, with a list of directors to be chosen today.
2. A list of 1,000 of the largest subscribers to the guarantee fund, together with the amounts they subscribed.
3. The number of subscribers of less than $100 and of the number from $100 to $500.
4. The plan proposed for increasing the guarantee fund and what has been done to carry it out.
5. A statement signed by Messrs. Gage, Doane, J. J. P. Odell, and Wirt Dexter as to the responsibility of the signers to the subscription fund and the probability of collecting the amounts subscribed.

This sub-committee will never be accused of undue friendliness to Chicago. Mr. Hiscock seems to look upon his chairmanship as intended only to benefit New York. Senators Gray and Daniel have never been for Chicago. The full committee will meet again next Thursday morning, when it will undoubtedly have everything that has been asked before it. The Daniel amendment will not be voted on till the financial section of the bill is settled. The sentiment shown today, however, indicates quite clearly that there will be no side-shows. Senators Gray and Daniel both intimated to Senator Farwell that if he would accept the amendment they would feel free to support the Chicago bill, but he told them that the suggestion could not be entertained. It was the judgment of the citizens of Chicago that such an arrangement would be unjust to them in their plans for the fair, and he felt that their rights should be respected. The declarations in the committee of Senators Sherman and Hawley that the scheme should not be grafted on the Chicago bill is a black eye for the Washingtonians, who had counted on the support of these two influential Senators. The members of the committee who are splitting hairs about Chicago's financial guarantee can't afford to indorse the scheme, for at the lowest figures it would mean $1,000,000 taken out of the Treasury.

Chauncey Depew arrived tonight, but he is not interested in the World's Fair. He merely stopped over with his family on their way back to New York from Florida.

WILL THEY HAVE LICENSE?

Iowa Congressmen Think the Prohibitory Law Will Not Be Repealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The *Post* has been interviewing the Iowa Senators and Representatives on the probability of the repeal or modification of the Iowa prohibition law, and will print their statements in the morning. The result was substantially a uniform expression of belief that the law would stand unrepealed.

Senator Allison was very busy when interviewed, and simply said:

"In my opinion it will not be repealed."

Senator Wilson thought the law would not be repealed because there would not be votes enough. Repeal, he said, could not carry in the Senate, and besides the Republicans in the House one man who voted with the Democrats usually would vote against the repeal. The Senator thought the majority of the signers of the call for a conference had never been supporters of prohibition. "I am in favor," he continued, "of maintaining the present system of prohibition. I favored its adoption. I am quite sure (though I do not know very much about it) that the new movement does not represent the dominant Republican sentiment in Iowa. If the question were submitted as before, instead of 30,000 majority there would be nearer 50,000 majority. Prohibition is the forceful cause of the decrease of crime in Iowa." He did not believe the new movement would result in any change in the system.

Representatives Dolliver, J. H. Sweeney, Lacey, Flick, Kerr, Struble, and Conger all expressed the opinion that the law would not be repealed or modified.

In their interviews they generally expressed the opinion that the law had been beneficial, and that the decrease in crime and the consequent lessening of expenses for criminal and eleemosynary institutions was largely due to the Prohibitory law. The prohibition sentiment, a majority of them thought, was as strong as ever, and several of the gentlemen named ascribed the result of the last election to the railroad question more than to anything else.

Representative Reed agreed with his colleagues as to the improbability of the law's repeal and that it had decreased crime, but said: "The sentiment was doubtless more favorable to prohibition a few years ago than it is now."

He also attributed the election of Gov. Boies last year in part to the railroad question, but thought he would have been defeated but for prohibition. He favored the enforcement of the law rather than license. "Still I think," said he, "we shall have to come to license ultimately unless there is a change in public sentiment."

A strong expression of views on the other side was given when Congressman Hayes, the only Democrat from Iowa, and an avowed anti-Prohibitionist, was interviewed. He said:

"I have not been in the State for months and don't know that I am abrest of the present sentiment, but as the Republicans control the Senate and can block the House I think nothing will be done. I don't think the law will be repealed. But it is possible that some of the Republicans may, through public sentiment, join the Democrats in a stringent license law."

"Is the present prohibitory system sustained by a majority of the people?"

"Most assuredly not, and never was. A great many were willing to give it a trial, which they did, and its absolute failure to accomplish any good and the positive evil flowing from it have caused the feeling to be largely against it."

Supplementary Rhode Island Elections.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4.—The supplementary election here tomorrow will be under the old voting system, not under the new ballot law. Only last week the Legislature passed a law making the new ballot law apply to supplementary elections, requiring the City and Town Clerks to have ballots printed bearing a fac-simile of their signatures. A copy of the law was not received from the Secretary of State by the City Clerk until this noon, too late to have the ballots prepared. The parties are therefore printing their own ballots as in former elections. Two Representatives are to be voted for.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The canvass of the votes cast in Wednesday's election is ended. Four Representatives have been elected from the city instead of two, as heretofore announced. The four are Democrats, making thirty-eight Democrots elected instead of thirty-six. They have to elect seventeen more to secure a majority in grand committee. The Republicans have to elect twelve more members to secure the same result.

Indiana Farmers in Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association proposes to take a hand in Indiana politics and makes its initial move in that direction today in Blackford County, one of its chief strongholds, where it has eighty-six lodges. The association held a convention in conjunction with the remnant of the Union Labor party at Montpelier and nominated a full ticket for Harrison Township. This organization has grown with remarkable rapidity through the whole State during the last six months, and its entrance into politics upsets all calculations and creates alarm among party leaders on both sides.

HOW WAS AINSWORTH WOUNDED?

Belief That He Was Restraining His Wife from Shooting Herself.

WAUKESHA, Wis., April 4.—The accepted theory relative to the shooting of Ainsworth here is that his wife, by reason of troubles of a domestic nature, was in the act of shooting herself, and in struggling with her to prevent her shooting the revolver was discharged. Ainsworth is at Passavant Hospital, Milwaukee, and is said to be resting easily.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—L. W. Ainsworth, the Wisconsin Central railway conductor who was mysteriously shot at his home in Waukesha last night, was brought to the Passavant Hospital in this city to have the bullet extracted. The physicians are unable to say as yet whether or not he will recover. One of the physicians says Mr. Ainsworth admitted to him that his wife had shot him, but no further particulars are obtainable.

PROPOSED NEW INDIANA RAILWAY.

A Line from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis Likely to Be Constructed.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The project to build a railroad to run parallel to the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis or Pennsylvania road, between this city and Indianapolis, will probably be definitely settled upon tomorrow when a meeting of Louisville and New Albany capitalists will be held for the purpose of reaching a final conclusion in the matter. The total cost of construction will, it is estimated, be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The new road will enter Louisville by way of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, which was recently abandoned by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago company.

ANOTHER PERU (IND.) LAD MISSING.

Walter Learn the Fourth Boy of That Place to Disappear Recently.

PERU, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The fourth mysterious disappearance of boys under 16 years of age in the last three months and the third in the last week occurred in this city today in the disappearance of Walter Learn, a lad living with relatives here. Bad literature is supposed to be the primary cause.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gen. Russell A. Alger was tendered a reception by the Grand Army posts of Columbus last night.

Mrs. Carrie Young was burned to death at Paterson, N. J., yesterday. Her clothing caught fire from a lamp.

J. B. Sykes has been arrested at Paris, Tex., on the charge of murdering the man with whom he lived, a rich farmer named Knott, whose property he appropriated.

TAMAGNO IN A NEW ROLE.

SAID TO BE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AS THE MISER OFF THE STAGE.

Some Curious Tales of His Penurious Habits—How He Practiced Economy in His Laundry Bills—How the Sale of a Soap Factory to an English Syndicate Was Prevented—Chinamen Decorate the Graves of Their Dead with Roast Pig—Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—Sig. Tamagno, the famous tenor of the Patti company, goes back to Europe again on the French steamer La Normandie that sails tomorrow morning. He came near leaving some of his costumes behind on account of a debt of $7 which he vowed he would not pay. This was for a room at the Hotel Martin, occupied by his brother; but, as the proprietor of the hotel threatened to attach the tenor's baggage, the latter wisely concluded that it was best to pay up. The settlement was effected only after Tamagno had made a scene and had caused himself to be made a laughing-stock by the other guests on account of his penuriousness.

Tamagno came here from Boston with other members of the Patti company a week ago last Sunday. He went directly to the Hotel Martin, at Ninth street and University place, accompanied by his brother, who, besides singing in the chorus of the opera company for $50 a month, has been officiating as servant to the famous Tamagno. At first Tamagno had his meals served in his room, but as there was an extra charge for that he said he could not afford it. He then ordered sparingly from the bill of fare. After his return from the opera instead of lunching at the hotel he went to a little Italian restaurant in the neighborhood where he got a meal for 25 cents. Whatever reputation the tenor may have made in an artistic way in the United States it is a matter of great notoriety that he will long be remembered by all who had business dealings with him in consequence of his miserly habits. That a man who has received $2,000 a night for singing and has been on trial as a candidate for public favor should have resorted to the dodges Tamagno has to save, not dollars, but pennies, is likely to test credulity to the utmost, but many of the stories told of his meanness are well authenticated. One morning this week when it was snowing furiously Tamagno went out at 7 o'clock in the morning and got his breakfast at a third-rate restaurant in the neighborhood for a quarter.

The reckoning came today, and Tamagno rose early to save the daily rent of his apartments. Before 7 o'clock he went to the office and called for his bill. There was a stormy time, and Landlord Martin, after telling Tamagno what he thought of him, gave him the option of paying the $7 or else being proceeded against under the Innkeepers' act. The money was paid.

A reporter was told at the Hotel Martin tonight that Tamagno has been very economical in his laundry bills. All the small articles of his wardrobe, such as handkerchiefs, hose, etc., were washed by himself.

Sig. Tamagno said farewell to the American public at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight. "Otello" was the opera, and a large audience applauded the great artist warmly for his heroic and impassioned acting and singing. After the second act Sig. Tamagno and Del Puente were recalled four times with applause and bravos, and the former received two huge laurel wreaths tied with ribbons of the Italian colors. Finally the tenor was obliged to come out alone. After the third act the singers were recalled three times, and Sig. Tamagno was presented with another laurel wreath.

AFRAID OF IRISH WASHERWOMEN.

Why a Soap-Factory Was Not Sold to an English Syndicate.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—Messrs. Wilson and Hedenberg are young men who conduct a general brokerage business at No. 111 Broadway. About one year ago these young men entered into business relations with a party of English capitalists who were anxious to purchase American manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Hedenberg conceived the idea that a profitable soap business would be about the proper thing for his English clients. So he called upon Mr. Charles T. Higgins, a soap manufacturer of Brooklyn, with a view of buying the latter's business. Mr. Higgins entered into an agreement with the brokers, under which he was to sell his business, reserving certain rights and privileges.

By the terms of this agreement Mr. Higgins was to receive $515,000 in cash and one share more than one-half the capital stock of a corporation to be organized. This agreement was signed by Mr. Higgins and accepted by the English parties. It was at this point, Mr. Wilson claims, that the hitch occurred. Mr. Higgins had, he said, consulted with his foreman relative to the sale of his business to Englishmen, and the foreman had strongly advised against this step on the ground that his soap, being largely bought by Irish washerwomen, they would boycott the brand when they learned that they were buying of Englishmen. Mr. Higgins has accordingly declared the deal off.

It is claimed by Messrs. Wilson and Hedenberg that Mr. Higgins promised them a handsome commission in the event of their finding a purchaser, and as the commission in such cases is usually 5 per cent and the amount involved in the contract is $2,000,000, a suit has been instituted by the brokerage firm for $100,000 commission, damage, and costs.

CHINESE DECORATION-DAY.

The Graves of the Departed Celestials Bedecked with Roast Pigs, Etc.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—Could the 500 departed Chinamen who are buried in various New York cemeteries have come to life at any time today they would have been highly gratified at the glorious tribute paid to their memory by their living countrymen. It was "Sho yee day," or Chinese Decoration-Day. Paper blouses were burned over the graves and, according to the solemn Chinaman, the ashes were wafted into that mysterious spirit-land and became garments of silk. The little paper images of men and women, which were sacrificed by the hundreds, became the wives and servants of the spirits of departed Chinamen, while the countless strips of yellow paper which were burned were turned into bars of yellow gold. Before the big, square tombstone on the edge of Celestial Hill in Evergreen Cemetery Ju Shing Pou turned the long prayer stick and poured forth the libation of wine upon the ashes. Then the representatives of twelve families, who had come in fifty carriages to attend the ceremony, placed the roasted pigs and other articles upon the graves.

HYPNOTIZED HIS PATIENT.

How a New York Physician Is Said to Have Obtained Valuable Property.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The evidence given today in the Circuit Court of Brooklyn before Justice Pratt and a jury during the trial of a suit that Ludlow W. Valentine brought against Dr. Herman T. Richardt to set aside a deed made by his deceased mother proved entertaining to the crowd in court.

Dr. Richardt is accused of having exercised his power of hypnotism on the mother of Mr. Valentine, Mrs. Catherine A. Valentine, for years prior to her death. It is charged that while he had her in his power he induced her to convey to him a house on Cranberry street, Brooklyn, which the latter sold to a Mrs. Austin. It is this property that the plaintiff seeks to recover, and also some railroad bonds the doctor succeeded in getting from his mother.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Work on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal Progressing Rapidly.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—A contract has been signed by the Nicaragua Canal Construction company for the building of seventeen miles of railroad from Greytown to the Rock Cut, or "Divide." The contractor and his foreman and assistants will sail for Greytown April 29, and work will begin as soon after they arrive as possible, the road being a necessary preliminary to the work on the excavation at the "Divide." Work on the dredging of the harbor at Greytown is to begin by the middle of May, a contract for it having been let by the canal company.

Slocum Granted a Stay of Execution.

Lawyer Heinzleman filed with Clerk Sparks of the General Sessions yesterday a notice of appeal in the case of James J. Slocum, once a well-known professional base-ball player, who was convicted of murder and sentenced by Judge Martine to die by electricity. Slocum was taken to Sing Sing Friday. He was sentenced to be killed in the week beginning May 4. But the notice of appeal acts as a stay of execution, and he has a new lease of life until the Court of Appeals passes upon the case.

Good Use for Water Rats.

The water which since last Sunday has flooded the New York end of the Hudson River tunnel was rapidly pumped out today. Since Monday every means that could be thought of have been employed to stop the leaks. Engineer Moy used a novel method of finding the leaks. He secured a number of water rats yesterday, and tied long pieces of oakum to their tails. The rats were then forced into the caisson through the air pumps. The rats, following the current of air, found the leaks, and, passing through the crevices, left the oakum behind.

To Extradite Edmund Crawford.

Assistant District-Attorney Lindsey today forwarded the extradition papers in the case of Edmund Crawford, the express manager who stole $41,000 from the Adams Express company, to Gov. Hill. As soon as the Governor signs them the papers will be forwarded to Secretary of State Blaine, who will then make a request for the return of the fugitive. Crawford is now in Santa Barbara Prison, Honduras. President Brogan of that Republic has agreed to send Crawford back.

Miscellaneous Items.

Miss Mary Toner, 34 years of age, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging herself.

Otto Herz, Adolf Gunther, F. F. Frazzie, E. C. Wheeler, George Duddleston, and Miss E. Duddleston of Chicago sailed on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe for Bremen today.

In the Newark (N. J.) Methodist Conference today a resolution that the Legislature be memorialized concerning the Local Option bill now pending in that body and requested to pass the bill was carried.

Mr. George Gould was seen this afternoon in regard to the report from St. Louis that Jay Gould was again sick. Young Mr. Gould said there was no truth in the report and that he had just received a telegram from his father in which he said he was well.

The Senate committee to investigate cities of this State will tomorrow be called upon by men of the Central Labor Union, who will present the investigators with a document which alleges that the Police Department is "a menace and a disgrace to the city."

The stone from Calvary which is to form the corner of Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle arrived at Brooklyn yesterday on the steamer Giava. It is about three feet square and ten inches thick and weighs nearly 325 pounds. The color is dark red and it looks much like a piece of Canadian granite.

Alfred Balch, late editor of *Outing* and now editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, and John W. Drake, the publisher of the *Dispatch*, were arrested this morning by Anthony Comstock on the charge of publishing disreputable reading matter in the *Dispatch* of March 20, and were held in $500 bail for examination.

WISCONSIN IN NO DANGER.

"Hod" Taylor Says His State Is Safely and Solidly Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—"Hod" Taylor, the United States Railroad Commissioner, who knows Wisconsin politics thoroughly, is not worried over the Milwaukee election. In an interview printed this evening he says: "The municipal election in Milwaukee, instead of indicating a Democratic victory in the State next fall, will produce just the opposite result. Wisconsin is always safely Republican when anything like a full vote is polled. The Republicans feel so secure that in off years thousands of them neglect to go to the polls. The Democratic victory in Milwaukee will induce many Republicans to vote this fall who would not otherwise have done so.

"But the principal reason why the Republicans will win this fall is because the issue is an educational one and its decision will greatly affect the school system of the State. The sentiment in the State generally is just the reverse of what it is in Milwaukee. The Republicans are practically unanimous in support of the law outside of Milwaukee, and many prominent Democrats are outspoken in favor of it and condemn the Milwaukee Democrats for opposing it. Some declare that if it is to be made the issue they will support the Republican ticket in the State election.

"The election in Milwaukee will greatly intensify the feeling in favor of the law throughout the State. Republicans will rally to its support, and if the Democratic State Convention favors its repeal thousands of Democrats will vote with the Republicans."

PITCHED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

A Passenger-Train on the Wabash Road Wrecked Near St. Charles, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—About 6:30 o'clock this morning as the incoming fast express train on the Wabash road was rounding a curve two miles from St. Charles, Mo., the rails spread and five of the six cars constituting the train left the track and pitched partly down an embankment. Some of the cars turned over on their sides and the passengers, of whom luckily there were not many, were thrown about promiscuously, but none were killed or seriously injured.

The following received injuries:

O. F. GUTHRIE of St. Louis, one rib broken and severely bruised.
ALLEN MCDOWELL, Grand Lecturer of the Missouri Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., cut about the head and face.
H. G. MILLER and his son JAMES of Corning, Ark., sprained ankle and bruises.
J. G. ROTH of Oscaloosa, cut on the head.
C. P. LESLIE, St. Louis, bruised.
CHARLES ELY of New York, cut on head.
J. G. COCKET, Des Moines, back injured.
MRS. PULLIAM of Omaha, cut and bruised.
M. C. STEARNS of Omaha, bruised.
MR. DANIELS of St. Louis, cut and bruised.
W. T. SHOOP, mail clerk, leg broken in two places and hands and arms badly burned.
H. C. SMITH, mail clerk, cut and bruised.
J. C. GUFF, mail clerk, hands badly burned by holding a lamp to keep it from upsetting and firing the mail matter.
B. L. ZWART, mail clerk, cut and bruised.

Judge Brace of the Missouri Supreme Court was in one of the sleepers, and was well shaken up but not injured.

All the wounded were speedily taken from the overturned cars, most of them through the windows, and were transferred to the St. Louis accommodation train and brought to this city, where those who desired attention were taken to the company's hospital and had their wounds dressed, after which they left for their respective homes or destinations. When the mail-car upset some coals rolled out of the stove and ignited some mail matter, but the flames were immediately quenched by the use of hand grenades and no material damage was done.

HEIRS TO AN IMMENSE FORTUNE.

Two Belleville, Ill., Men to Receive a Share of an Estate Valued at $15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special.]—Messrs. Frank and Jacob Morgenstern of Belleville, Ill., received information Wednesday from a man named Burzell at Ludwigshafen, Rheinpfuly, Germany, that they are among the heirs to a vast estate valued at $15,000,000, which had been left by a deceased great-granduncle of theirs who died about fifty years ago in Holland, and whose heirs a lawyer named Kiehl at Dresden has been trying to locate for a long time by means of advertisements in various newspapers. There is said to be about sixty heirs to the estate of the deceased, who was a sea Captain named John Christian Morgenstern. The brothers have taken steps to secure the fortune.

TO BUILD TWENTY IRON STEAMSHIPS.

A Syndicate Being Organized at Boston for That Purpose.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—It is reported on good authority that a syndicate is being organized here for the purpose of building twenty iron steamships to engage in a general coastwise and foreign trade as soon as the Farquhar tonnage bill is passed by Congress.

Fire in a Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 4.—The fire in the Cameron colliery is now beyond control. The entire mine, comprising twenty-five miles of galleries, will have to be flooded. Three creeks will be turned into the mine and it is estimated that it will take sixty days to flood it and nearly a year to repair the damage. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

John Dillon at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—The Hon. John Dillon, member of Parliament, arrived in this city this afternoon and is the guest of President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League. The reception will probably be held Sunday afternoon. He goes east Sunday night via St. Louis.

Sale of a Valuable Herd of Cattle.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—H. N. McKinley of the firm of Ayer, McKinley & Co. of Philadelphia, today purchased the Richtoff herd of 100 head of St. Lambert Jerseys for $40,000 cash. The herd will be shipped to Pennsylvania.

BILLIARDS BY EXPERTS.

FIRST GAME OF THE BIG TOURNAMENT TO BE PLAYED TONIGHT.

George Slosson and Billy Catton to Cross Cues in the Opening Contest—Something About the Men Who Are to Compete for the Prizes—Yesterday's Results at New Orleans and Clifton—Mutrie's Challenge to the New York Brotherhood Team—Sporting Notes.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the billiard tournament will be opened with a game between Slosson and Catton. The former plays 500 points to Catton's 250. Catton is playing in good form just now and will make Slosson play good billiards to beat him. There will be a band of music in attendance, and everything will be done to make the occasion noteworthy.

Frank Walker will make the opening address. Charles Mathews will do the scoring. The question of a referee will not be settled until today, when it is expected that a permanent one will be appointed.

Daly and Heiser arrived from New York yesterday and will spend the rest of the time before they are scheduled in active practice. Both are in good form and will render a good account of themselves. All the contestants are now on the ground and ready for the fray.

But two of the players need any introduction to a Chicago audience. These are Daly and Heiser, who have not been West for some time. On this account they are likely to prove good drawing cards.

First and foremost of the players in the tournament stands Jake Schaefer, the wizard, who is acknowledged to be the leading exponent of the gentlemen's game in the known world. His wonderful knowledge of the game and his wonderfully delicate touch have gained for him the title of the wizard. He differs from any of the other players, not only in his wonderfully quick perception, but in his equally marvelous execution. The most difficult shots seem to grow easy under his stroke, and there is none of that study and care which mark the games of other experts. His knowledge of the game seems intuitive and a shot forces itself on him instead of him figuring it out.

Slosson, whose fame is second only to Schaefer's, represents a different style entirely and not nearly so pleasing to the eye. His billiards seem the result of years of careful study and mathematical calculation, and have none of the dash and vim of the wizard's play. While Schaefer's work is almost all done from the wrist and with great rapidity Slosson's shots are executed with the forearm, and are made with a deliberation which marks the student.

After the two stars the player likely to create the most interest is Frank Ives, the "young Napoleon of billiards." Ives is one of the most promising players in the United States, and besides having the natural speed has been gifted by nature with a wonderful amount of assurance, a trait of vast value to a knight of the cue. There are those who think the tournament a certainty for Ives, and he certainly has the best of the handicaps. Still, in a tournament experience will count for a great deal, and Ives lacks that requisite.

Maurice Daly is very well thought of as a possible winner of the tournament, even Slosson having that opinion. He is considered one of the best "money players" in the world, and his experience coupled with his speed makes him a very dangerous opponent.

Heiser and Catton are the short stops, each playing 250 points. Both are well in the tournament and will no doubt render a good account of themselves. It would be hard to pick the winner particularly in the short games to be played.

The handicaps are Slosson and Schaefer scratch (500 points); Daly, 300; Ives, 275; Catton and Heiser, 250.

Good Billiard-Playing.

The players who are to take part in the tournament met yesterday and decided to play off all ties at the end of the tournament. They will be played before April 18. No moneys will be divided. It was decided last night to have Dump Rhines as referee.

At Schaefer's last night Jake Schaefer in a game with Catton broke all records, making a run of 385. He secured the anchor nurse and scored 162 points before he broke the balls. The scores were:

Schaefer—2, 5, 42, 8, 385, 7, 0, 10, 1, 20, 20. Total, 500. Average, 45 5-11.

Catton—6, 0, 2, 6, 12, 5, 0, 75, 6, 33. Total, 141. Average, 14 1-10.

At the Brunswick rooms Slosson and Hatley played in the afternoon and evening, Slosson playing 500 to Hatley's 275. The afternoon game resulted as follows:

Slosson—102, 0, 9, 129, 26, 44, 184, 4. Total, 500. Average, 62½.

Hatley—0, 0, 2, 0, 71, 1, 8. Total, 82. Average, 11 5-11.

The night scores were:

Slosson—2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 15, 75, 0, 4, 10, 30, 49, 0, 2, 7, 44, 2, 1, 0, 2, 6, 7, 2, 5, 23, 6, 0, 1, 67, 1. Total, 362. Average, 12 1-15.

Hatley—3, 12, 0, 18, 20, 26, 5, 1, 0, 8, 8, 2, 0, 10, 13, 15, 11, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 6, 59, 30, 13. Total, 275. Average, 9 1-16.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Relievo, Clicquott, Col. Cox, and John Morris the Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—[Special.]—Today's card was not an attractive one. Two hot favorites won, the dump of the day turning up in the mile dash with only five starters. As good as 12 to 1 could be had on John Morris and yet he was known to be great in the mud. But there was a craze to back Buckler and Billy Pinkerton, while Carlton also carried a lot of money. Pinkerton ought to have won, but was yanked and restrained for six furlongs and then could not respond on the homestretch, although easily getting the place.

Relievo was a favorite over the field and won in a gallop, and Clicquott had fully as easy a victory in the second race. School-girl, the favorite, could only get third place. Col. Cox, the favorite, galloped in the winner of the six furlongs. Tom Karl was hardly up to a race as this was his first race since he had been ruled off a month ago.

First race, half mile, selling—Lucille, 97 pounds, 4 to 1; Van Rensselaer, 103, 40 to 1; Solid Silver, 114, 6 to 1; Shoemaker, 114, 15 to 1; Packhorse, 114, 20 to 1; Relievo, 115, 7 to 10.

Relievo was in front when the flag fell. On the turn the order was Relievo, Shoemaker, Lucille, Packhorse, Solid Silver, and Van Rensselaer, all strung out. Relievo came in an easy winner by five lengths, Packhorse second, one length ahead of Lucille third; Solid Silver, Shoemaker, and Van Rensselaer as named. Time, :53.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Starters: Story Teller, 97 pounds, 15 to 1; Sheridan, 100, 15 to 1; Jim Jordan, 100, 20 to 1; Regardless, 108, 15 to 1; School Girl, 108, 8 to 5; Clicquott, 111, 4 to 1; Fremont, 101, 4 to 1; Florine, 103, 30 to 1; Luke Dart, 104, 12 to 1; Knoxville, 105, 8 to 1.

At the start Knoxville was the leader, but Clicquott soon went to the front and was an easy winner by three lengths, Regardless second, half length before School Girl third; Sheridan, Story Teller, Luke Dart, Fremont, Knoxville, Jim Jordan, and Florine as named. Time, 1:05¼.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Solid Silver 108 pounds, 20 to 1; Dakota 104, 8 to 1; Cox 107, 4 to 5; Tom Karl 116, 8 to 5.

When the drum tapped Cox was in front, followed by Solid Silver, Karl, and Dakota. At the half it was Karl and Cox, heads apart, two lengths in front of Dakota, and Solid Silver. The same order into the straight. At the furlong pole Cox went to the front and won by two lengths, Karl second, two lengths in front of Solid Silver, third. Time, 1:20½.

Fourth race, one mile—All carried 105 pounds; Cashier, 12 to 1; Carlton, 3 to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 3 to 1; John Morris, 12 to 1; Buckler, 8 to 5.

At the start they were on even terms, the order being Carlton, Pinkerton, Morris, Buckler, and Cashier. At the quarter Pinkerton was a length in front and the others well up. On the back stretch they were strung out somewhat, but before reaching the half all went up to the leader, but the order was unchanged until just before rounding into the straight when Buckler went to fourth place. Coming down the stretch Morris and Pinkerton had a lively contest to the finish, Morris winning by a head, Pinkerton second, two lengths ahead of Buckler third. Carlton and Cashier as named. Time, 1:49¾.

The purses today were $200 for each race, $50 to second.

W. R. Beatton has purchased the racehorses John Morris, Tom Karl, Col. Gore, Vivian, and Fred Woolley, paying $2,700 for the lot.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Hollywood, Skobeloff, 101 pounds; Pete Hart, 112; Semaphore, 105; Packhorse, 107; Lida L., 108; Hardee, 110.

Second race, half mile, for 2-year-olds—Katura, 107 pounds; Ben Payne, Ferryman, Tommy Magee, 110 each.

Third race, Morris Stakes, selling, one mile—Revival, 80 pounds; Bonnie King, 103; Tudor, 105; MacAuley, 110.

Fourth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, handicap—Pell Mell, Col. Gore, Alphonse, 110 pounds each; Marchburn, 106; Frank Shaw, 105; Balance, 102; Harry Ireland, 96; Jack Cocks, 95.

GOOD WORK BY ROBESPIERRE.

The Kentucky Derby Candidate Makes a Mile in 1:46 on the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—[Special.]—The Chicago stable's Santalene and Robespierre, a Derby candidate, worked a mile today in 1:46, the best time made at the distance here thus far this season. Horsemen think highly of Robespierre's chances for that classic event, while they are unanimous in their opinion that Santalene will be a very great horse this year. Robespierre is a brother to Jacobin, who ran third for the Derby in 1887, and a half brother to Macbeth II., who won that race in 1888.

Libretto and J. B. Clay of the Corrigan stable both pulled up lame in their work today. The latter may again stand training, but it is feared the former's racing career is at an end.

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The weather and the track at Clifton, N. J., were alike detestable today. Torrents of rain from aloft and an ocean of mud under foot did not seem, however, to much affect the attendance. The winners were: Miss Olive, 12 to 5; Waterloo, 7 to 1; Mabel Glenn, 8 to 5; Silleck, 15 to 1; Gen. Gordon, 9 to 5; and Theora, 12 to 1.

First race, six and a half furlongs, for all ages—Miss Olive won, Ten Rookh was second, Lemoine H. third. Time, 1:28.

Second race, for all ages, five furlongs—Waterloo won, Addie T. second, Australand third. Time, 1:05½.

Third race, for all ages, seven and a half furlongs—Mabel Glenn won, Prodigal second, Monsoon third. Time, 1:40.

Fourth race, the Yale handicap for all ages, one and one-sixteenth miles—Silleck won, Carnegie second, Sparling third. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, one mile and a half—Gen. Gordon won, Bela second, Darling third. Time, 2:46½.

Sixth race, for beaten horses 4 years old and upward, three-quarters of a mile—Theora won, St. John second, Gloster third. Time, 1:22.

Guttenberg Entries.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—Guttenberg entries for tomorrow:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Brait, The Bourbon, Flaco, Jubilee, St. Clair, Watch 'Em, Autumn Leaf, Blessed, Ocean, Billy Crane, Teddington, Gold Vase filly, Morristown, Wissahickon colt, Ban Lassie.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds—Paradise, Fox Hill, Prince Howard, Mayor Noonan, Iago, J. O. C., Sierra Nevada, Bengaline, Mamie C.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—Battersby, John Jay So, Oarsman, Frederick I., Gendarme, Success, Pontiac, Pericles, Steve Jerome, Shakspeare, Hot Scotch, Little Barefoot, Thad Rowe, Queen of Hearts.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Fitzroy, Bradford, Young Duke, Aftermath, Sam Morse, Rafter, King Hazen.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth—Van, Hamlet, Wahoo, Vigilant, Bonanza, Reecho, Bella.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—King Idle, Landseer, Crispin, Boodle, Count Luna, Cupid, Festus, Melodrama, Cheney, Tyrone, Peril, Mala, Extra, MacGregor, Jim Gates.

Minnesota Driving Club Races.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—The Minnesota Driving Club will give a four days' racing meeting from July 1 to 4. The amount hung up for stakes and purses is $20,000. The special race for July 4 is a free for all pace, with Johnston barred, for a purse of $2,000. There will be twelve races during the meeting. The event will fit in the Northwestern circuit, which will open June 3 at Terre Haute, the horses going thence to Zanesville, Freeport, Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Eau Claire, and Milwaukee, closing at the last named place July 18.

Purses Increased.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Monticello Trotting and Pacing Association held a meeting today and decided to increase all purses and to make the 2:40 trot, the 3:25 trot, and 3 minute trot all $400 purses. The entries to all class races close Saturday night, Aug. 9.

MANAGER MUTRIE'S CHALLENGE.

Day Says It Should Not Have Been Issued to the Brotherhood Team.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—President Day said today that he would not for the world allow his team to play the New York brotherhood team a series of games for a purse before a non-paying audience. The National agreement would not permit such a thing, and even if it did it would not be good policy to have such a series. Manager Mutrie in issuing his challenge to Ewing's men acted hastily, and regarded the matter more as a joke than anything else.

"Buck" Ewing today promptly and eagerly accepted Manager Mutrie's impromptu challenge, at the same time expressing the opinion that the New York league club would not stand a ghost of a show with his collection of Giants.

Seeking Information.

A. B. C.: The players of the Cleveland and Buffalo brotherhood clubs are: Cleveland—J. Spies, C. W. Snyder, E. E. Sutcliffe, J. Brennan, catchers; E. Bakely, D. O'Brien, W. Hemmenway, Gruber, pitchers; Ted Larkin, 1b.; J. Stricker, 2b.; O. Tebeau, 3b.; E. J. Delehanty, s. s.; L. Twichell, l. f.; P. Browning, c. f.; J. R. McAleer, r. f.; Paul Radford, substitute. Buffalo—O. Clark, J. Halligan, C. Mack, catchers; A. Ferson, G. S. Haddock, G. W. Keefe, A. Krock, pitchers; J. L. White, 1b.; Sam Wise, 2b.; J. Irwin, 3b.; J. Rowe, s. s.; W. E. Hoy, Ed Beecher, and J. J. Carney in the field. J. Rainey is substitute.

M. Hamerschlag: If playing poker without an age the person passing passes out, unless some agreement has been made beforehand. In the case you mention if the hand is thrown on the board the pot belongs to the one remaining in, because a hand once on the board is dead. If the hand is held the ante-man can make a bet, to the limit, and unless called the pot belongs to him without the necessity of showing his hand at all.

To Be Released by Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special.]—President A. S. Stearn of the Cincinnati club left for home last night to consult with Manager Tom Loftus and make preparations for the season's work. There are eighteen men in the team now and four are to be released—viz: Billy Earle, catcher; Tony Mullane, pitcher; Hick Carpenter, third base; and either Tebeau or Nichols, fielders. Manager Loftus thinks Mullane has seen his best days in the box. President Stearn says that the question as to who will be released rests entirely with Manager Loftus, but it is believed that the four above named will be let go.

The Actors' Team.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America, or the five A's, will be represented on the green diamond by these humble Thespians: Capt. Harry Clarke, first base; Thomas Patterson, pitcher; Thomas McGarry, center field, Mat Carroll, third base; William Collier, shortstop; Philip McFarland, second base; Victor Harman, right field; and Samuel Coppins, catcher. Francis Wilson will also take a hand in the game now and then.

Spalding After St. Louis Players.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special.]—A. G. Spalding, President of the Chicago National League Base-Ball Club, arrived in this city this morning and registered at the Southern Hotel. It is stated that he has come to endeavor to purchase Chamberlain or McCarthy or both from President Von der Ahe. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be successful, for the players would scarcely consent to being sold even if Mr. Von der Ahe were willing to part with them.

Signed by the Boston League Team.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—President Soden signed Martin Sullivan of Lowell, formerly of Indianapolis and Chicago, this morning as outfielder for the Boston league team.

WANTS TO MEET CORBETT.

Sullivan Offers to Spar the Californian Four Rounds for $1,000.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan has offered to spar Corbett four rounds for a purse of $1,000. The Gladstone Club of Providence has offered the money and wishes the fight to take place at once. Sullivan won't say tonight whether he will go to Providence or not. He is sober, however, and says he means business.

Sullivan will back Patsy Kerrigan for $2,500 a side for a finish fight with Jack McAuliffe. John says that he has the greatest confidence in Kerrigan, and is willing to risk his money freely upon him.

Boxing and Wrestling.

At Ogden Hall tonight Bill Richards and John McInerny will give a sparring, club-swinging, and wrestling tournament. Oscar Wattler and J. McFarland will wrestle Cornish style for a medal, and there will be set-tos between good boxers. The wind-up will be between Billy Young and John McInerny.

Rules for Computing Points.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union was held at the Grand Union Hotel tonight. It was resolved that whenever an athlete a member of a college and of an athletic club in the A. A. U. shall compete in any championship events, points made by such athlete shall count for the A. A. U. club of which he is a member for computing points for the Bailey plaque at the championships. The Committee on Base-Ball reported that the Manhattan, New York, Berkeley, New Jersey, Boston, Detroit, Columbia, and Michigan athletic clubs had entered teams for the championship games. The Lacrosse Championship League will be started on Aug. 2, when an initial game will be played. Entries will close on June 1.

Casino Games.

The last of the winter competitions will occur Monday, April 7. The finals in the quarter-mile run, one mile walk, broad jump, one mile run, and obstacle race will take place. The sparring and wrestling will be very interesting. In the lightweight class Stinger and Schwartz will spar a bye, and the winner will spar a final with Heacock. In the middleweight sparring, William Young, owing to the non-appearance of Arthur, wins the gold medal and is now the amateur middleweight champion of Chicago. Coilip will meet Nolan to decide second place. The event of the evening will be the featherweight sparring between Barry and Jones. In the middleweight wrestling Touhey will meet Knode, and in the lightweight Smith and Murphy will wrestle until a fall is secured.

Hurricane on the Pacific.

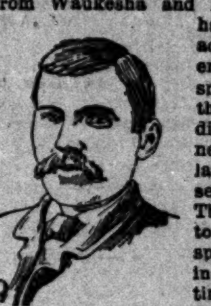
SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 4.—Severe hurricanes on the Pacific during March caused many disasters on the coasts of the New Hebrides. Several ships were wrecked at Labour. A vessel grounded at Mallicollo and five whites and thirty natives were drowned, while thirty others who reached the shore were massacred by natives.

CHAMPION OF THE LAW.

GOV. HOARD CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POLITICAL POSITION.

Opposition to the Bennett Law Being Made by the Less Intelligent Classes or Through Selfish Motives—Prominent Democrats Throughout the State Declare They Will Desert Their Party if It Should Be Made an Issue This Fall.

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—Gov. Hoard returned to Madison this morning from Waukesha and Palmyra, where he has been delivering addresses before teachers' institutes. He spent the afternoon in the Executive office disposing of the business that had accumulated during his absence from the city. This evening he gave to THE TRIBUNE correspondent an interview in which for the first time he sets forth in detail his idea as to



M. J. BENNETT.

the issue at hand and its effect on the politics of the State. The interview, coming as it does from the champion of the Bennett law and the probable nominee of the Republican party for the Governorship, is of great interest not only to the people of Wisconsin but to those of every State in the Union, particularly in Illinois. His utterances, as will be seen, are bold and defiant. They do not admit of the possibility of equivocation and leave on the mind of the reader the lasting impression of Gov. Hoard's sincerity of purpose and his ability and determination to rule the impending contest and preserve the welfare and usefulness of the public-school system of Wisconsin.

"In your opinion what elements of Wisconsin society are interested in opposing the Bennett law?" was asked.

"First the Roman Catholic clergy," said Gov. Hoard in reply. "Second, the German Lutheran clergy, then certain German newspapers possessing Catholic or Lutheran patronage, and thereby dominated. In addition these newspapers are no doubt actuated by a fear that an increase of English instruction among the children of German parentage would not increase their future subscription lists. If they can keep the Germans ignorant of the English language they think they can the better control their connections on religious and political questions. I know from the letters received at this office from Germans throughout the State that there is a growing conviction among the Germans that the fight that the German clergy and certain of their newspapers are making is a selfish one. They are pleading for their own bread and butter and not for the future welfare of the German children."

"Do you not think that the stand the Lutheran clergy in particular are making will react against them and work serious damage to their church?"

WILL REACT ON THE CHURCH.

"I most certainly think so, and these are my reasons: I have received letters and conversed with several very intelligent young men who are Lutherans. One of them said to me not long since, 'I am becoming entirely ashamed of the position our clergy are taking on this Bennett law. If it has come to this that the Lutheran Church cannot prosper without trying to keep the children in ignorance of English then I have darkened its doors for the last time, and there are plenty of other young men who think as I do.' These young men wish to stand up alongside of other young men, and they are liberal and progressive with American ideas. I certainly cannot see how it is going to help a church when sensible young people become ashamed of it."

"What will be the effect of the agitation and discussion on the educational interests in the State?"

"The opposition to the Bennett law has created a most intense educational interest all over the State. There have been held in Wisconsin this winter sixty farm institutes of two days each. It is safe to say that at least 50,000 farmers have met in these meetings. The conductors of the institutes report they never saw such a deep interest as was shown among the agricultural classes the last winter on educational questions. The great heart of the people is stirred, as never before, at this new danger to the welfare of our common schools."

"Do you think the opponents of the Bennett law are hostile to the common schools?"

"There is where the question will land by the inevitable logic of events. The State asserts in the Bennett law the right to control the elementary English education of the child to the extent of at least twelve weeks in a year. The German Lutheran and Catholic clergy who are interested in parochial schools deny that right. That brings on a contest. The right of the State in educational matters is at stake, for if it has no right here it has none elsewhere, and thus the whole common-school question becomes involved. It is simply a contest between Church and State, and all men who believe in 'rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's' will take sides with the State. The spirit of old-fashioned patriotism, that which we drew from our fathers, is being aroused all over the State as well among Democrats as Republicans. There will come a readjustment of parties. We will lose certain elements and take on others, but I have the strongest faith to believe the State is overwhelmingly in favor of the principles involved in the Bennett law."

THREATENS THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

"What effect has the Milwaukee election on the question, in your opinion?"

"This effect is to warn all patriotic citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, against the dangers that threaten the integrity of our common school system."

"You speak of Democrats. Do you refer to the American-born Democrats alone?"

"No, here is a letter received this morning from a prominent German Democrat at Jefferson. He says:

"Permit me to thank you for your address at Waukesha. The German Lutheran Church and Democratic party should take warning. You may remember the opinion advanced by me during our chat on the cars lately that the Lutheran clergy are merely biting off their own noses, a thing they cannot see at present, but will see when the mirror of consequences will be held up to them. They are driving the rising generation from their churches. There may be some Republicans ignorant enough to vote against the Bennett law, but there are numbers of Democrats of German extraction too, like your humble servant, who never voted the Republican ticket and voted against you, who will be with you hand and heart, no matter on what ticket you run, if your name is connected with the Bennett law.

"Now as to the vote of the German Lutherans that has heretofore been given to the Republicans, I think that not over 15, or possibly 20, per cent of it has been cast for Republican candidates. In Jefferson County, where I live, not 7 per cent of it is Republican, and I am informed by well-posted men that not 5 per cent of the voting strength of the German Lutherans in Dodge County has been Republican. The Catholic Germans have never voted the Republican ticket to any extent in Wisconsin. It is quite evident there is not an entire unison of sentiment in the Catholic church in opposition to the Bennett law. It is a sentiment quite freely expressed among intelligent Irish and American Catholics that if the church was controlled by men who were warm and ardent American sympathizers they would not be placed in seeming opposition to American institutions and thus attempt to array the patriotism of the Catholic people against the true behests of the State in matters of education. For instance, a very important part of the teachers of the State in public schools are of both Irish and German origin and of Catholic belief. They are among our very best educators and warm supporters of the Bennett law and everything that is distinctively American. The State and the Nation have no more faithful workers in behalf of American civilization than these teachers. They have already been heard from."

"What manner of a campaign will it be, quiet or aggressive?"

"The prospects are for an energetic campaign. Party lines will be obliterated and the contest will be on the question of the maintenance of the State as against ecclesiastical dictation."

Fatal Quarrel at Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—John Aldridge, aged 16, and William Gleason, aged 17, two boys employed at the Ohio Falls Car Works, quarreled about some trivial matter today and the former struck the latter with a bar of iron, fracturing his skull. Gleason died thirty minutes after receiving the wound, and the Aldridge boy was locked up on a charge of murder.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

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IT is difficult to resist the conviction that the Jenison structure, if put up, would collapse before the date set for the opening, inevitably indefinitely postponing the Fair and exposing Chicago to the ridicule of the world instead of making this city the object of its admiration for all succeeding time. And such a calamity would be a thousand times preferable to an upset after the Fair had opened, the latter entailing a vast destruction of human life in addition to the property loss referred to. It is hardly worth while to run such a risk for the sake of gratifying the ambition to outdo others by producing something they would not dare to attempt. It would be well before deciding on the adoption of the Jenison plan to remember the Æsop fable about the frog that burst itself in the effort at an impossible inflation.

THE last of the contested-election cases is now in the hands of the Election Committee of the House. It is that of P. S. Goodrich vs. Robert Bullock, Second Florida. The evidence shows the usual fraud that prevails all over the South where the negro vote is large. In one county there was no registration as provided by the law. In another 450 votes for the Republican candidate were deliberately excluded by the Democratic judges. In Madison, the county where Deputy Saunders was recently assassinated and a negro witness was lynched, an armed body of Democrats seized the ballot-box, took it away, and destroyed it. The contestant is prepared to furnish the names of several thousand Republicans who voted for him and whose votes were not counted, and therefore claims his seat. That he should have it on every consideration of equity and justice goes without saying.

THE honest taxpayers of Albany, in view of the success which has attended the investigation of the Tammany den of thieves in New York City, are now moving in the matter of investigating their own Tammany. The grounds upon which they demand an investigation are the levying of a tax rate of over 2 per cent on the full valuation of property, the doubling up of water rates, ill-constructed sewers and wretched pavements, the lowest possible license fees under the law, stuffed ballot-boxes, the acquittal of dishonest election inspectors, the giving away of valuable franchises for nothing, and the letting of contracts at extortionate prices. The ring doesn't want an investigation for fear it will injure the city, but the honest taxpayers are ready to risk the injury for the sake of purifying the city and choking off the gang. Thus it goes everywhere where Democrats are in control. Chicago's time will come soon.

THE *Staats-Zeitung* warns the Republicans of this State that if they do not amend the Compulsory Education law to suit it the German Republicans will desert their party and a Legislature will be elected which will send Gen. Palmer to the Senate. If that happens it will doubtless be gratifying to the paper in question, which has acted with the Democrats for the last seventeen years, and has supported Gen. Palmer whenever he has been a candidate during that period. Since this would give the *Staats-Zeitung* so much pleasure it is surprising that it should point out to the Republicans the way in which to save the Legislature and defeat the General. How much better *Staats-Zeitung* politics it would be to let the Republican enemy march blindly to his fate. But has the *Staats* yet learned what the views of Gen. Palmer are on this educational question? Does it know whether he is for the repeal of the law, for the adoption of amendments which will remove possible defects but not lessen its efficiency, or for the adoption of amendments which will emasculate it? Should the General turn out to be in favor of giving elementary instruction in English in all schools it might dampen the enthusiasm of the German paper to see him Senator. The *Staats-Zeitung* should insist on its candidate showing his hand without delay.

THE enormous defalcations of Archer, the Democratic State Treasurer of Maryland, illustrate the carelessness and loose methods of Democratic officials. The Baltimore *American* says:

> There is a plain law on the statute books of Maryland making it obligatory on the Governor to examine into the accounts of the Treasurer's office twice a year. And yet, when this law was quoted to Gov. Jackson the other day he declared that "he had never been aware that any such duty was laid upon the Executive by the State Constitution until his attention had been called to it." As a consequence of this lack of knowledge and neglect of the Governor the bondsmen of Mr. Archer will refuse to make good his shortage and the State will lose from $200,000 to $500,000.

The revelations in this case also throw a flood of light upon another interesting point that illustrates Democratic methods. On the day before the election of 1889 it was known that the Democratic State Committee had spent its last dollar. In this emergency enough money to carry on the fight suddenly appeared. It was contributed by Archer, who handed over $40,000 to the State Committee—money raised by the sale of the State securities. As the situation stands now, the State will lose from $200,000 to $500,000, the bondsmen claim that they are not liable owing to the negligence of the Governor, the banks will not be compelled to return the stolen securities, and fraud in the shape of Archer has been replaced by corruption in the shape of Gorman, who is now at the helm. Poor Maryland, my Maryland!

STRONGLY as Hill and Cleveland were opposed on ballot reform legislation in New York, they still have some ground in common as Democrats. Hill said in vetoing the Saxton Australian bill for the third time: "I shall never knowingly give my assent to any bill the effect of which is to disfranchise a single honest voter, however humble or unlettered he may be." Cleveland also protests against any discrimination based on the lowly condition or illiterate state of mind of Democratic voters, but he differs from Hill as to the effect the Saxton Australian bill would have on that class. Cleveland thinks the bill would be a benefit to illiterate Democrats, while Hill pretends to fear it might harm them and cause some to lose their votes. Hill even uses language which might seem to condemn the election frauds perpetrated in the South at the expense of the lowly and uneducated blacks, but, of course, he is not to be so understood. He and Cleveland are solicitous only about the voting rights of ignorant and degraded white Democrats, and will never be found opposing the wholesale disfranchisement of the Southern negroes on account of their illiteracy and humble station. Ignorance and lowliness give a white Democrat special title to consideration and protection, but secure a Southern negro only political outlawry. On this doctrine of Democracy Cleveland and Hill are one.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CAMPBELL of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, who has the reputation of being an able and learned jurist, may be credited with having devised the most unique plan of disfranchising poor and illiterate voters and placing the franchise exclusively in the hands of the wealthy and educated classes that has yet been proposed. In a suggestion to the forthcoming constitutional convention, which he makes publicly, he sets forth the details of his plan as follows:

> I am for vesting the power of governing the country in the electors possessing the intelligence and the property, for the good of all, and suggest as a sure means of doing this, to preserve the right to vote of every one entitled, and to add a provision that every such qualified elector shall be entitled to cast one additional vote for each forty or eighty acres of land owned by him or his wife in the county of his residence; and one additional vote for every $500 or $1,000 of real estate, less than forty acres, owned by him or his wife. When he does not own more the details of the plan may be adjusted. The quantity of land may be any number of acres determined on, and the value of the homestead in town and county not amounting to the quantity of land prescribed, may be fixed so as to preserve the proper ratio.

In addition to this feature Justice Campbell also proposes additional votes based upon an educational qualification, and he would exact of every voter the payment of a poll-tax and an increase in the length of residence in the State and county as qualifications. This is the most ingenious plan for practically disfranchising the poor and uneducated while still allowing them to vote that has yet been devised. The Memphis *Commercial-Advertiser* estimates on the basis of the Presidential election that 3,000 planters with the requisite land and 3,000 professional men on the educational test would be able to cast as many votes as 60,000 voters now do. A system under which one voter can neutralize the votes of ten others may be popular with the few, but it is safe to say that it will not be popular with the masses, whether Republican or Democratic. It proposes a deliberate robbery of the majority of the people of Mississippi of the sovereignty which is conferred upon them by the Bill of Rights, and should the convention adopt such a bare-faced, unconstitutional scheme there is no likelihood that the people of the State will ratify its action.

WILL ANY AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW SATISFY THEM?

It is yet impossible to understand just what it is that the priests and ministers of Wisconsin and the Democratic newspapers which echo their sentiments object to in the Bennett law. They shout out vague charges, but do not lay their fingers on the particular section which is at fault. They say that liberty of conscience is violated, that the natural rights of the parent are invaded, and that the German language is to be banished from the schools, but they do not state the clauses of the law which will cause these dreadful consequences. They have dealt in glittering generalities, but the Americans are no wiser today than they were a month ago as to what this coalition of Lutherans and Catholics finds fault with.

There have been the same vague denunciations of the law in this State as in Wisconsin and the same difficulty in getting its opponents to give the chapter and verse of the act that was oppressive or unjust. At last, however, one of them has spoken somewhat intelligibly. It is the *Staats-Zeitung* of this city, which is in the fortunate position of representing two religious camps, for while its proprietors are Roman Catholics its editors are Protestants.

That paper, after rejoicing over the triumph in Milwaukee of the Lutheran and Roman Catholic alliance and its Democratic allies, calls on the Germans of this State to imitate their noble example and elect a Legislature pledged to repeal the odious law "which forces children to despise the tongue of their parents." Then it proceeds to say in calmer phrase that the Germans are not opposed to compulsory education; that they want the reading and writing of English to be taught in all the schools, but that what they object to is the compulsory introduction of English as the tongue in which instruction is given. It says that the Germans of Illinois do not ask the repeal of the law but an alteration of two of its provisions. The law says at the end of the first section:

> No school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein in the English language reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography.

The *Staats-Zeitung* says the Germans want this to read thus:

> No school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein English reading and writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography.

The difference would be that instead of arithmetic, geography, and the history of the United States being necessarily taught in English in the parochial schools they might be taught only in German, Polish, Italian, Bohemian, or whatever other language might suit the convenience of the teachers. But English would be made one of the branches of instruction in those church schools as German now is in the public schools of Chicago. Pupils who attend a grammar school in this city are taught to read and write German. If the law were amended as suggested by the *Staats-Zeitung* the pupils in German parochial schools would as a part of their course of instruction learn the English language just as they would Latin.

There is one other amendment asked for. It is to take away from the boards of school directors the right to decide whether the instruction in one of these private or parochial schools is what the law contemplates and to compel them to approve of any school where English reading and writing are taught. The power is one which may be abused in its present hands, but it should be vested in some representative of the State, for it would not be safe to leave it to the private schools to decide whether they were fulfilling the law. They would always say they were.

For this information, more definite than any previously vouchsafed, much thanks. But how far is the *Staats-Zeitung* to be regarded as the authoritative mouthpiece of the Lutherans and Roman Catholics of Wisconsin and Illinois? Those of the former State asked for no amendments, but they demanded the unconditional repeal of the law. Have they changed their minds since the Milwaukee election? The Roman Catholic Bishops of Wisconsin said the law was "unnecessary, offensive, and unjust." Will the amendments suggested by the *Staats-Zeitung* reconcile them to it? Will they reconcile Mr. Koerner, editor of the Lutheran *Germania*, who sees in this hubbub much advertising for himself and his paper? Will the Archbishop of Chicago and the Lutheran Synod of this State approve of the law with these amendments? One would like definite information on these points. It is often better to compromise than to have a row. But where, as in Wisconsin, one side insists on the absolute and unconditional surrender of the other there is no room for compromise.

As to the *Staats-Zeitung's* first amendment. It is in part based on the assumption that it would be absurd to take a class of children who understand German only and try to teach them their history, and geography, and arithmetic lessons in English, they not comprehending a word of what was said to them. That is true enough. The child must learn English before it can be taught in English how to cipher. But what is the objection, after it has a mastery of English, to the bulk of its instruction being in that tongue, which is the one of which it will make the chief use all through its life? The studies of the child of 7 in any school are few and simple. History, for instance, is not among them. But the German child of 7 will in a year, thanks to that rapidity with which children pick up languages, have become able to recite its lessons in English as well as German. When it has attained that degree of proficiency why shall not it study an English rather than a German arithmetic or history? Why should a boy of 14, who has been studying English for years and has learned to speak it, be taught his geography in German rather than English? The more training he can have in that language which he and his children are to use as their working tongue the better.

But let it first be known whether the Roman Catholics and Lutherans are satisfied with these amendments which satisfy the *Staats-Zeitung*.

MEETING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR STOCKHOLDERS.

The meeting of the stockholders of the World's Fair Association, held at Battery D Armory, was noisy and tumultuous and lasted some hours longer than it should have done. But this was chiefly due to the fact that the large majority of those present had never figured in the capacity of stockholders in any great enterprise, and knew nothing of corporation law governing such cases. It naturally enough seemed to them that one stockholder was as important as another, no matter if he had only one share and the other had a thousand, and that business should be done as at a town meeting, by a show of hands or a shout of ayes and noes.

But this excusable mistake would have lasted but for a few minutes had it not been for the unfortunate presence of a few individuals who are fond of the town-meeting way of doing business; who love to hear the sound of their own voices; who love to tickle the public ear and hear the applause which follows the tickling. They introduced demagogy into a stockholders' meeting, and were responsible for the waste of time and whatever ill-feeling and misapprehensions may be created. They must have known that the number of directors could not be legally increased from forty-five to seventy-five or any other number by the individual votes of those present. They must have known it could be done only by a vote of the stock subscribed. But as it made many of their hearers feel good to be told that one man was as good as another, or a little better if anything, and that they could carry their point by loud shouting, these marplots stuck to their illegal claim till the Chair put them down.

The demand for an increase in the number of directors was made on the demagogical plea that the affair was "cut and dried." The wrath of these orators was stirred up by the fact that the holders of a large body of the stock had met and prepared a ticket which had on it the names of forty of the forty-five men to be chosen for directors. That was attacked as "ring rule." While the stockholders did no more than they had a perfect legal right to—to indicate the names of men to whom they were willing to intrust the handling of their millions. They had a right to prepare a ticket when, where, and how they pleased, precisely as if they were voting for bank or railroad directors, and so had all the other share subscribers.

One reason for not having as large a directory as seventy-five is that it would be a failure from its very size. It would be a town-meeting debating club. After the first meeting or two it would be impossible to get a quorum together, and whatever was done would have to be done by committees. It was believed that with a board of forty-five made up of capable business-men, chosen not to look after local or personal interests but the success of the gigantic enterprise the stockholders have undertaken, results would be obtained which would be impossible with an aggregation of men looking after sectional or individual interests. Hence only a half-million of the stock voted for the larger number and four or five times as much for the smaller.

It was clearly explained by the Mayor and others that the holder of a share of stock or of 100 or 1,000 shares could cast one vote for each share for forty-five directors, or cumulate 45 votes on one candidate for each share of stock held. In this way the "kickers" by clubbing together could easily elect one, two, or several directors. This information pacified most of them, who proceeded to act on the suggestion, and a number of directors not on the so-called regular ticket were elected. The Constitution of the State confers this cumulative right on stockholders.

Should there be another meeting of the stockholders it will go off more smoothly than yesterday's, for those who will be present will know that their voting strength depends on the number of shares they hold, and even if demagogues do try to lead them astray they will pay no attention to them. In this respect it was a good educational meeting.

NATIONAL AUTHORITY OVER TRUSTS.

If the Sherman Anti-Trust bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee in the belief that it would be quietly strangled that body has certainly disappointed the expectation by promptly reporting the measure back in an amended but not weakened form. If the bill is to be put out of the way the responsibility will not be on the Judiciary Committee. On the contrary that committee has given its sanction to a doctrine which if adopted will greatly enlarge National control over trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade. It has been contended that Congress could have power over such conspiracies only when they were made between individuals or corporations belonging in different States, and that all trusts not distinctively inter-State in character would be beyond reach of Federal authority. Decisions of the Supreme court were cited to show that National power over inter-State traffic applied only when the freight was in transit from one State to another, but that when goods or wares reached a destination and were unpacked they were subject to State laws only. As most of the great trusts have their headquarters in the East and do business in all parts of the country the theory alluded to would give them comparative immunity. At most Congress could only control the movement of their freight while passing from State to State. This is already done by the Inter-State Commerce act, but something is wanted to curb abuses that are independent of the transportation of goods from State to State but are made up of illegal combinations for the purpose of extortion, whether the transaction is completed in the same or in another State.

Fortunately the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has committed itself to a doctrine which will support vigorous National legislation against trusts. The bill which it has reported with approval does not merely forbid combinations between persons or individuals in different States but conspiracies of every character relating to inter-State commerce. Whether the conspirators belong in the same or in different States is treated as immaterial. It is now seen to be one thing for Congress to deal with the freight or the goods which constitute the material of inter-State traffic but quite another to control the persons who carry on such traffic. Laws applying to the freight may operate on it only while in transit. But if Congress is to have control over inter-State commerce it must have power to forbid harmful acts, agreements, or combinations by persons in the same as well as in different States. Thus while the inter-State commerce act applies to freight only while in transit, yet all carriers are forbidden to pool the earnings of such traffic. This prohibition applies not only to the roads that handle the freight but to all parallel and competing lines. In fact, their act as carriers in making a pooling agreement is declared unlawful, although they may not have carried a pound of freight under the contract or divided a dollar of earnings. If this principle can be made to apply to trust conspirators irrespective of their residence in the same or in different States and their acts which affect commerce between the States may be dealt with as independent of the transportation of goods Congress will have great power over trusts of every character and in every quarter of the country.

THE CHINESE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in adopting the resolutions formulated by its Committee on Foreign Commerce, which denounce the proposed Chinese Enumeration bill, is based upon a very timorous and mistaken view of the situation. In the opinion of this committee the bill will provoke the hostility of China and such hostility will be dangerous to this country. One of the resolutions, indeed, which was adopted by the chamber, sets forth the following dangers which lurk in the proposed House bill:

> The day may not be far distant when an empire of more than 300,000,000 people, apt and adroit in all the fields of science and art, brave in war, and persistent beyond all other races of men, now rapidly advancing in the mastery of all the modern resources of national greatness, will summon this Nation to account. In the words of one of her strongest men: "The world is not so near its end that China need hurry, nor the cycles of the sun so nearly done that she will not have time to play the rôle assigned her in the work of nations."

The savants of the New York Chamber of Commerce show little knowledge of history and national peculiarities in this ridiculous and cowardly statement of the contingency which so alarms them. The Chinese are only powerful in numbers, like rats and jack rabbits, and there is just as much danger that these rodents will turn upon the dogs and overcome them as that the "heathen Chinese" will ever seriously menace the Caucasian race in this country. The white races have already the supremacy of the world, dominate it politically, commercially, and by force of arms, and will continue to do so by reason of their capacity for controlling other races. There is no instance in history where the white races have succumbed to men of other races. There is about as much danger that this country will be invaded from the moon as from China, in the immediate present or in the most remote future. Long before China, even under the most favorable influence, could gather fleets, strength, skill, or knowledge enough to entertain the idea of overrunning any white nation she will have yielded to manifest destiny and come under the domination of the Celto-Saxon or the Russian races, by conquests of influence and brain-power. Even now the Chinese retain their autonomy on sufferance from England and Russia. When the latter Power has completed her vast railway system across Northern Asia to the Pacific Ocean, on the borders of China, it will only be a question of time how soon the Celestials will be dominated by Russia commercially and politically, even if China is not absorbed into the Russian Empire.

There is no danger to this country from China or from any other outside source. The elements of our danger are all internal and of our own making. The day is rapidly coming when the people of this country will have to arouse themselves and administer heroic remedies to save themselves from the combined influences of corporate monopolies, rapacious trusts, Tammany Halls, and other boodler organizations, ecclesiastical usurpation, plutocracy, fashionable vice, and sensuality. These are imminent dangers, and they are growing more menacing every decade, but we believe there will always be virility, patriotism, and virtue enough on the part of the American people to correct them. There is no serious danger from without, least of all from the Chinese, who, once their wall of antique prejudice is broken down, will be rapidly overspread and dominated by the ideas and civilization of the Western races. The wall of the New York Chamber of Commerce may be very pathetic, but, all the same, it is very silly and white-livered.

CROSSING THE RUBICON.

The effort by the Board of Trade of this city to cease furnishing the pabulum on which the "bucket-shop" gamblers live has assumed another phase. Hitherto the telegraph companies have seemed to be neutral parties to the fight, though it has often been alleged their management was in sympathy with the gamblers, who have contributed for years largely to their revenues. That allegation will now be believed by many who up to yesterday looked on it as an idle tale. The telegraph management has decided to abolish the "commercial rate" of 25 cents on all messages between the Chicago board and the commercial exchanges in other cities, and will henceforth charge the full rate of 40 cents. In other words, the board must now pay for its temerity in cutting off the information which the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have for years sold to the "bucket-shops" without any benefit to the party originating the news, which was so important that the claimed right to receive it has been vigorously fought for in the courts. Evidently the board has put itself and its members outside the pale by daring to assert its independence, and must no longer expect to be recognized as having any rights which a telegraph official is bound to respect other than those accorded to the humblest individual who is an occasional patron.

It may at once be understood that this movement is a literal "carrying of the war into Africa." It has at least the merit of candor, as distinguished from the duplicity so often complained of only to be denied by the men charged with it. Those familiar with the history of the Western Union were not surprised at its latest action, which was voiced beforehand by a well-known bucket-shop man in a Thursday interview with a reporter. He said his interest "had a power-"ful ally in the Western Union Telegraph "company, which did not feel very kindly "towards the Board of Trade for depriving "it of so much business," and intimated that "through perfectly legitimate delay the "telegraph company could make the wheels "of the board run so slowly that the public "would not care to use so slow a machine." The interview in full is reported as follows:

> William H. Eppley, speaking as a bucket-shop man, said that they had no fears whatever that they would be unable to get quotations. They had several avenues, through which they could obtain prices, that have never been used, and they could keep the board officers "guessing" for a year. He claimed that the bucket-shop men had a powerful ally in the Western Union Telegraph company, which did not feel very kindly toward the Board of Trade for depriving it of so much business. It might be that the Board of Trade would be deprived of its private wires, and there might be no office within easier reach than La Salle and Washington streets. Through perfectly legitimate delay the telegraph company could make the wheels of the Board of Trade run so slowly that the public wouldn't care to use so slow a machine.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Koerner, the editor of *Germania*, the German Lutheran paper published at Milwaukee, who is responsible for the gross and malicious misrepresentations of the Bennett law, which caused the Lutheran and Roman Catholic voters of the same nationality as himself to vote solidly for the Democratic municipal ticket and the maker of bad jokes who headed it on a pledge of a total repeal of the act, is anxious to carry his war of falsification and fraud beyond the limits of his own city. He wants "to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm" in the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, and to elect this fall Legislatures which will wipe out the Compulsory Education laws of the two States and incidentally send two Democratic United States Senators to Washington.

This individual is trying to fire the hearts of the Germans of Illinois. He has succeeded in raking up two cases where he says injustice was done by ignorant or prejudiced country school directors in Southeastern Illinois to parochial schools. These cases were long ago brought to the notice of THE TRIBUNE, and it said formerly, and repeats it now, that if the schools were as good as is claimed the action of the directors was unwarranted. It called the attention of the State Superintendent of Education to the subject, and he, as the law empowers him to do, sent to school directors instructions notifying them of the interpretation which he put on the new enactment which would remove the cause of complaint.

The wonder is that there were not more complaints in an entire State. Here were over 11,000 districts school boards called on to enforce a new law. It is surprising that there should not have been more than two directors who blundered, or who magnified too much the importance of their office. Few are the laws which get into working order with so little friction. Were the repeal of every act to be clamored for because some official somewhere blundered in enforcing it the revised statutes would be a blank book, and no law would stand such a test.

It is not impossible, however, that too much discretion is vested in school directors. In that case it is easy to amend the law so as to remedy that objection without resorting to the desperate Milwaukee scheme of abolishing the law. Personal dislikes, neighborhood quarrels, religious disagreements may here and there lead school directors to make improper decisions. From such local feelings the State Superintendent of Education is free. Therefore, before a Board of Directors takes the grave responsibility of deciding that it will not approve of a certain private school, let it certify the facts to the chief educational officer of the State, and let the final decision be made by him. It seems as if no one could object to that plan, for no Superintendent will make a series of decisions which are wrong, when he knows the people will soon sit in judgment upon his conduct and the courts also.

Will this satisfy those who are clamoring for the repeal of the law, but fail to state specifically why they want it repealed—whether because they are opposed to compulsory education, to instruction in the English language, or on account of some trivial defect which a five-line amendment can easily remove?

SHELVING THE BANKS CREGIER ORDINANCE.

One of the most commendable acts of the expiring City Council was that of Thursday evening shelving the Banks Cregier-Milton Weston fire alarm and signal ordinance. No more audacious proposition of plunder was ever presented to the municipal Legislature. It proposed to grant to a combination of city employés the free use practically of the city conduits, the construction of which cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of $600,000, for purposes of private gain. The appliance which is to be used is much the same as that once used by the city. It was perfected by a city employé in connection with the work for which the city has paid him most liberally. In strict justice it belongs to the city, and only a flimsy legal technicality would vest its ownership in a private corporation.

It was quite refreshing to note that Dvorak, Bowler, Young, and other Aldermen who had a close call Tuesday voted in the interest of the city Thursday evening. Their experience may have had a chastening influence on them.

It is to be hoped Prof. Barrett will now make a full, clear, and satisfactory answer to the order of Ald. Dixon, which it ought not to be necessary to remind him was carried by a 2 to 1 majority, and will be especially explicit as to "whether the city cannot use its poles and fire-alarm systems for the purpose of renting to its citizens fire-alarm boxes or calls." It is well known that under Mayor Roche Mr. Barrett did perfect a system such as is here inquired about. He dropped it as soon as Mr. Cregier was seated in the Mayor's chair. He has never given any satisfactory reason for having dropped it, and he has evinced an uncalled-for zeal in urging the adoption of the Banks Cregier-Milton Weston affair. His report will be looked for with interest under the circumstances. Evasion, pettifogging, or circumlocution will be readily detected and promptly exposed. Mr. Barrett must know the Milton Weston ordinance is now regarded as one of the most disgraceful of the many disgraceful schemes that have come before the Council in years.

ONE week from next Tuesday, unless Mr. George A. Erickson has made a mistake, the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee will sink down into the earth and the waves of Lake Michigan will roll over them. Chicago is used to this sort of thing and doesn't mind it, but it will be tough on the newly-elected Mayor of Milwaukee to squelch him so summarily at the very beginning of his political career.

EMIN BEY'S salary of $50,000 a year as an exploring officer in the German service will enable him to live on the best the markets of Central Africa afford. Go West by South, young man, and grow up with Ethiopia.

GEN. GREELY will confer a favor by doing the best he can to temper the Easter wind to the bonnet thereof.

JAY GOULD is beginning to feel the weight of years. He ought not to go out of this world with the burden of that unbuilt union depot at St. Louis resting on his soul.

MR. EDWARD SPELMAN of Clan-na-Gael memory—or lack of memory—who has just been elected an Alderman in Peoria, is accused of having procured his election by means of illegal votes, and his right to sit in the Council will be contested. Envious souls who don't know how to make distillers' yeast have doubtless brought this charge against Mr. Spelman. To prove his innocence it is only necessary to say he has no recollection whatever of any illegal voting being done.

FOR full particulars relative to things that didn't happen at the World's Fair meeting at Battery D yesterday consult the dispatches furnished to the New York papers of this morning by their enterprising reporters in Chicago.

MANY of the passengers on outgoing suburban trains last Thursday evening were temporarily under the impression that a furious storm was about to break over the city. The ominous gloom, it was afterward learned, was due to the sudden and unexpected lighting of the car-lamps by the brakemen.

A MAN in Pleasantville, N. J., said some unpleasing things about the breakfast his hired girl cooked for him last Monday, and she emptied a pitcher of molasses on his beard, following up the proceeding by adding a double handful of flour. By rushing precipitately from the house he saved himself from being thrust into the oven and baked. If his case serves as a warning and prevents some other mortal from bearding the domestic tyrant on her throne he will not have been smeared in vain.

AFTER Chicago is done with that 190-acre World's Fair building perhaps Mr. Barnum would pay a handsome figure for it to use for the season of 1894.

WE have seen in a recent copy of a paper called the Jamestown (N. D.) *Alert* the statement of an alleged interview with one Goodman of this city, professedly the representative of a clothing house, wherein he asserts that "with the exception of a few of the very rich men, who were too busy clipping interest coupons to appreciate North Dakota's struggle for life, the business-men of Chicago—the jobbers and wholesalers—were unanimously of the opinion that the State should have accepted the proposition of the lottery company." THE TRIBUNE does not know nor care who this Mr. Goodman is, but in any case his statement is an unmitigated falsehood. No citizen of Chicago can make any such statement without knowing its falsity. THE TRIBUNE was in the position during the pendency of the infamous lottery scheme which its promoters tried to foist upon North Dakota's first Legislature to know the pulse of the public in this city and generally, and has yet to hear through or from any source of the first advocate, rich or poor, outside North Dakota, and those directly interested in the pernicious scheme. It is deplorable that there is a press in that State or elsewhere that is so completely in the power of the disappointed promoters of this infamy as to continue to defend it.

THE Hon. Washington Hesing secured the attention of Mayor Cregier at Battery D yesterday by mounting a chair and calling out "Mr. Chairman!" in a voice like the rush of mighty waters. "The gentleman on the chair," said his Honor, with a fine sense of humor, "has the floor."

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD of New York is not naturally a bloodthirsty man, but there are limits to his forbearance, as the first unfortunate proof-reader who permits "Rome" and "Venice" instead of "Roma" and "Venezia" to appear in print in the *Mail and Express* will find out.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Becoming Habitual with Him.

The passenger in the north-bound train had pulled his hat down over his eyes and settled back in his seat for a quiet nap, but he straightened up instantly. He had observed the conductor slyly lifting his valise and holding it a moment as if to estimate its weight.

"Conductor, what do you want of my gripsack?" he demanded indignantly.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Grindstone," apologized the conductor, recognizing him as an old patron of the road and putting down the valise, "but so many Democratic State Treasurers have gone to Canada over our line lately that I'm getting suspicious of everybody."

Posted as to Relative Values.

Teacher—"Georgie, correct the sentence 'The Willipps brothers is worth $100,000.'"

Georgie—"'The Willipps brothers is worth $10,000.'"

"Why do you correct it in that way, Georgie?"

"'Cause the Willipps brothers isn't horses, ma'am. If they was horses they might be worth a hundred thousan' dollars, but no man in this country ever fetches more 'n ten thousan'."

On a Special Assignment.

The street-car was crowded with men. The plain but business-like young woman who had entered it stood for a moment holding on to a strap, when a man in blue jeans overalls at the other end of the car rose and offered her a seat.

"No, thank you," she said, as she jerked the bell-rope. "I don't wish to sit down. I am merely compiling statistics for a special article in next Sunday's paper. I find there is one gentleman in car No. 640."

The business-like young woman made a memorandum in her reportorial note-book and stepped briskly off the car.

PERSONALS.

Sam Randall is improving steadily, and has hopes of soon taking his seat in the House. He is opposed to the McKinley Tariff bill.

The Hon. Ira J. Chase, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, has been for two weeks conducting revival services at the Christian Church in St. Paul.

Jesse Parrott, who fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, is living on a farm near Carrollton, Ga. He was born March 22, 1790.

Gen. Caprivi, Bismarck's successor, is an inveterate cigarette smoker. The general impression that he would merely rattle round in Bismarck's chair is thus confirmed.

Dr. Helen L. Webster of Lynn, Mass., who has been called to a chair at Vassar, is one of three women in America who have received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Zurich.

Dr. McDow, the murderer of Capt. Dawson of Charleston, is stil practicing medicine, having his office and dwelling in the house where the murder was committed, and next door to Capt. Dawson's home, now occupied by his widow.

The Hon. William L. Scott of Starvation Hollow announces that the Democrats will nominate Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and opposition to him will be useless. We do not understand, however, that this does away with the necessity of holding a Democratic National Convention.

G. A. Persons, editor of the Monticello (Ga.) *Times*, infuriated by the rumor that two colored citizens are booked for census enumerators, writes in his paper: "We are speaking for our own county, and we can say now once for all, our people do not want negroes in office over them and will not submit to such an outrage. If Republican bosses and negro place-hunters choose to disregard our warning they do so at the risk of the deluded negro who accepted an office in Jasper."

J. T. Price of Saline County, Missouri, is the first candidate for President in 1892 in the field. He is a graduate of several German universities and is well-to-do. He has long studied the politics of this country from a metaphysical standpoint and has felt the need of a Christian element in the conduct of the Government. In the circulars he is preparing he announces himself "John T. Price of Saline County, Missouri, as your candidate for President of the United States subject to a vote of the whole people in favor of Christocratic labor electors."

CURRENT NOTES.

Bath-tubs are now made of paper—that is, stationary tubs.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A slight upward tendency is noticeable in the sackcloth and ashes market.—*Reading Telegram.*

Prince Albert Victor recently killed his first tiger in India. The usual three cheers went with it.—*Rochester Express.*

He—"We swells carry watches in our canes." The Girls—"That's nothing; we girls have clocks in our stockings."—*Racket.*

Customer—"Why do they call 'em 'Henry Clay' cigars?" Dealer—"'Cause they hold their flavor all the way down—strong on the stump." —*New York Herald.*

Tannery Foreman—"I think you'll do. Have you ever had any experience in tanning hides?" Applicant—"O, yes; I taught school in New Jersey for a year."—*American Grocer.*

Our religious editor is out at this moment, but the correspondent who wants to know where the story of Lot's wife may be found is advised to look in the Psalter.—*New York Commercial.*

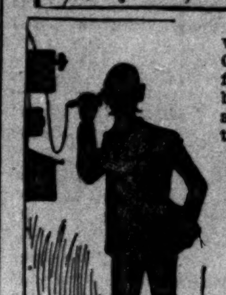
Visitor (in court room)—"What dastardly crime was committed by the prisoner who was just convicted?" "He stole a ride on a railroad." "And the man who got free?" "He stole the railroad."—*Life.*

Simpson (on a visit)—"Excuse me, Miss Ethel, but aren't these—er—vegetables burnt?" Cousin Ethel (of Boston)—"O, no; those are natural black beans. You know, Charles, there's a death in the family!"—*American Grocer.*

Mrs. Wickwire—"You know very well that your cigar bill for one day amounts to more than all my incidental expenses for a week." Mr. Wickwire—"Yes; that's just a woman's luck. I wish I could get along as cheaply as you can."—*Terre Haute Express.*

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.





Last Saturday there was enough weather in Chicago to have satisfied the witches of Macbeth if they had been around. Mr. Prior of the Chicago Opera-House



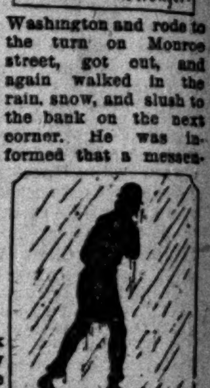
had a telephone call from one of the banks in the vicinity of the Board of Trade to call and indorse as opera-house treasurer a check that was there to the credit of the Bluebeard company at his house this week. There was no umbrella about the es-





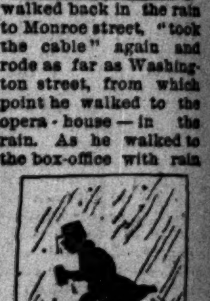
tablishment, and Mr. Prior went out in the fury of the elements. He "took the cable" at the corner of La Salle and Washington and rode to the turn on Monroe street, got out, and again walked in the rain, snow, and slush to the bank on the next corner. He was informed that a messen-





ger had left the bank with the check a few minutes before for the opera-house. Mr. Prior walked back in the rain to Monroe street, "took the cable" again and rode as far as Washington street, from which point he walked to the opera-house—in the rain. As he walked to the box-office with rain





and snow dripping from his garments he met the smile of Maxey Godenrath and the following dialogue occurred:

Maxey: "See that messenger from the bank?"

Mr. Prior: Just came from the bank and they said he had been sent here.

"Yes; he was here but went away."

"Did he leave the check?"

"No; I told him you had gone to the bank to indorse it and he took it back."

Mr. Prior said nothing but returned to the bank by the same route he



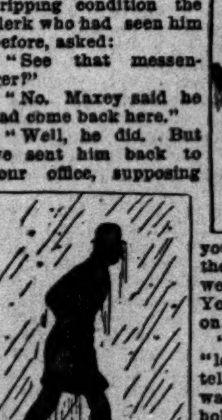


had at first traveled. Arriving at the bank in a dripping condition the clerk who had seen him before, asked:

"See that messenger?"

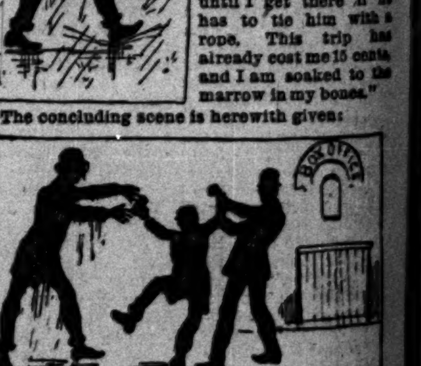
"No. Maxey said he had come back here."

"Well, he did. But we sent him back to your office, supposing you would be there, and then he came back and we just sent him again. You must have met him on the way."



"Say," said Mr. Prior, "let me get at your telephone, quick. I want to tell Maxey to hold that messenger until I get there if he has to tie him with a rope. This trip has already cost me 15 cents and I am soaked to the marrow in my bones."

The concluding scene is herewith given:



Cost of Their Approval.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* In a rash moment the legislators passed an act of the utmost justice and propriety, forgetting, alas! that in Wisconsin no less than in France educational measures must have the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities.

It is true that by denouncing the just and necessary law the Republicans might have retained the Lutheran vote. But, most unfortunately, Republicans are not all possessed of that flexibility of conscience, that mutability of convictions, that indifference to the future of the Republic, which have enabled so many Democrats to vote their party ticket with hardly a feeling of shame. Once that law had passed and had met the demand for its repeal from the enemies of the public schools those men who constitute the moral fiber of the Republican party were immovably, constitutionally, helplessly committed to its support. These Republicans are so infatuated with the institutions of this country, so possessed with the idea that intelligence should be promoted in order to preserve those institutions, so tenacious in their belief that every child should have some schooling that it seemed vain to attempt to persuade them to consent to the repeal of the law and the abrogation of the right of the State to control the secular education of children. As long as any number of Republicans persist in the folly of forcing principles and patriotism into practical politics, as long as they obstinately and blindly refuse to barter their dearest convictions and the interests of the future for party success, such disasters are bound to overtake us.

Disintegration Already Begun.

Lawrence (Kas.) *Tribune:* There seems to be little more harmony in the Farmers' Alliance than in other places. The Presidents do one thing while the alliances are busy denouncing the same thing; the President and supposed spokesman of the organization says a thing, several things in fact which are not approved by the organization. The alliance needs to get together.

...Y AND BYWAY.

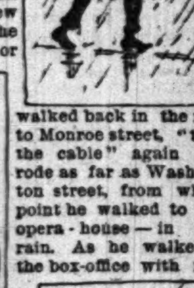
...'s Journey ... the Bank.



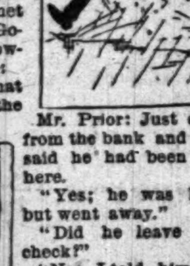
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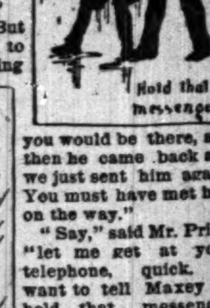
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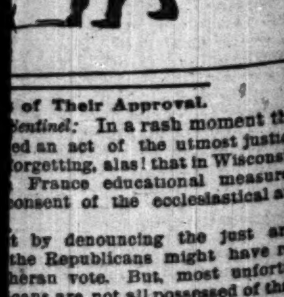
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HISSING AT BERNHARDT.

"LA PASSION" READ BEFORE A LARGE AND NOISY AUDIENCE.

Scandalous Demonstrations and Irreverent Display of Emotion by Youngsters in the Gallery—Police Called Upon to Clear the House of Boisterous Occupants—Favorable Impression Made by the Actors—The Czar's Troubles Increasing.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 4.—"La Passion," a mystic poem in six parts by Edmond Harancourt, was read at the Cirque d'Hiver tonight by Sarah Bernhardt, Philippe Garnier, and Bremont-Lamoureux. The orchestra executed selections from Beethoven and Wagner as a prelude to the Parsifal, the motive of which is from a scene symbolizing the Savior's utterance, "Eat this bread, it is my blood." It was enthusiastically applauded. It was just before this prelude that Mme. Bernhardt, robed in white flowering brocade, looking exactly like one of Albert Durer's paintings of the Virgin Mary, entered the salle. She was followed by Garnier and Bremont, attired in evening dress, to interpret the rôles of Christ and Judas Iscariot. The enormous auditorium of the Cirque d'Hiver was crowded to its utmost capacity and about 4,000 persons must have been present. The poem is a sort of mystic representation of Ecce Homo. The Virgin is a woman wherein all the maternal instincts and love for her son are in conflict with religious awe and devotion to the Vice-Regent of God. Sarah Bernhardt read the lines exhorting Christ to fly and save himself from torture and crucifixion with an impassioned yet subdued force that caused profound emotion. The audience appreciated this, and shouts of "Bravo! bravo!" and round after round of applause burst forth.

When Garnier read the lines of Christ as he drove the publicans out of the temple and Bremont pronounced the mocking retorts of the high priest, some youngsters in the gallery made a scandalous demonstration in favor of the principles adduced by the publicans, and two or three butcher boys yelled, "Hurrah for the publicans; they are better than our bookmakers at Longchamps!" As Garnier pronounced the words of the Savior calling his children to him and exhorting to charity and repentance two or three voices shouted, "Assez de Christ! Assez de Christ!" The audience rose to their feet with excitement and cheered and applauded the actors. The men in the première seats of the parquet, the fashionable portion of the house, shook their fists at the butcher boys and men who had interrupted the performance and demanded that the police should put them out of the house. "A la porte! A la porte!" resounded on all sides and the excitement was tremendous. Garnier with difficulty made himself heard as he shrieked out: "Ladies and gentlemen, do you wish the reading of this poem to continue or not? As, if not, we will withdraw."

"Oui, oui, oui. Continuez," was heard from all parts of the salle, mingled with a few shouts of "No."

Mme. Bernhardt trembled with emotion and pressed her dainty lace handkerchief to her eyes and wept. There was a perfect pandemonium. Nothing could be heard until Harancourt, the author, bounded down to the platform where the actors were seated and shook them all warmly by the hand, and facing the tempestuous audience shouted with a stentorian voice: "The actors will pause a few moments to enable those persons who are discontented to retire."

Harancourt was cheered loudly with shouts of "Bravo, Harancourt, bravo, bravo!" Then by the aid of the police some thirty or forty of the discontented, most of them butchers' boys out for a lark on Good Friday, the one day of the year when the butcher shops are closed, left the cirque. This lively, agitating scene had now lasted half an hour. Sarah Bernhardt and her fellow actors were pale and nervous, but the audience, with the stormy element now eliminated, shouted "Continuez, continuez." Then the reading commenced again and was deservedly applauded. Harancourt's versification is excellent. It is resonant and thoroughly dramatic. The scene between Judas and the Pharisee who bribes him is very strong. That between the Savior and the Virgin just before crucifixion is very dramatic, and if represented with scenery and stage mechanism or arranged with open air accessories as at Oberammergau would be most effective.

Altogether it was a very excitable evening. As the reading of the poem ended and the name of the author was announced by Garnier, the applause was long and loud and Harancourt was called out and bowed his acknowledgments. Mme. Bernhardt as she was leaving the theater was rather nervous, but is more eager than ever to interpret "La Passion" with all the costumes and requisite scenery.

Mr. Edmond Harancourt, author of "La Passion," is one of the most talented of the younger French poets. He was born Oct. 18, 1857, at Boumont, Haute Marne. In 1883 he wrote a volume of verses for private circulation. In 1885 his "Ame Nue" appeared, and placed him at once among the first rank of contemporary poets. In 1887 he published "Amis Deep," a modern analysis of friendship. Two years later his translation, or rather French adaption of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice" was produced at the Odeon with great success with Mlle. Rejame in the rôle of Portia. Harancourt is a thorough student of Shakspeare, and his lectures on English dramatic literature of the Elizabethan age have done a great deal towards making Shakspeare popular in France. Harancourt, in the course of a conversation, said Mme. Bernhardt, had first suggested the idea of giving a performance of "La Passion."

"In fact," said Harancourt, "it is due entirely to her initiative that the present representation took place. We wanted very much to have the piece interpreted in costume with appropriate scenery and all the stage mechanism necessary for such a drama. The authorities, however, were inexorable, and all that could be obtained was permission to give a reading of the play in costume de velvet."

It is a curious coincidence that all Harancourt's uncles, and there were eight of them, were in holy orders. Most of them perished in the performance of their duties as Roman Catholic missionaries in China, Burmah, and Brazil. But one of them survives and is now Bishop of Thibet.

ADMIRED BY ELLEN TERRY.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 4.—Miss Ellen Terry, who has been staying in Paris about a week, has steadfastly refused to see a reporter or interviewer, but this afternoon was met in a club train about to start for London and had to give way at last. Among the questions asked was: "What do you think of Bernhardt and the Virgin Mary?"

"I think Sarah Bernhardt the greatest actress living, and I don't know anything about the Virgin Mary. There, will that do?" with a pleasant little laugh.

"But about Sarah Bernhardt's idea of impersonating the Virgin in a theatrical representation. Do you believe that such sacred subjects should be put upon the stage?"

"I believe in putting anything upon the stage," was the emphatic reply. "You cannot imagine how disappointed I am not to be able to stay to see Sarah Bernhardt in her new creation tonight. Unfortunately I have an important engagement for tomorrow in London, so I must leave Paris today."

TROUBLE FOR THE CZAR.

His Life Made Miserable by the Grip and Fear of Dynamite.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The police of Gatschina have discovered explosives on the grounds of the imperial palace. The imperial family has in consequence renounced the idea of going there to finish Lent. The Czar for two days has suffered from a relapse of influenza, which has compelled him to postpone audiences. His condition is not serious.

The students abandoned the meeting which they had proposed to hold yesterday, the attendance being too small. A number of the students who have been interviewed persisted in their declarations that the agitation arises solely on account of educational matters. In proof of this declaration the students assembled at the university and the Technological Institute and sang the anthem, "God Preserve the Czar." The Czar is greatly incensed because of the disturbance, and has signified his intention of closing all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is feared by the Russian officials, however, that a year's idleness will foster the growth of disaffection among the students.

Among the students arrested are Prince Piassensky and a son of Nabokoff, a former Minister of Justice.

LONDON, April 4.—Advices received here today from St. Petersburg reaffirm the reports of the serious condition of affairs in Russia. They declare that the Czar is suffering from nervous fever. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is received with extreme disfavor in that country, and trouble is certain to follow. The advices further say that all the universities in Russia have been closed by the Government.

The students at the St. Petersburg University made an attack upon Lieut.-Gen. Grosser, Chief of the St. Petersburg police, who went to the university to quell the disturbance, and treated him in a very rough manner. He was thrown to the floor and, while lying prostrate, was kicked a number of times by his assailants.

The Czar has abandoned his proposed hunting trip to Poland on account of a plot to throw the imperial train off the track. This was discovered by the fact that a decoy train, supposed to contain the Czar and his suite, was wrecked by rocks placed on the rails.

SCANDAL IN COURT CIRCLES.

Brothers of the Royal Blood Indulge in a Controversy with Sorry Results.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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DRESDEN, April 4.—Court circles are enjoying a scandal in the little principality of Schwarzburg, Sondershausen. Prince Leopold, brother of the reigning sovereign, Prince Charles, has removed all his possessions from the palace, where he has been living for years, and taken lodgings at a hotel. Hitherto the two Princes, who are both Prussian Generals, respectively 68 and 58 years old, have been great chums, their intimacy even going so far as to include keeping a small harem on equal shares in the matter of expenses. Prince Charles, although married, is childless, and Prince Leopold, being a bachelor, recently decided, for state reasons, he had better marry. Two or three Sundays ago the two Princes talked matters over while at supper in the Casino Club, Sondershausen. Leopold demanded that in case of his marriage his allowance, $5,000 per annum, should be increased. The elder Prince did not take kindly to the proposition, and said if Leopold could not afford to support a Princess as his wife he should try to marry a rich Jewess. This offended Prince Leopold, and he left the club abruptly and was on the way home to the castle when he was overtaken by Prince Charles, who sneeringly repeated his advice. Prince Leopold viciously turned on his brother and hit him in the face. A fistic battle ensued between the brothers. The sentries who were pacing the road to the castle did not dare interfere, but some officers arrived, who by shielding the reigning Prince with their bodies succeeded in lulling the storm. Everybody retired to bed and in the morning both Princes had black eyes and remained invisible.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

French Forces in Dahomey Strong Enough to Take the Aggressive.

PARIS, April 4.—In an interview today M. Etienne, Minister to the Colonies, said that the French forces in Dahomey were sufficiently strong to cope with their adversaries, and that no reinforcements were necessary. The French troops, he said, would shortly make an attack upon Whydah, the coast town of Dahomey, where the Dahomians obtain their arms.

Want to Oust the English.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The Sultan has signed an irade providing for new negotiations with England for a convention based on the withdrawal of the English from Egypt. It is stated that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, and Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, will immediately commence negotiations having that object in view.

Heavy Forgeries of Bonds.

LONDON, April 5.—A gang of forgers of Spanish and Italian bonds have been caught at Trieste. The forgeries amount to 25,000,000 francs. It is stated that many well-known men of London and Paris helped to dispose of the bonds.

Preparing to Receive Stanley.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—The royal palace and town hall are being prepared for the receptions that will be given to Henry M. Stanley on his arrival here April 20. He will remain in this city for five days. He will go from here to England.

China's Emperor Moves in State.

PEKIN, April 4.—The Emperor, accompanied by Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Grand Chancellor, and a retinue numbering 10,000 persons, has started on a visit to the eastern Mausolea. He will return to Pekin April 12.

Churchill Writes Another Letter.

LONDON, April 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a second letter, ridicules the proposition that the Land Purchase bill is a tranquilizing and pacifying measure.

MRS. ANTHONY'S MATRIMONIAL VENTURES

What Her Present Husband Knows About Them—Stories Denied.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—[Special.]—Will H. English, the present husband of Mrs. Anthony, formerly of Crawfordsville, Ind., was seen here this evening. He denied any knowledge of the former marriage of his wife except the marriage to Anthony. He said she was divorced from him and he had the papers to substantiate the assertion. English also said that he and his wife had been happily married for four years. He has lived in Denver for the last year. His wife has just returned from a visit to Indiana. English is a contractor for the Arizona Sandstone company, with headquarters at No. 1651 Curtis street. His brother-in-law resides with him, and he said last evening that Anthony was a worthless sort of a fellow.

English, the present husband, is a popular young man, who is greatly adverse to the matter attaining publicity, but he says he will stand by his wife to the last.

SEARCHING FOR THE EARL OF SHANNON.

He Was Last Heard Of in a Mining Camp in British Columbia.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 4.—[Special.]—A cablegram received here states that Mr. Boyle is leaving England in search of his missing elder brother, Viscount Boyle, formerly member of the Northwest Legislature, and who by the recent death of his father has become Earl of Shannon. The missing man was for some years at Fort MacLeod, in the Canadian Northwest, from which place he went to British Columbia, where he was heard of from time to time, until he disappeared, the last heard of him being at a mining camp. Since that time no tidings of his whereabouts have reached his friends and it was generally supposed he had gone to Alaska, but nothing definite was known. His friends at McLeod still believe him to be alive. One theory is that the Earl has started for England via India, and may be somewhere in the East.

MRS. SINCLAIR SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

Late Developments in the Big Cleveland Sensation—A Demand for Alimony.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Clara Sinclair, the woman who was surprised in Dr. Smith's office by her husband and his detectives last Saturday night, has sued her husband for divorce in the Court of Common Pleas. She charges her husband with restricting her liberty from jealous motives and with improprieties with one Polly Murgan, a clerk in his dry-goods store in Newburg. She avers that he himself insisted on her going to Dr. Smith for medical treatment and put up the job on her to catch her in his office last Saturday night and put her to shame. This, with his again bringing her into disrepute by suing Dr. Smith for $25,000 damages, is the culmination of his long-continued tyranny. He has left her with only $5 and she wants alimony. Judge Stone has enjoined Sinclair from selling his Newburg store and leaving the State.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR BEING SPAT UPON.

Novel Suit Brought by G. W. Haskell Against Col. Alcorn at Olney, Ill.

OLNEY, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Today George W. Haskell brought suit in the Circuit Court for $5,000 damages against Col. W. E. Alcorn because the latter spat in the face of Mr. Haskell in a moment of anger. The prominence and wealth of Col. Alcorn, and the fact that once before, in the year 1874, he committed a similar offense, for which he paid a judgment of $1,000 to A. J. Mitchell of this city and other costs amounting to $2,000, add interest to the suit.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY WIND AND WATER.

A Terrible Storm Adds to the Damages by Floods at Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., April 4.—Another wind and rain storm raged here last night. The rain poured down all night. About 1 o'clock several strong blasts of wind in rapid succession severely tested the strength of every house in town and brought the occupants out of their beds. For several minutes it looked as though the town would be blown away.

The terrors of a storm in a town covered by water to a depth of from eight to twelve feet can hardly be imagined. The Catholic church, an elegant little structure, was blown from its foundations and considerably damaged. The building was flooded to a depth of eight feet, and all of the furniture and fixtures badly damaged. A negro church was also blown from its foundation, but did not sustain serious damage. Three or four residences were treated likewise. The damage will aggregate $2,000.

This morning dawned bright and clear. The river has been falling all day, after a rise of one foot last night on account of the rain, and the gauge this morning registered 48.4 feet.

Capt. Tollinger of the Government service has secured the large compress building here, and those of the Mississippi people who want to come in are being brought over. A barge is at Offut's Landing today, being loaded with colored families and their goods. They will be brought up here tomorrow. The building can accommodate several hundred people.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Vance today made his report to Gov. Fifer as to the condition of the cyclone sufferers at Metropolis and Grand Tower. The damage done at Metropolis is put at $80,000, and to farmers in the vicinity at $20,000. All the wounded are receiving necessary attention and are provided with temporary shelter, but funds are needed. The town is being rebuilt. At Grand Tower the conditions are much worse. The people have not even necessary temporary shelter. They have lost everything, and are in need of clothing and money. Gov. Fifer does not think it necessary to issue an official proclamation asking assistance.

NEWPORT, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—The prospects for another destructive overflow are favorable tonight. The gauge reads 29 feet. The gauge at Batesville reads 32 feet. There is enough water between here and Batesville to make two or three feet more here. The town of Jacksonport, three miles from here, is partially under water.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—The relief fund for sufferers by the tornado now amounts to about $135,000. There have been about 800 applications for relief of losses of all kind. For loss of furniture there are 472 applications, twenty of which are not in the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SANTA PAULA.

Six Men Probably Killed in an Explosion of an Oil Tunnel.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Adams Cañon, near Santa Paula, this morning, where the Hardison & Stewart Oil company is boring a tunnel for oil. An explosion of gas occurred in the tunnel and a sheet of flame shot out, blowing the building 100 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Two men were terribly burned. One has since died. A force of men was put to work to clear the tunnel, and this afternoon at 3:45 another explosion took place, causing the collapse of the whole tunnel and burying in the ruins five men, who are certainly dead. So far as known their names are Britton, Hardison, Taylor, and Young. Hardison is a brother of the head of the company. Intense excitement prevails in Santa Paula. There are 300 or 400 people at the tunnel.

BITTER PROTESTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Tariff Increases Condemned as Unjust and Oppressive.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—In the tariff debate in Parliament last night Mr. Ellis, member for St. John, N. B., said that owing to the increased burdens the Government was placing on the people of the maritime provinces he did not think it was worth while for New Brunswick to remain in the confederation. The Hon. Peter Mitchell has received a telegram signed by all the lumber merchants of his county (Northumberland, New Brunswick), Liberal and Conservative, condemning the additional taxation upon flour, beef, pork, hardware, and clothing. In addition dispatches from British Columbia state that the newspapers in that province, regardless of political bias, condemn the tariff increases as unjust and oppressive.

Keep your eyes open; 25 cents buys Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

James H. Walker & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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The Celebrated Confectionery of the Orient,

WITHOUT POWDER.

A great improvement has been made by having every piece wrapped in fine tissue paper and neatly put up in boxes. Be sure to get a box for Easter.

Boxes 25c, 50c, and $1.50 each.

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And by all leading Confectioners, Fruit Dealers, Druggists, and Grocers.

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NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIRS, SPLENDID VARIETY AT

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NOVELTY CARD & ADVG. CO.,

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Clothing Merchants, Attention!

It will be for your interest to inspect our line before placing your orders.

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The 28,000 World's Fair Stockholders are invited to provide themselves at once with SPRING OVERCOATS of the inimitable Rogers, Peet & Co. make. We had a rather animated meeting yesterday electing our directors. Hope you're well pleased with the selections! If you SELECT TODAY a R., P. & CO. Easter Outfit we GUARANTEE you'll be pleased.

For $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, or $15.00 you can get a LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOAT, such as will give the maximum service. If you'll pay $18.00 to $30.00 you'll get such service PLUS the luxuries of silk and satin facings, sleeve and body linings, also imported novelties in fabrics, etc., etc., etc.

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NOTHING ELSE MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AND STRENGTH SO FAST.

It is applicable as a food always in young or old; and it has the advantage over drugs that it never can do harm.

In all cases of extreme prostration, where maintenance of life depends upon immediate nutrition, the stomach, however revolting at medicines or the ordinary nourishments,

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Invariably relieves the distress of nausea and vomiting, affords the needed nourishment, giving the patient comfort, strength, rest, and sleep.

It should therefore be at the bedside always in TYPHOID, SCARLET, and GASTRIC FEVERS; DIPHTHERIA, PNEUMONIA, DIABETES, Bright's Disease, Marasmus, and SUMMER COMPLAINT of Children.

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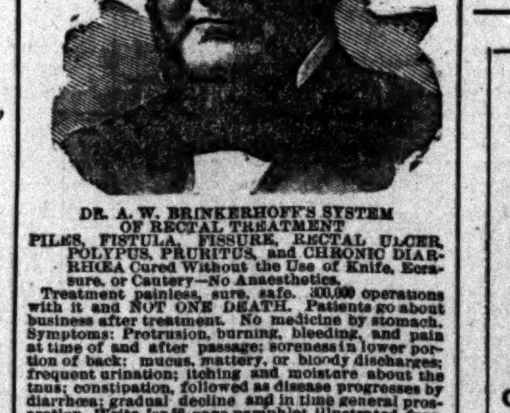
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Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is the original and best article of its kind—a fact at once recognized by comparison.

Every imitation is an emphatic indorsement of the value of the genuine article. A poor one is never imitated. Do not be influenced to experiment to your disappointment or possible injury with any of the compounds represented as "just as good," "just like Arend's," "made from the same formula," not one word of which is true. The secret has not been left lying around for any one to appropriate. To be safe order direct from

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A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S

BEEF, IRON AND WINE,

With Phosphates,

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ELIXIR OF LIFE

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

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Enervated Condition Following an Attack

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"GRIPPE."

It does not pretend to act like magic; it gradually but surely awakens the activity of liver and kidneys, purifying the blood and infusing fresh vigor into the nervous system. It cures malaria and most forms of rheumatism. It represents the quintessence of medical science and experience. One bottle will show positive results.

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Largest Assortment.

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THE Latest Fashions DRESSES FOR ALL AGES.

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Lowest Prices.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 5,

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NECK DRESSINGS

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Our Stock of Spring Styles is now complete and will be found to embrace the Choicest Products of the Best ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN Manufacturers.

While the Varieties we show at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 are larger than ever, customers desiring Lower-Priced Goods will find our displays of

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Easter Offerings in Our Furnishing Dept. for Today (Saturday).

6 gross of Gentlemen's Fine Walking Canes, with ebony oxidized silver handles (like cut) and other new designs, with natural and varnished wood sticks; actual value $1.50 to $2.00; Special Price for Today **89c**



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In Tecks, 4-in-Hands, French Crepes, Embroidered Crepes, Pongees, and other Fine Imported Silks, worth up to $1.25, EASTER PRICE **48c**

New Lines of Anchor Brand Satin Front Dress Shirts and Collars and Cuffs for Easter.

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Perfect Health Biscuit

Contain constituents of BONE, TEETH, and ENAMEL COMBINED. FLESH-producing, HEAT-giving, and BONE-forming constituents of food. Insure WHITE, SOUND TEETH and arrest premature decay. An effective tonic for the BRAIN and NERVES. Strengthening to both body and mind. SPECIFIC for nervous DYSPEPSIA and OVERWORKED brain; will arrest any tendency to softening or hardening of same, so much to be feared and otherwise incurable. Try these Biscuit, one or two at each meal. They are PREPARED only by THE DAKE BAKERY CO., Clinton and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill.



DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT HALF PRICE, $5 AND UP.

POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous DISEASES of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed latest improved, most powerful ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free. DR. W. J. HORNE, Removed to 180 Wabash-av., Chicago.



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THAT STATE STREET "L."

THE ORDINANCE LIKELY TO BE REPORTED BACK FAVORABLY.

It Is Expected to Create a Lively Discussion at a Council Committee Meeting This Afternoon—A Contractor Gives Notice That He Will Resume Work and Will Protect His Plumbers—Mrs. Betty Green Involved in More Litigation—Other Local News.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South will meet again today to discuss the State street "L" ordinance. A good deal of missionary work has been done by the advocates of the road in the last few days. Ald. Hepburn, who has steadily opposed the ordinance, believing that the Alley "L" ought to have a chance, said yesterday: "I have no doubt the ordinance will be recommended to the Council for passage. If I understand the opinion of the Law Department aright regarding the question of revocation the company would appear to have the necessary majority. Despite all this, however, I am far from being of the opinion that the Council will pass the ordinance."

Ald. Kerr said: "It is sheer impudence in the representatives of railroads to come in and decry competition. Why, competition is just what we want to break up rings, trusts, and monopolies. Ald. Noble agreed with him.

There will be a lively time at the meeting this afternoon.

Commissioner Purdy wrote to D. W. Caldwell, President of the New York, Chicago and St Louis Railroad yesterday, informing him that he could not allow the company to put up barb wire fences, they not being permitted by the city ordinance. He also informed Mr. Caldwell that such fences would not be allowed south of Eighty-seventh street. Officers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road applied for a permit to put up their fences yesterday, but could not get it as the Mayor was absent at the World's Fair meeting.

Acting Corporation-Counsel Darrow, in an opinion presented yesterday, says that so far as the maintenance of a channel is concerned, the river can be treated like other thoroughfares, and that parties directly benefiting by this work can be made to pay for it by special assessment. In this case the parties directly benefited are, of course, property-owners abutting on the docks. The feeling, however, in the municipal departments is not in favor of throwing the entire expense upon this class of property-owners, and at the request of the Mayor and Commissioner Purdy the Corporation-Counsel is engaged in drafting an ordinance under which two-thirds of the expenses will be paid by special assessment and the remaining one-third by general taxation.

At the meeting of the Public Service Committee of the County Board yesterday it was decided to leave Dr. Smyth in full charge at the County Poor-House, and not to make him a subordinate of Dr. Benson, as proposed a week ago.

It was decided that the specifications for the building of the cottages at the insane asylum, plans for which were drawn by the architect some time ago, be approved and that bids be advertised for.

Controller Onahan has requested the Law Department to begin suit immediately against the three Town Collectors for failure to discharge their duties under the statute. Mr. Onahan claims they hold $2,000,000 illegally.

SAYS HE WILL PROTECT HIS MEN.

A Plumber Who Will Resume Operations Monday—The Carpenters' Program.

In the plumbers' strike both sides are preparing for the real fight which is to begin Monday. M. J. Roughan, one of the employers, states that he will resume the work of plumbing in the new thirteen-story building of C. C. Heisen, on Dearborn street, between Van Buren and Harrison, Monday morning.

"We propose to see that our men are protected," said he, "and we have secured the services of fifty or more detectives for that purpose. We will take back all of our old men who are willing to work at the old prices, and we have engaged new men to take their places if they do not return. We will start with ten or eleven men and we have plenty who are willing to work if they can be protected. Work on our buildings will be going on the same as usual Monday morning."

The carpenters met in full force last night at Plasterers' Hall, No. 36 La Salle street, but beyond a few exhortative speeches did nothing, awaiting the decision of the United Carpenters' Council. So many non-union men came that an extra hall on a floor below was used by the Secretary to take names of new men anxious to identify themselves with the movement. About 400 names were received, and as many as possible were initiated into the union after the meeting was over.

The United Carpenters' Council holds an executive meeting all day today to consider thoroughly the scheme of arbitration as proposed by the business-men. At the last grand rally, which will be held Sunday, at 2 p. m., at the Second Regiment Armory, on Michigan avenue, it will be announced what course every carpenter is to pursue and whether there will be a strike Monday morning.

G. E. Detwiler opened the meeting by a short address. Other speakers were E. P. Lingworthy, Robert Nickel, and J. J. Linehan.

MORE LITIGATION FOR MRS. GREEN.

John E. Cornell Files a Bill to Redeem Property Worth $1,000,000.

John Evans Cornell filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, Julius White, trustee; Benjamin Gallup, trustee; Laura E. Young, G. C. Peterson, Joseph Dow, and John Kutzka, tenants, asking for a decree of redemption from a foreclosure sale in the United States Circuit Court in 1876, by which Mrs. Green became the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate. The property consists of a lot on Michigan avenue boulevard, between Harrison street and Hubbard court, of 80 feet frontage, improved with a handsome brick and stone front residence; a half-block of land at the southwest corner of Greenwood avenue and Fifty-first street driveway in Kenwood, and 450 acres between Sixty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets, on Western avenue, in the old Town of Lake. This property has a frontage of a mile and a half on Western avenue and a mile and a quarter on Sixty-third street, two of the most important streets in that section, and is well known to old residents as the Gage farm, or the "Tremont Gardens."

The bill alleges that July 22, 1871, George W. Gage, being the owner of all this property, executed a trust deed to Julius White, trustee, to secure a loan of $50,000 from the Travelers' Insurance company, conveying a portion of this property. May 7, 1873, he executed a trust deed to Benjamin E. Gallup, trustee, to secure a loan of $100,000 from Hetty H. R. Green, conveying a portion of the property, part of which was contained in the first trust deed. Dec. 18, 1874, George W. Gage sold all the property included in these two trust deeds to William F. Tucker, at which time Tucker became the absolute owner of all of the property. Sept. 24, 1875, George W. Gage died, and Dec. 27, 1875, Hetty H. R. Green, having previously bought up the notes secured by the first trust deed to White, filed her bill in the United States Circuit Court for the foreclosure of both the trust deeds, claiming $186,566.

In this suit all the Gage heirs were made parties defendant, but William F. Tucker, the real party in interest, was overlooked. The bill charges that Tucker was never made party defendant; that he never was in court or subject to the orders and decrees of the court. The bill further states that Tucker died in 1877, leaving as heirs his son, William F. Tucker, and his two daughters, Annie G. Wilder and Jennie T. Johnson; that complainant became the purchaser by deeds direct from these heirs, and that he is now the absolute owner of all of the property subject to the two trust deeds. He therefore asks that the decree be set aside as far as it effects his title, that the master's deed to Mrs. Green be set aside, and that upon payment of the redemption money found to be due the trustees be ordered to release the land from the lien.

The property involved is estimated in value at anywhere from $800,000 to $1,200,000. At the highest calculation the redemption money will not be more than $350,000, calculating the interest at 10 per cent and allowing fair rentals.

IN THE CHILDREN'S BEHALF.

Plain Talk from the Woman's Alliance to Aldermen and the Board of Education.

The Illinois Woman's Alliance met yesterday afternoon in Parlor O of the Palmer House. An open letter to the Finance Committee of the City Council and the Board of Education was read by Mrs. Brown, and adopted. After complaining that the committee had broken all appointments made by it for interviews with the ladies of the Alliance, the letter continues:

In addressing you, gentlemen of the Board of Education, it seems desirable to say that we have not intended to set ourselves in opposition to you. We have in view the proper training of the children. All obstacles in the way of accomplishing the object must be removed. If you raise those obstacles you will create the opposition and you may expect defeat.

We attributed the failure of the board to begin prosecutions under the Compulsory Education law to lack of school room, a better reason than the one given by you, which is that you are afraid of "an adverse legal decision." That was your answer, gentlemen, when you were asked to enforce the old law. It is time to test the efficacy of the law which four lawyers had part in drafting, and if it meets with adverse legal decision, we shall have time to prepare a better one for the next State Legislature.

We believe, and with reason, that there are 30,000 children in Chicago not listed in school, shop, or store. We must know where they are, and demand an official enumeration of the children, with their school attainments.

The letter closes with the statement that in the schools are many incompetent teachers, and assigning as one reason the fact that their management has always been one-sided. "As well," it was declared, "expect a man to successfully bring up a houseful of children without help from a woman as expect schools to be well managed by a board composed entirely of men."

These ideas were also briefly embodied in a set of resolutions that were adopted after some debate on the clause demanding normal school training for teachers. In substance the demands are: More schools, especially in densely settled portions of the city; a full day's school instruction for all children; an official register of the children, with their school attainments and enrollment of attendance at school, factory, or store; adequate moral protection for school children during school hours; better sanitation in school-houses; enforcement of the Compulsory Education law; teachers that have had a normal school training; the appointment of at least three women on the Board of Education.

Mrs. Leonard, the inspector, said she had been instructed by the Health Department to prosecute violators of the eight-hour law for children, and asked the help of the alliance, which directed that a resolution be prepared requiring registration of all employed children at the Health Office, with their ages and school attainments.

THE LATE JOHN CRERAR.

Resolutions of the St. Andrew's Society Presented to the Executors of the Estate.

An engrossed copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the St. Andrew's Society with reference to the death of John Crerar was presented to the executors of the Crerar estate Wednesday afternoon. The presentation speech was made by A. C. Cameron, who said:

At a special meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, held at the Sherman House, Nov. 28, 1889, Messrs. D. R. Cameron, John Alston, and Andrew Wallace, ex-Presidents thereof, were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the regret felt at the death of Mr. John Crerar, an honored member of the society, the high esteem in which his memory was held, and its thanks for the munificent donation of $10,000 provided by the deceased for the benefit of the organization, which were unanimously adopted. It was subsequently determined to have the same engrossed, framed, and presented to the executors of his estate as a slight testimonial and acknowledgment of the gratitude of the society for his laudable remembrance of its aims and objects—the relief of the distressed—and their regard for his worth as a man, a citizen, and a philanthropist, in the hope that such testimonial would be accepted by his representatives in the spirit in which it was given. In pursuance thereof I have much pleasure, gentlemen, in the name of the society, and at the request of the committee, to commit the same to your safely kind keeping.

In replying Mr. Huntington W. Jackson said:

The resolutions express in beautiful and appropriate terms the sentiments and characteristics which governed Mr. Crerar in his private life and which now, through his noble benefactions, have become known to the world and ranked him as one of its greatest benefactors. When the library which he has endowed for this city is erected it will be the pleasure of its trustees to place the memorial resolutions of your society upon its walls, there to remain like his own gift for all time.

HEADING OFF THE BOODLERS.

County Attorney Terhune Files Another Bill to Protect the Taxpayers.

Not long ago County Attorney Terhune filed a bill and procured an injunction restraining ex-Warden Fry and Levi Windmuller from prosecuting suits against Cook County for payment of county warrants. It was alleged that Fry had accepted bribes and defrauded the county out of large sums, which should be set off against what the county owed him. Yesterday Mr. Terhune filed a similar bill against ex-Warden Harry Varnell, ex-Commissioner Michael R. Leyden, and Henry E. Lowe and procured an order from Judge Horton restraining them from pressing a dozen or more suits now pending in the courts based on warrants issued to Varnell and Leyden and bought up by Lowe.

Mr. Terhune says in his bill that Varnell, while Warden of the Insane Asylum, embezzled $100,000 belonging to Cook County. He then sets up Varnell's indictment, conviction, and sentence, and says that while he was so defrauding the county, the county, ignorant of his acts, issued to him warrants for salary for over $4,000 which have not yet been paid, of which five were assigned to Lowe.

Mr. Terhune then avers that Michael R. Leyden also defrauded Cook County and received bribes. One warrant only issued to Leyden remains unpaid. It was assigned to Varnell and is for $479. Some of the warrants to Varnell were on account of incidental expenses and Mr. Terhune claims they are not properly chargeable to Cook County because they were obtained by fraud and deceit. To try the suits properly, Mr. Terhune says, would involve the county in great expense and vexatious litigation. The County-Attorney sets up the suit for $200,000 he has brought against Varnell, Leyden, and others and shows that the county cannot recoup for a greater sum than the amount of defendants' respective claims. For all these reasons he says the warrants ought to be canceled and delivered up. The injunction restrains the prosecution of the lawsuits and enjoins the defendants from assigning any of the warrants.

WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

What Is Being Done by Representatives of the Methodist Church.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was held yesterday morning. Mrs. Brown occupied the chair. Miss Dr. Howard, the missionary who lately returned from Corea, spoke a few words of encouragement. Dr. Howard is at home because of ill-health.

A letter of congratulation was sent to Miss Thuburn on the anniversary of her 50th birthday, together with a contribution toward the 50 gold dollars to be presented to her. Mrs. Crandon read letters from Miss de Line, written while on her way home from Bombay. She was hastening to see her mother, who was ill, but the mother died before the daughter reached home. A request was presented asking that committee to unite with other denominations in observing the hour from 5 to 6 o'clock Sunday afternoons as a time of prayer for the progress of mission. The proposition was accepted.

The branch quarterly meeting will be held in Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street, next Friday, April 11, at 10 o'clock. Lunch will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies interested in missionary work to be present; also to the pastor of all Methodist Churches.

DEFEAT FOR THE EXCHANGE.

The Demurrer to the Live Stock Commission Company's Bill Overruled.

Judge Tuley yesterday overruled the demurrer of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange to the bill of the American Live Stock Commission company, on which an injunction was issued some time ago. The injunction restrained the exchange from issuing any stock certificate in place of the one formerly held by H. D. Rogers in trust for the American Live Stock Commission company, and afterwards, it was alleged, abstracted from the company's office by him. Rogers was also enjoined from disposing of the certificate.

In the argument on the demurrer Mr. Miller for the defendants claimed that the Live Stock Exchange was similar to the Board of Trade. Judge Tuley said there was considerable difference. The Union Stock-Yards was known to be a public market, in which anybody had a right to buy and sell, while for these purposes the Board of Trade was a close corporation. The bill set up collusion between Rogers and the defendant corporation to prevent the complainant from buying and selling in a public market. It was also alleged that there was a conspiracy by which a new by-law had been adopted by the defendant, by which it was provided that no person should become a member of the exchange who belonged to a corporation, especially a corporation that discriminated between its members and outsiders. The court, however, thought the by-law broad enough to include a member of any corporation. What business was it of the exchange whether any person practiced discrimination? Could the court be expected to dissolve this injunction on a demurrer which admitted the allegations of the bill, which confessed the alleged conspiracy to prevent buying and selling in an open market and was intended to keep up extortionate prices? The exchange was also charged with combining and confederating to control the selling of all live stock at the Stock-Yards. Should the court decide by sustaining this demurrer to sustain the right of the exchange to do all these things?

The Judge said he wanted all the facts in relation to the alleged abstraction of the certificate of stock by Rogers and all the merits, and to know whether rules had been made to prevent the complainants from buying and selling and remaining a member of the exchange. He would overrule the demurrer without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on the coming in of the answer.

J. J. WEST'S BUSINESS METHODS.

A Complicated Case in Which a Bank Is Deeply Interested.

The Commercial National Bank's suit against Charles S. Burch, receiver of the J. L. Regan Printing company, on trial before Judge Horton, has developed some of the peculiar business methods of J. J. West. The suit is to recover $13,000 and interest from Sept. 23, 1887, upon a judgment note of the company delivered to West in October of the same year for 130 shares of the company's stock sold by him to the company itself. Mr. West received the shares from J. L. Yaggy and then turned them over to the company's President for $13,000, payable in ninety days, at 6 per cent. Oct. 27 West entered up judgments on notes which he held against the company to the amount of $44,000. Just before this he obtained an assignment of all the company's book accounts, amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000. Oct. 29 Mr. West discounted a note for $25,000 signed by himself and J. J. West & Co., to the Commercial National Bank, and gave as security an assignment of his judgments against the Regan company. The company's outfit was at the time in the possession of the Sheriff under West's judgments. C. S. Burch was appointed receiver of the company, and all assets seized by the Sheriff and the accounts pledged by West to the bank were turned over to the receiver, who has since collected $23,000. Of this sum the bank wants the amount of the $13,000 note pledged by West as part security for his note of $25,000. West has paid to the receiver the amount of his judgments against the company, which he had assigned to the bank, but the bank claims it has not received a cent from Mr. Burch. The question is whether the receiver is liable to the Commercial Bank for the $13,000 or whether Mr. West shall pay it. The case has been continued until Thursday next.

THE PHI KAPPA PSI AT BANQUET.

It Brings the Convention to a Close with a Jolly Time.

The convention of the Phi Kappa Psi came to an end last evening with a banquet in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific, to which 140 delegates and resident alumni sat down. A mandolin orchestra played selections, college and fraternity airs were sung, and toasts were given.

Robins S. Mott, Illinois Beta Chapter, '81, acted as toastmaster, the following program being carried out: Address of welcome, Joseph V. Denney, Michigan Alpha, '85; response, Fred O. Bissell, New York Alpha, '91; oration, the Rev. E. A. Schell, Illinois Alpha, '85; poem, Thomas W. Haymond, Indiana Alpha, '88; music for Phi Kappa Psi, E. R. Danmont, Indiana Alpha, '73.

At yesterday's session the discussion upon the application for a charter from the University of West Virginia occupied the entire morning, the council approving it, but leaving final action to the individual chapters. Charters were refused to the Yale Law School and to Baker University. Upon the invitation of the Alumni Association of Cincinnati, that city was chosen as the place of meeting in 1892. The Rev. Robert Long, the outgoing President, made an eloquent farewell address.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President of the Executive Council, John P. Rea, Minneapolis association; Treasurer, George W. Dun, Ohio Delta; Secretary, George Smart, Ohio Delta. C. L. Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha, was reëlected editor of the *Shield*.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Suffering in the Dakotas.

The hundreds of societies and individuals who have contributed to the aid of the Dakota sufferers through Mrs. M. J. Morgan will be pleased to learn that their offerings have been gratefully received and that Mrs. Morgan has received personal letters from six counties of North Dakota, as follows: E. F. Sibley, Candon; O. E. Peterson, St. John's; Charles H. Hough, Bartlett; L. J. Dwihaur, Picton; G. Micnie, Bottenauw; and Mary Cota and James Michels, who has been Chairman of the County Relief Committee of Minnewauken County, a large distributing point.

In South Dakota the following counties have acknowledged receipt of boxes: Webster, Iroquois, Foster, Huron, Faulkston, Bowbell, and Hosmer.

In these letters are pitiful tales of distress and many instances where extreme deprivation has been relieved by the timely receipt of a box of food and clothing.

Mrs. Morgan, No. 194 Michigan-av., Flat 12, is ready to give all information, and wishes to thank the several express companies for their gratuitous services. Donations can be sent to the Austin Express company, No. 64 Washington street.

A Shoplifter Caught by a Woman.

Miss Adelina E. Samfelig, one of the salesladies in Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, captured a shoplifter Thursday afternoon. She saw the shoplifter, a large woman dressed in black, pick up a card of jewelry and deftly slip it into her pocket. Miss Samfelig approached the woman and said, "Come with me." Taking the woman by the arm she led her downstairs to the office and kept her there until the manager, Mr. Selfridge, and the special officer, Mr. Kleinke, came. The prisoner was then searched, and under her skirts a shoplifter's bag containing a variety of stolen articles was found. She was turned over to the police and locked up in the Central Station. The officers went to her room and found $300 worth of silks, satins, velvets, and plushes. She was booked under the name Emma Stewart, and will have a preliminary hearing this morning.

A West Side Street-Carette Line.

A unique procession will take place this afternoon. The Russell Street-Carette company will have on parade its stock of carettes and horses, the course of the procession to be through the main business streets of the city. The company, though organized some months ago, has conducted its operations so quietly that no opportunity has been given to oppose it. Its purpose is to furnish transportation to and from the residence portions of the North, South, and West Sides and the depots and business districts. The conveyance, called a carette, is a stage built like a street-car, with the step to the rear platform reaching within eight inches of the ground. The capacity is twenty passengers. The first public announcement of the existence of the company took the form of handbills distributed yesterday along Adams street in which it is announced that the first line, on Adams street from the retail dry goods houses on State street out to Robey street, would be started Monday morning.

North Town Finances.

At the annual meeting of the North Town officers yesterday afternoon Collector Ball reported that his office receipts for the year were $510,105, an increase of $4,895 over the preceding year. Of the assessments on personal property $145,000 was collected, an unusually large proportion. Clerk Busse's report indicates that the expenses of the town officers, including salaries, were $36,665, a decrease of $45 from the preceding year. The Auditing Board reserved the auditing of the reports for a meeting Monday, April 7, but fixed the salaries of the town officers for the last year as follows: Collector, $3,000; Supervisor, $2,000; Clerk, $1,800; Members of the Auditing Board (Justices Wheeler, Going, and Kersten), $50; fees of Justices of the Peace, $2 a meeting.

A Mysterious Blaze.

The stock of paint and varnish in the basement of the store of Wadsworth, Howland & Co., dealers in painters' supplies at No. 267 Wabash avenue, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 last night by fire originating from an unknown cause. A citizen passing the store before the outbreak of the fire claims to have heard an explosion in the cellar. The Insurance Patrol was called by an automatic alarm, and in turn summoned the Fire Department.

Paid $1,050 by Mr. Yerkes' Company.

The evening of July 1, 1888, the grip of a North Chicago cable-car caught in a strand of the cable as the car was turning the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. The gripman's efforts to release the car were unavailing, and it sped on at a rapid rate until it collided with a train ahead of it on the same track, when there was a general wreck. Among the passengers on the runaway car was Mrs. Betty Kahn, who saw the danger of collision and attempted to jump. In doing so she broke three ribs and was badly cut about the head and face. She commenced suit against the company, whose lawyer appeared in Judge Altgeld's court yesterday and asked that judgment in favor of Mrs. Kahn for $1,050 be entered. This was done and the money was paid over.

A Sharp Dodge by Gamblers.

A judgment for the defendants was entered in Judge Baker's Court yesterday in the case of George E. Noyes who claimed $800 from George E. Hankins and William Wightman for money lost at a faro table at No. 134 Clark street, between Dec. 25, 1889, and Jan. 28, 1890. The judgment in favor of the gamblers is said not to be a sign that they really won the case, but the result of a bit of finesse by which they got a judgment on record which they could subsequently hold up to losers as evidence of the futility of bringing suit for money lost in a faro game. The case brought by Noyes never came to trial, but the gamblers' lawyer entered court with a stipulation from the plaintiff that such a judgment might be entered.

Killed by a Falling Viaduct.

Robert Wilson was instantly killed and Fred Goldberg badly hurt yesterday afternoon by the falling of a viaduct in the Union Stock-Yards. They were working with a score of other men in elevating about forty feet of the viaduct that runs over Forty-third street, from Central to Packers' avenue, when a support gave way and a heavy timber struck Wilson on the head, pinning him to the ground and causing instant death. Goldberg was knocked some distance. Wilson was 50 years old and lived with his family at Morgan and Thirty-second streets. Goldberg is about 30 years old and has a family at No. 147 Forty-fourth street.

Coal Unloaders Adopt a Scale.

The North Side coal unloaders have adopted for the present season the scale under which they worked last season: Twelve cents for hard coal and 14 cents for soft coal; ten hours—and eleven if necessary—to constitute a day's work, overtime after eleven hours to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

An Address to the Psychical Society.

The Western Society for Psychical Research and the American Society of Boston having been merged into the London organization those interested in the investigations of the associations met last evening at the Sherman House, where they were addressed by the Rev. Richard Hodgson, LL. D., of Boston. As the American Secretary of the British society, and as the one having complete charge of the work to be carried on in this country, he was present to explain the work which the united society proposes to accomplish in relation to the collection and examination of evidence regarding the influence exerted by one mind upon another and the physical phenomena called spiritualistic, these being the chief aims of the existence of such societies.

Items.

The first boat for Northern Michigan points, the steamer Lawrence of the Northern Michigan Line, will leave her dock, in the rear of No. 126 Market street, tonight at 8 o'clock.

Deputy Clerk James J. Healey of the Superior Court has lost his Veteran Union League badge and will pay the finder a liberal reward for returning it. The badge is of gold set with diamonds.

A fire broke out on the second floor of the American Express Building early yesterday morning and destroyed stationery worth $1,500 belonging to Shea, Smith & Co. How the blaze started is not known.

Feb. 27 O. G. Fox and M. D. Johnson sold to G. A. Storer for $90,000 thirty acres of land at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Forty-fourth streets. April 3 Storer sold the tract to G. F. Stodder for $110,000.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 48°; 9 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 43°; 11 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 41°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 41°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.26; 6 p. m., 29.60.

While engaged in a lawsuit before Justice Kersten yesterday, L. L. Smith, a young attorney, was called a liar by Fred Gregory, a witness. After court adjourned Gregory met Smith in the hall and was thrashed by the irate lawyer. The latter was promptly arrested and fined $25. He took an appeal.

In Chief Marsh's daily bulletin last night it was announced that Officer Wilbaski of the Desplaines street police had been promoted from second class to first class patrolman, in view of the fact that "he has made many important arrests and recovered a large amount of stolen property in the last two months."

The grand jury yesterday returned a number of indictments, among them one against George Dilcher for the burglary of Mrs. Caroline Howard's flat, No. 12 Horner street, in 1889, and another for larceny against Frank Eckhart, formerly an employe of A. F. Seeberger & Co., charging him with stealing $400 worth of hardware from the firm.

Mr. Briggs yesterday filed his motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Jeremiah O'Donnell, alleging various defects in the indictment on which O'Donnell was convicted of conspiracy to corrupt the Cronin jury and his punishment fixed at three years in the penitentiary. It is not likely that the motion will be seriously argued, as the defense is almost ready to take the case to the higher courts.

Annie Hansen, 12 years old, had her left leg broken in two places and was injured internally yesterday afternoon by a train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road. She was walking alongside the track, when a passenger train struck her and three cars passed over her, after she had been dragged some distance. She was removed to the home of her parents, No. 9618 Houston avenue.

The alumni of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., resident in Chicago, gathered around their second annual banquet table at the Palmer last evening. About forty-five were present, representing more than half the resident membership of the Cornell College Union. A poem was read by Mrs. A. P. Smead, and addresses were made by the Rev. W. F. King, LL.D., President of the college; the Rev. Lewis Curts, Dr. W. K. Jaques, and others.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Illinois, Indiana, Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, warmer, variable winds becoming southerly.

For Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Colorado, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 4—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Warmer, fair weather; high winds, generally northeasterly and moderating Saturday morning.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Alpena, Mich.	30.10	38	42	N.	Clear	.04
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	56	60	S.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	36	56	N. E.	Rain	.24
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	52	54	N.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.84	66	76	S. W.	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	60	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.20	38	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	52	56	N. W.	Rain	.04
Cleveland, O.	29.96	36	56	N. W.	Rain	.28
Davenport, Ia.	30.22	46	50	Calm.	Clear	.02
Denver, Colo.	29.88	66	72	S.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.18	56	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	36	52	N.	Cl'udy	.30
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	62	74	S. E.	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.24	48	54	N. E.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.26	42	46	Calm.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	84	88	W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.86	38	60	N.	Rain	.40
Galveston, Tex.	30.14	72	82	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.16	42	44	N.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.26	36	42	N.	Clear	.02
Helena, Mont.	29.94	50	56	S. W.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.12	....	56	S. E.	Fair	.04
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	42	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	76	80	W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	48	50	N. E.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.30	38	40	N.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	40	42	N. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.22	38	42	N.	Clear	.01
Minnedosa	29.98	42	46	S.	Fair	....
Montreal	29.70	36	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Moorhead, Minn.	30.14	46	54	S. E.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.12	52	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.06	78	84	N. W.	Clear	....
New York City	29.60	54	62	S.	Clear	.58
Norfolk, Va.	29.72	56	74	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Omaha, Neb.	30.22	56	56	E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	38	62	N.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	70	80	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.94	36	50	N.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.80	36	62	N.	Rain	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.22	50	52	N.	Cl'udy	.30
St. Paul, Minn.	30.28	46	52	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.90	64	68	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	29.98	36	54	N.	Rain	.30
Sioux City, Ia.	30.20	58	58	E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	44	52	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	56	66	N. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.04	38	54	N.	Cl'udy	.44
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.08	70	76	N.	Clear	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.14	42	..	W.	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.18	60	..	S. W.	Rain	.01

*Morning reports.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Philadelphia—Arrived, the Lord Clive from Liverpool.

Moville—Arrived, the Devonia from New York for Glasgow.

New York—Arrived, the Bothnia from Liverpool, the Fulda from Bremen.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

Spring Medicine

Is considered a necessity by nearly everybody, but this year it is so very important as to be almost absolutely indispensable to all. Added to the weakening effect of a mild, unhealthful winter came the unusual epidemic of "the grip," followed by great prostration, pneumonia, typhoid-fever, etc. Hence the prevalence of "that tired feeling" heard of everywhere, to overcome which there is nothing equal to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It thoroughly purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the digestive organs, the kidneys, and liver, and imparts a feeling of self-confidence and strength which is comforting and satisfying.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with excellent effect in our family of six children, and find it to be the best article of its kind we have ever heard of. It keeps the blood in good condition and gives the children a good appetite." MRS. F. R. WILKE, 210 Livingston-av., Albany, N. Y.

Spring Medicine

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and heartily recommend it as a blood purifier." S. BUCKLAND, ex-Mayor of Fremont, Ohio.

"I can hardly estimate the benefit received from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. Last summer I was prostrated for nearly three months, from poor circulation of the blood as I thought. This spring the same symptoms returned, and I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have not lost one day from my work, and feel like a different person." R. J. RILEY, Business Manager Gazette, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the spring my whole system was completely run down. Two months ago I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles I find my appetite restored, my nervous system toned up, and my general health greatly improved. I therefore take great pleasure in telling about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal." GEORGE BRATT, Bill-Poster, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Spring Medicine

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained as a Spring Medicine is simply wonderful. It is recognized everywhere as the leading preparation for this season, and no other article in the market begins to reach the sale which this medicine has gained. Any druggist will confirm this statement. Hood's Sarsaparilla has reached this position of the people's favorite spring medicine, because it does all that is claimed for it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Contains those curative properties which are known to medical science as powerful in removing poisonous impurities from the blood, and by their tonic effect to restore waste tissues and drive away weakness and debility.

"Last spring I seemed to be running down in health, was weak and tired all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me a great deal of good. My little daughter, aged 10, has suffered from scrofula and catarrh, a great deal. Hood's Sarsaparilla did her more good than anything else." MRS. LOUISA CORP, Canastota, N. Y.

Spring Medicine

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. We shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla again this spring." J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

N. B. If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy anything else instead.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Having been troubled with dyspepsia, loss of appetite and a feeling of no ambition to work, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased one bottle and feeling benefit therefrom bought two more and am now entirely cured. I shall always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house as I think it a good all-round family medicine." CHAS. PARKER, Cor. Shelby and Congress-sts., Detroit, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Spring Medicine

That Hood's Sarsaparilla does possess curative power Peculiar to Itself is conclusively shown by the wonderful cures it has effected, unsurpassed in the history of medicine. This absolute merit it possesses by reason of the fact that it is prepared by a Combination, Proportion, and Process Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known to no other medicine, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. It has won its way to the leading place among medicine by its own intrinsic, undisputed merit and has now a larger sale than any other similar preparation.

"I was all run down, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly when I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It worked like magic; my appetite and flesh have returned and I feel like a new man." ALBERT WATERS, Stockton, Cal.

Spring Medicine

"For many years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache, and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth many dollars to me. I advise all my friends to take it." JOHN BINNS, 663 43d street, Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint, with which I suffered for 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, Fallsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a long time I suffered with palpitation of the heart and chills. I have now taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am almost entirely cured. My general health and appetite are better than they have been for years. I have given Hood's Sarsaparilla to my children for catarrh and scrofula, and the help they have derived from it is wonderful." MRS. EDWARD MASE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN OFFICIALS.

The Mayor and City Marshal of Tahlequah Accused of Larceny.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—George Hughes, Mayor of Tahlequah, Jim Nakedhead, City Marshal, and George Roach, Deputy City Marshal, were brought here today on a charge of larceny and their cases will be investigated tomorrow. A man named Blackford held a bill of sale of a horse belonging to a man in Tahlequah. He went after the horse, but the party refused to give it up. He then armed himself, went to the stable and took the animal, and was arrested by the Marshal for carrying concealed weapons. This was Saturday. He put up his horse as security for his appearance the following Monday. He did not show up when the case was called, and the horse was sold by the Mayor, the Marshal being the purchaser. Blackford came here and swore out writs charging them with larceny. Blackford is a white man, and the court here will hold that the authorities of Tahlequah had no right to try him for any offense; that if a white man goes into the Indian country and violates the laws he is amenable only before a United States court.

REQUESTED TO GET OUT OF THE STATE.

A Massachusetts Senator Receives a Warning from Alleged White Caps.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—Edward J. Slattery, a prominent Massachusetts politician, has excited the ire of some of his constituents. The young Senator created quite a scene some time ago by declaring that an attempt had been made to bribe him. He has received this letter, postmarked Boston, written in ink:

"CRANBY, Conn.—To Mr. E. J. Slattery—Dear Sir: By order of the White Caps of Massachusetts you are ordered to leave the State at once never to return, wise or otherwise. Take due notice hereof and comply with orders or suffer the consequences. The State of Massachusetts, having had enough of your bulldozing, requests the White Caps to remove you and you must go. Amen.

"BY THE SCRIBES OF THE WHITE CAPS."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Bredberg, Emma Peterson	27—23
August Habel, Alva Sikvra	35—23
August Anderson, Hattie Abrahamson	27—24
Hermann Ort, Minnie Baumann	23—24
Joseph Netz, Mary Boddeger	25—19
Joseph W. Richer, Carrie L. Baumann	42—27
Andrew Smale, Rebecca E. Butler	25—25
Thomas M. Graham, Julia Doyle	26—22
Dougal McNiven, Mary McMullen	24—19
Johann Blankenburg, Mary Miller	22—19
Frederick Muhe, Anna Uhrick	31—24
John Larkin, Margaret Maguire	23—23
Hans Neiland, Petra Offersen	29—19
James G. McCoy, Julia M. Kaldrup	28—25
Isaac Petterson, Amanda Petterson	21—24
William J. Littis, Margaret Loftus	37—27
Charles Mooty, Bridget O'Malley	22—20
Frank Francois, Mary Bauman	22—20
Alfred Svensen, Augusta Samuelson	22—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 53, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOLLES—Mrs. Sarah K., widow of Nathan B. Bolles, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D., Cleveland, O., April 2, 1890.

The interment will take place today (Saturday) at Rosehill upon the arrival of the train leaving the Northwestern depot at 12:30 p. m.

COOMBS—April 3, 1890, at 10 p. m., at his residence, 3911 Dearborn-st., Benjamin, beloved husband of Florence C. Coombs, aged 49 years.

Funeral Saturday, April 5, from late residence at 1 p. m. sharp to Dearborn Station, thence by Wabash railway to El Paso, Ill.

DRANT—Katie L., wife of J. W. Drant, 5761 Washington-av.

Funeral Saturday, 10 a. m.

DONOVAN—April 2, John, son of Florence and Margaret Donovan, nee Lorden.

Funeral from his residence, 2614 Farrell-st., Sunday, April 6, to St. Bridget's Church, thence by C., M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

EDISON—April 4, at the residence of her parents, 257 Fulton-st., Susie, youngest daughter of Hiram G. and Mary Edison, aged 11 years 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral Sunday, April 6, at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

☞ Aurora papers please copy.

HAYWARD—At Whitehall, Mich., April 3, Mrs. Margaret Linn Hayward, aged 73 years, widow of the late William C. Hayward, formerly of Augusta, Me.

Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery, this city, Saturday, April 5.

HANNA—April 1, at Enterprise, Fla., suddenly, Helen L., wife of John S. Hanna.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MULROONEY—Thomas Mulrooney, aged 62 years, native of Castle Bar, County Mayo, Ireland, and beloved husband of Bridget Mulrooney, nee Ready.

Funeral Sunday at 9:30 a. m., from his late residence, 1252 Van Buren-st., to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MICHELS—At his residence, 31 Ayers-court, John Michels, member of Engine company No. 30, Chicago Fire Department, also member of Court Benevolence, No. 30, I. O. F.

Funeral Sunday, April 6, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

OLSON—Marcus Olson, aged 34 years 5 months, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Annie Olson, April 4, at 2:30 a. m. Member of Golden Rule Lodge 221 A. O. U. W.

Funeral Sunday, April 6, by carriages to Rosehill at 1 o'clock.

PELL—At residence, 119 Johnson-st., April 3, Amy Vernon Pell, beloved daughter of Paul F. and Laura Pell, aged 3 years 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral private.

ROWLAND—April 4, at 337 Bissell-st., Sarah A. Rowland, aged 74 years.

Funeral April 5, at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

SMITH—At 348 Ogden-av., on the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 65 years.

Funeral at her late residence tomorrow (Sunday). Services at 12:30 p. m. Thence by carriages to Ogden-av. Depot Wis. Central and by cars to Forest Home Cemetery.

SCHAEFER—April 3, Clara Schaefer, aged 28 years, at Evanston, of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Funeral Saturday, April 4, at 1:30 p. m., from residence of Mrs. Scates, corner Grove and Asbury-avs., by cars to Rosehill.

DEATHS.

SMITH—April 3, Ellen Smith, nee Flynn, beloved wife of G. C. Smith, aged 35 years. Native of Parish of Knocklong, County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral Sunday, April 6, from her late residence, 3036 Archer-av., at 9 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet via C. and G. T. R. R.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE NEXT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CLASS at C. S. Theological Seminary, 2019 Indiana-av., under the instruction of Emma Curtis Hopkins, will open April 14, at 11 a. m.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, INDIANA-AV. and 24th-st.—The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D.D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited.

☞ PROF. M. MANGASARIAN, ASSOCIATE OF Prof. Felix Adler, will lecture before the Ethical Society Sunday, April 6, at 11 a. m., at the Grand Opera-House. Subject: "Easter and the Hope of Immortality." Public invited. Seats free.

☞ THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE AND THE different sub-committees of the G. A. R. will meet at 8 o'clock p. m. at the Grand Pacific April 5.

☞ THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION furnishes stenographers, bookkeepers, seamstresses, nurses, and housekeepers free of charge. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE Young Women's Christian Association and their friends are preparing a bazaar to be held April 8 and 9 at their "Home," No. 288 Michigan-av.

☞ THE THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE Luxemburger Independent Club will be given at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie-sts., Monday evening, April 7.

☞ THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK AT THE Madison Street Theater C. B. Waite will lecture on "Queen Isabella Vindicated by the Verdict of History," under the auspices of the Queen Isabella Association. Box office opens at 2 o'clock for sale of reserved seats.

☞ PROF. OSCAR OLDBERG, CHICAGO School of Pharmacy, will deliver a lecture before the Woman's Physiological Institute April 7, at 3 p. m., at Apollo Hall. Subject: "Something About Poisons That Are Surreptitiously Used." Private and public school pupils cordially invited to attend.

THE AUDITORIUM.

FIRST AND ONLY LECTURE

By the Great Brooklyn Divine,

T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

Tuesday Evening, April 8,

Under the direction of the

CHICAGO BUREAU OF POPULAR & SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

Subject: The School of Scandal.

On account of the assiduous work of Dr. Talmage on his forthcoming "Life of Christ," and many additional responsibilities through the rebuilding of his church, we are privileged to present the only lecture that he will give during the entire season. He is

The Most Popular Orator of This Age.

More than 120,000,000 copies of his sermons are published every week in over 3,000 newspapers.

We have made prices so reasonable that every one can afford to hear this incomparable lecturer in the Grandest Hall on the Continent.

Reserved Seats—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON... Manager.

LEADING CHICAGO THEATER.

LAST 2 NIGHTS. EVENINGS AT 8.

MATINEE TODAY. Prices, $1 to 25c.

Bluebeard, JUNIOR.

LAST TIME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

—EXTRA—

SEATS NOW ON SALE

For Henry E.

DIXEY

And a Great Company in the

7 AGES,

Commencing Monday, April 7.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

APRIL 5 TO 12 (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

Handicap Billiard Tournament.

14-INCH BALK LINE.

Games to be played on a 5x10 Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. table, fitted with the Celebrated Monarch Cushions.

CONTESTANTS:

JACOB SCHAEFER, GEO. F. SLOSSON, MAURICE DALY, J. RANDOLPH HEISER, WM. H. CATTON, FRANK C. IVES.

TONIGHT—SLOSSON and CATTON.

Admission, 25 and 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c, $1.00. Matinees—Reserved Seats, 50c. Balcony, 25c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

Grand Matinee Today at 2. Last Time Tonight.

POLK in The Silent Partner

Tomorrow Night—"BOSTON IDEALS" in "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL." Seats now on sale. Regular prices.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis

West Madison-st., near Halsted.

A Play for Every One. Last Two Performances of CAPT. SWIFT.

Easter Sunday—MY JACK, the Latest London Success.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

EDEN MUSEE YANK-HOE, the Greatest Magician, every evening. Wednesday & Saturday Matinees. LUIGI DEL ORO, the Musical Sensation, and Hungarian Band Concerts at 2:30 and 8. Phonograph, Lincoln Relics, Groups, etc. Admission to all, 50c; Children, 25c.

CRITERION THEATER.

Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the popular German comedian and vocalist, JAMES REILLY, in the musical comedy,

BROOMMAKER OF CARLSBAD.

Original Songs! Original Music!

Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Next Week.............WILL O' THE WISP

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THE ♦ RAGAN ♦ LECTURES

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Under the direction of the Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures.

April 15—The Yosemite and the Yellowstone.
April 17—Ramblings in Rome.
April 21—The Heart of America.
April 24—Glimpses of Scotland.
April 26—Picturesque Ireland.

An attractive feature of these entertainments will be the beautiful selections rendered by the Tomaso Mandolin Orchestra.

Course tickets now on sale. Prices, $1.50, $2.25, $3.00. Boxes (seating four), $10, $13, $16. Single Tickets, 50c, 75c, $1, on sale Monday, April 7. EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.

Ground Floor, cor. N. Clark and Kinzie-sts.

MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT. MAY WHEELER And Superb Cast in

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

Monday Night—Byron's "ACROSS the CONTINENT."

JACOBS' ACADEMY, Madison & Halsted

Matinee Today, Sunday Matinee and Night,

SANFORD'S UNDER THE LASH.

Commencing Next Monday Night, Woman Against Woman.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

MISS KATE CLAXTON AND MR. CHAS. A. STEVENSON. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

Matinee Today, BOOTLES' BABY. Tonight, Special Performance of the TWO ORPHANS.

Next Monday—Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer's companion play to "THE OLD HOMESTEAD,"

THE TWO SISTERS.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudevilles.

Sunday — HERRMANN'S VAUDEVILLES. Entire change of program.

HOOLEY'S—Farewell Performances.

LAST TWO TIMES. Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.

Daniel Frohman's Production of

PRINCE AND PAUPER.

ELSIE LESLIE appears at both performances.

Tomorrow Night—Chas. Arnold in Hans the Boatman.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.

Good Reserved Seats.............35 and 50c.

Nightly. Matinees Today at 2 p. m.

THE MAIN LINE.

Next Week—MISS LILLIAN LEWIS.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.

—THE SPICY COMEDY—

TRIP TO CHICAGO,

AND THE ROSEBUD QUADRILLE.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.

Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

LIBBY PRISON.

The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.

Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.

The Popular West Side Theater.

Last Matinee Today. Popular Prices. Last Time Tonight. HELEN BLYTHE In her Great Play, "MOTHER'S LOVE."

Sunday Matinee—CHARLES ERIN VERNER.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.

Last Two Performances Today—Matinee at 2, Tonight at 8, Mr. EDGAR SELDEN in his romantic Irish comedy-drama,

WILL O' THE WISP.

Secure seats by telephone 3177. Night Prices—15, 25, 50, and 75c. Matinee Prices—15, 25, 50c.

Next Week—AFTER DARK.

NEW WINDSOR.—M. B. Leavitt.

MARGARET MATHER.

MATINEE AT 2. ROMEO AND JULIET. TONIGHT AT 8. AS YOU LIKE IT.

Tomorrow Night—JANAUSCHEK.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31. LIVING ½-MAN, ½-HORSE. THREE NEW THEATER SHOWS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.

Randolph-st. And Two Bijou Theaters. California Chicken Mill. Blind Pianist. 2 New Stage Shows.

INSURANCE Headquarters, 201 La Salle-st.

DUCAT, LYON & CO.

Spring
Medicine
...sarsaparilla does possess curative ... itself is conclusively shown by ... cures it has effected, unsurpassed ... medicine. This absolute merit ... reason of the fact that it is pre... combination, proportion, and ... to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known ... medicine, and by which the full ... of all the ingredients used is ...
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
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... down, had no appetite, and was ... when I was advised to take ... It worked like magic; my ... have returned and I feel like a ... ROBERT WATERS, Stockton, Cal.
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Medicine
...ears I have taken Hood's Sarsa... early spring, when I am troubled ... dullness, unpleasant taste in my ... morning. It removes this bad ... my headache, and makes me feel ... The two bottles I have used ... been worth many dollars to me. ... friends to take it." JOHN BINNS, Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.
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MAY WHEELER
And Superb Cast in
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...ADEMY, Madison & Halsted
...'S UNDER THE LASH.
Woman Against Woman.
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...WAR MUSEUM.
...PRISON.
...TT'S STANDARD.
...VLIN'S THEATER.
...THE WISP.
...GARET MATHER.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
...IDDLETON'S
...'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
...T, LYON & CO.

FIGHTING OVER SPOILS.

DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN QUARRELING ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

The Mayor Cannot Control the Tough Gang Men He Helped to Elect Tuesday, and the Prospect of a Lively Row Is Imminent—The Slate as Prepared for the Caucus to Be Held This Afternoon—The Canvass Completed.

Ald. Cullerton left his seat in the Council Chamber Monday evening and went over to talk to Ald. Tim Hickey. Mr. Cullerton and Mr. Hickey are both Democrats, but the relations between them heretofore have not been of the most fraternal character. In point of fact Cullerton has rather preferred to consult Ald. Dixon, Ald. O'Neill, and Ald. Summerfield, the three strong men on the Republican side. Under these circumstances Cullerton's action aroused considerable interest. The explanation is this:

At an informal caucus Thursday evening before the Council met, at which the leaders among the Democrats were present in force, a list of committees was presented in which the names of Hickey, W. J. O'Brien, John McCormick, Jerry Mulvihill, and Ed Muelhoefer were conspicuously at the tail end of committees or on obscure committees. Hickey was apprised of the bad faith of his associates early in the evening, and made a vigorous kick. He threatened to "bust" the whole slate. Cullerton approached him to find out what he wanted. Hickey wanted a place on the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, also an important Chairmanship. Cullerton could make him no pledges, but promised to satisfy him. Hickey proposes to assert his rights.

There are others who are prepared to act with him. Among them are William J. O'Brien of the Fifth Ward, Adam Meyer, Muelhoefer, and W. J. Murphy. The latter wants to be Chrirman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, and as he has served two terms, and is by all odds the brightest and most intelligent of the holdover Democrats from the West Division and the one among them who has the cleanest record he deserves the place. But Powers belongs to the gang and wants the job. The gang is disposed, therefore, to favor Powers. Then again "Ed" Burke, who belongs to the anti-State street "L" combination in the South Division, wants to be on the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. Cremer, who belongs to the combination, objects. So do Gorman, Hemmel, and Duer. They are with the State street "L." They want O'Brien of the Sixth Ward instead of his colleague. There is no objection, they say, to Tom Gahan as Chairman of the South Side Committee, but Burke should not be on the committee also.

Then as to the Finance Committee there are quarrels. Mayor Cregier wants Kelly, Weber, Sexton, and Bunker. Burke, Powers, Gorman, and McCormick object. They want "more popular" Aldermen on. The Mayor is accused of undue interference with the legislative department, and there is no end of trouble.

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE.

If matters are not satisfactorily arranged at the caucus this afternoon there will be a bolt, and the whole matter will be thrown into the Council, and the Mayor will be asked to name a special committee to make up the list of the standing committees. The caucus will meet at the Sherman House. The prearranged slate for Chairmanships is as follows:

Finance—Cullerton.
Judiciary—Sexton.
Schools—Weber.
Railroads—McGillen.
Fire and Water—Jackson.
Gas—Ryan.
Public Buildings—Hickey.
Elections—Goldzier.
Streets and Alleys, South—Gahan.
Streets and Alleys, West—Bunker.
Streets and Alleys, North—D. R. O'Brien.
Police—Powers.
Wharves and Public Grounds—Kenny.
Harbors and Bridges—Burke.
Markets—Noonan.
Wharfing Privileges—McEnerny.
Bridewell—W. J. O'Brien.
Licenses—Dvorak.
Local Assessments—Kelly.
Printing—McAbee.

This slate is likely to be broken except as far as it concerns Cullerton, McGillen, Gahan, and Weber. There will be a fight along the whole line on the others. The caucus, in fact, is likely to break up in a row, or to end in a compromise, which means that the nomination of the committees will be left to the Mayor and a committee consisting of Cullerton, Kelly, Weber, O'Neill, and Vierling.

The Republicans will hold their caucus Monday evening, time and place yet to be designated.

One of the most honest Democratic members of the present Council had a talk with the Mayor day before yesterday and pointed out to him the necessity of putting the best men in the Council in charge of the principal committees. The Mayor said to this Alderman in his most petulant way:

"I know what you say is true. But what can I do with those tough Aldermen?"

"Anything you please," was the visitor's response. "Those of them that were elected this week owed their elections to you. They had no chance of winning if your administration was not with them. You can send for them and lay down the law to them as Carter Harrison used to do."

At the mention of Harrison's name the Mayor flew into a rage and the conference broke up. The truth of the matter is that the Mayor is completely in the hands of the gang Aldermen.

THE CANVASS COMPLETED.

The canvass of the vote was completed yesterday by the Election Commissioners. The only change from the result as announced in the police returns is that E. J. Dwyer, Republican, is elected West Town Clerk instead of Valentini, the Democratic candidate. Dwyer is a bright young Irish-American, a graduate of one of the Chicago high schools, and deservedly popular. Valentini is an Italian. A group of the latter's countrymen who had gathered around the Election Commissioners' office, on hearing of the result, vowed eternal vengeance on all Irish Democrats for having "played traitor" to Valentini. They swore they would be heard from at the next election. Dwyer's majority is 90. The figures are:

Valentini (Dem.)..........23,298
Dwyer (Rep.)..........23,388

Dwyer was the only Republican elected in any of the three towns of Chicago, though Miller (Dem.) for Collector had only a majority of 101 over Ball (Rep.) in the North Town.

The certificates of election will be issued to the successful candidates Monday.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT PROPERTIES SOLD.

A Deal That Places Cincinnati at the Mercy of One Company.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.—[Special.]—One of the greatest combinations ever made in Cincinnati was consummated today. It will give the city into the hands of a monopoly for lighting the streets. The Cincinnati Electric-Lighting company purchased of the Houston-Thomson company a controlling interest in the Brush, Hauss, and Edison companies located in Cincinnati. They also secured the plant of the Cincinnati Electric-Light and Power company. While the particulars of the deal are not obtainable it is said the consideration was $500,000. The Cincinnati Gas company was really the purchaser and it has now complete control of the private and public lighting of this city.

Some time ago the Brush Electric-Lighting company made a bid to do the public lighting of Cincinnati at $52.40 a year for each lamp. They deposited $50,000 in cash in the Ohio Valley Bank to bind the contract, which was accepted. Then the company, which had bid very low, tried to back out. Their bond was declared forfeited. A suit was brought in the Superior Court to nullify the contract, because the City Clerk failed to advertise for bids as required by law. It is asked that the bank where the money is deposited be enjoined from paying any part thereof to the city. There is a formidable array of legal talent on both sides. Judge Noyes has granted a temporary injunction.

Crop Outlook in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—Dispatches from fifty points in Minnesota indicate that the crop outlook is most promising. The soil is in excellent condition and with the heavy March snows and the two rains of this month there is more moisture in the ground than for the last two years. Seeding in a few neighborhoods was commenced last week, but the blizzard of Thursday put a stop to operations until this week. By next Monday seeding will be general all over the State. Farmers are feeling cheerful and making active preparations to seed a large acreage. More farming land has been sold this spring in Minnesota than for several years and the inquiry is increasing.

Go to Mosher's for best photographs. 125 State-st.

On all menus of leading hostelries you find now Blooker's Dutch Cocoa.

PREMIER GREENWAY WILL RETIRE.

Manitoba's Chief Minister Driven from Office by a Scandal.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 4.—[Special.]—It is authoritatively announced tonight that both Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin will retire from the Provincial Government and that Col. D. H. McMillan, member for Center Winnipeg and now Provincial Treasurer, will become Premier. Greenway has been literally driven from his high place by the scandals which have been connected with his private life. The climax has been reached by the filing of affidavits with the Attorney-General by Abraham Johnson, lessee of a portion of the Nicollet Hotel. The contents of the affidavits are given in a connected running story below: During the winter Premier Greenway was in the habit of regularly frequenting the Nicollet Hotel. He was abetted in holding clandestine meetings at the Nicollet by O'Connor, the owner, who, it is said, made the arrangements ahead of time. The dining-room and sleeping departments of the Nicollet were leased by Abe Johnson and his wife. About two weeks ago Mrs. Johnson found the door of the up-stairs parlor locked, and as no one answered her knocks for admittance she notified her husband of the circumstance, and he endeavored to have the door opened, but without avail, and finally kicked in the door. On entering the parlor he found the clothes of a woman and a man lying on the floor, the owners of the garments being in a bedroom off the parlor. Johnson grabbed the woman's clothes and took them down-stairs. It subsequently transpired that the clothes belonged to Premier Greenway and a woman from another hotel. Johnson kept possession of the woman's clothes for some time, and it was on account of this action and a report subsequently circulated that the story became public. Johnson, in order to clear the name of his wife, made affidavits setting forth the fact of the occurrence. Johnson also makes other affidavits giving the dates of Greenway's previous visits to the Nicollet and indorsed by witnesses. These last affidavits connect the names of two girls, daughters of a well-known lawyer and military officer, with Greenway's escapades. It came to the knowledge of their father that they had met Greenway at the Nicollet and he at once took steps to bring a private action against the Premier. The older daughter has gone to Chicago, having been given money to leave here. She is now living in a furnished room in Chicago. Both the girls are pretty and well educated and always conducted themselves decorously on the streets.

Greenway has not been down-town since the scandal became public. He sleeps and takes his meals at the Parliament buildings. One of his colleagues stated that the Premier is taking the trouble so seriously to heart that his hair is turning gray. He has a large family, who live at Crystal City, in Southern Manitoba. All sorts of rumors are in circulation regarding the probable composition of the new Cabinet. It is pretty generally conceded that McMillan will be the head of the Government, and that Clifford Sifton of Brandon and Isaac Campbell of South Winnipeg will have good portfolios. Greenway's downfall has created a profound sensation and nothing else is talked about in Winnipeg. The affair will take its regular course in the Winnipeg courts, be called up in the Legislature, and used against the Greenway Government in the coming campaign.

The Hon. S. C. Biggs, formerly Minister of Public Works, says: "The difficulty with me is that I cannot forget that the receiver of stolen goods is just as guilty as the thief. Now, if Greenway and Martin are as bad as they are painted I cannot see that the other members of the Government are less so. They are as equally responsible as members of the Government for every act done by the Premier or Attorney-General. If they did not indorse these acts it was their duty to resign. Neither—if the charges against Greenway and Martin are true—should any men now assist the remaining and equally guilty members of the Government in forming a new Cabinet. Col. McMillan may perhaps claim now that he went into the Greenway Cabinet to purify it, and that he has now accomplished that by driving out Greenway and Martin, but the people, I fancy, will hardly be able to see the correctness of that argument. The fact is that if Greenway and Martin are not guilty of what was charged against them their colleagues should stand by them. If they are guilty, then every member of the Government should resign. If Campbell and Sifton enter the new Cabinet it will not be long before either one forces McMillan from the Premiership and takes it himself. McMillan has none of the qualities of leadership, and will be a mere figurehead. His government is not likely to stand long."

The *Morden Monitor*, formerly a strong supporter of Martin, says: "The man who, by his intolerance, his political trickery, and his coarse and vulgar personal insults to others, has earned for himself the hatred of his countrymen, has been consigned to oblivion and thrown overboard by his colleagues, lest he should sink the ministerial ship. Had he never appeared to darken the political horizon with his blighting presence genuine railway competition would now exist in Manitoba and half-a-dozen companies would be running their trains over the Red River Valley system, the Hudson Bay railway would have been well on toward Port Nelson, the press would not be gagged, and a spirit of harmony, hope, and prosperity would have pervaded all classes of the people."

MARINE NEWS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Preparations for the Launching of the Steamer Fred Pabst—Other Matters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—A carload of beer was switched into Wolf & Davidson's shipyard this afternoon. This means that the steamship Fred Pabst is to be launched Saturday, and the big brewer is to show his appreciation of the honor of having the boat named after him. All the city officials, present and elect, will be at the launch, which is set for 2:30 p. m. Mayor-elect Peck will do the honors. Everybody in Milwaukee, so to speak, will be present, and the beer and champagne will flow in unlimited quantities. The new boat is 310 feet long and 42 feet wide, and will carry 100,000 bushels of corn.

There are at Milwaukee some three hundred thousand bushels of vessel-room that will probably give Chicago the go-by and not take cargoes of grain from there on account of the low water in the South Branch.

"I am afraid of that order about boats drawing more than fourteen and a half feet being tied up," said Capt. W. H. Wolf, "and I don't believe I will send our boats to see how the rule works." One or two other owners are also hesitating.

William Lund becomes Captain of the George B. Dyer, vice E. W. Crane.

There was a heavy northeaster today, and the Goodrich steamer Chicago was driven back here after getting down the lake some thirty miles.

As soon as the Fred Pabst is out of the way Wolf & Davidson will begin work on building another steamer on their own account.

Some $35,000 will be expended on the old steamer D. Ballentine, wrecked near Wilmette last fall, in making her a good boat again.

The new Goodrich steamer Indiana will be launched at Manitowoc Saturday. There will be a banquet on board the steamer Chicago in honor of the event.

RACINE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—The fishing tug West was ashore at North Point last night, but worked off uninjured. The schooners Newland, Kewaunee, Persia, and G. Ellen cleared last night. The steambarge Marshall F. Butters arrived with the first cargo of lumber of the season today. The buoy on Racine Reef is painted black.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Colin Campbell.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—A northeast gale prevails. Sheltered—Propellers City of Concord, and Salina; schooners Keepsake, Hannaford, Home, and Garibaldi.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—[Special.]—At a meeting of lake Captains held here today it was resolved to ask the Vessel-Owners' Associations of Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago to aid in the passage of a bill to regulate the rafts which block the channels of lake waters and cause danger to crafts. The bill provides that rafts shall be limited in length to 500 feet and width to 50 feet, and be handled through rivers with not less than two tugs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—The Lake Superior lines have ignored the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis roads and announced an independent tariff of rates, based upon 71 cents per 100 pounds for first-class freight. The initiative was taken by the Eastern Minnesota and the Northern Steamship company, but they were followed closely by all other lines working via Lake Superior. This action is taken independent of the rail lines from Chicago, as it was shown at the New York meeting that they would hold out for a higher basis. The Great Northern's interests in taking this stand is simply carrying out the policy laid out by Mr. Hill when his line of boats upon the Great Lakes was established. The same rates were also announced by the St. Paul and Duluth and Omaha and apply via the lake lines.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

QUINCY, Ill., April 4.—At Golden this afternoon Jessie Cain, a young jeweler, while in the act of taking a revolver from Charles Himake, who wished it repaired, was shot in the temple by the weapon's accidental discharge and died in a half an hour. No blame is attached to Himake.

FOR DISTRICT PURCHASE.

THE IOWA HOUSE AT LAST PASSES A TEXT-BOOK BILL.

Under Its Provisions School Books Are to Be Purchased by Each School District, the Expense to Be Met by a Special Levy—Provisions of the Ballot-Reform Bill Introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Acker—Dubuque Republicans Indorse the Democratic Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—The promised sensational investigation of the charges that an attempt had been made to use money to prevent the passage of a State uniformity text-book bill in the House will probably come to naught. Since the members who voted for the resolution have slept over the matter they have concluded that it might be as well to let the matter drop. Accordingly a motion was filed this evening for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution ordering an investigation was passed. The motion will come up tomorrow, and will undoubtedly be adopted, and that will end the matter.

The supporters of the District Purchase School-Book bill followed up the advantage which they gained yesterday, and their bill was ordered engrossed this afternoon by a vote of 55 to 43. The bill as amended and engrossed provides that the Boards of School Directors of each school district outside of cities and towns be authorized to select a series of text books and contract and purchase such books and school supplies. They are to be placed in charge of the President of the board, who shall give a bond of $500 for the proper performance of his duties. Purchases shall be paid for from the contingent fund and the additional levy for this purpose shall not exceed $1 per pupil per year. The publishers are required to furnish books at the very lowest price, either contract or wholesale, that such books are furnished any other district or State Board or were furnished to any other district or State Board in 1889. The Boards of Directors or County Board of Education are required to advertise for bidders for supplying the books and supplies and the lowest responsible bidders shall receive the contracts, but power is given to reject any or all bids. The series of books once adopted must remain in use at least five years, unless changed by vote.

The bill also arranges for optional county uniformity by providing that on petition of one-half the directors in any county the question shall be submitted at the annual school meeting in March. If it is carried the County Superintendent, County Auditor, and Board of Supervisors shall constitute the County Board of Education, which shall select and contract for the text-books. The cities are not allowed to vote upon the question of county uniformity, but may purchase the books adopted by the County Board if they desire. It is made unlawful for any director, member of the County Board of Education, or teacher to act as agent for any publishing house during the term of such officer, and a violation of this provision is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $100.

After the school-book question was settled the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Local-Option bill. At 6 o'clock the committee rose and it is expected that the discussion will be continued tomorrow. Thus far the Republicans have manifested no disposition to support local option; but a secret caucus is being held tonight to decide what action will be taken tomorrow in the matter.

NEW ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Acker.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Acker, Republican, introduced an electoral reform bill in the Assembly today. It provides that election districts shall contain not more than 300 voters, that all ballots shall be inclosed in a sealed official envelope and so deposited. The ballots shall be three inches wide and contain simply the names of the candidates. At the polls there shall be booths furnished with pens, ink, pencils, and mucilage where the elector can secretly prepare his ballot. The booths are to be like those described in the Saxton bill, and there shall be one for every 100 voters. The inspectors and poll-clerks shall deliver to each qualified voter an official envelope and a ballot. The voter shall go straight to the compartment without leaving the polling-place and remain between three and five minutes preparing his ballot, inclosing it in the official envelope and sealing it. He shall then deliver it at once to the inspector, who deposits it. No person shall do any electioneering within 100 feet of the guard-rail about the booth. Nor shall any one within the guard-rail show his ballot. In the booth no one shall receive assistance in preparing his ballot.

Signed the Corrupt Practices Act.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—[Special.]—"The Corrupt Practices" act became a law today, receiving the signature of the Governor. The most valuable provision in the bill, Gov. Hill thinks, consists of prohibition of political assessments, and the requirement that candidates for all offices shall file within ten days after election verified statements in detail of their election expenses, in default of which they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the successful candidate guilty of such neglect shall forfeit his office.

Indorsed the Democratic Ticket.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city met today in convention and decided to support the Democratic ticket for city officers. In the present state of feeling on the prohibition question in Dubuque they felt that it would be impracticable to nominate a Republican ticket. The Republicans expect, however, to carry some of the wards for Aldermen.

McLean County Democratic Primaries.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Central Committee has determined to call the township primaries for McLean County for April 26 and the convention the 30th. There will probably be no opposition to John Eddy for reëlection to the Legislature.

IF YOU ARE A TRAVELER

Remember This.

Among the many trains that daily leave Chicago for the East none can offer the variety of desirable features afforded by the Chicago and New York Limited (Wagner Vestibule) via the Lake Shore and New York Central Route—namely: a delightful journey through one of the most prosperous and fertile sections of the country, traversing the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, along the southern shore of Lake Erie its entire length, and the eastern bank of the picturesque and historic Hudson River, and over a line noted for its magnificent roadbed and an absence of grades or curves. The train itself is a marvel of luxury and comfort, embodying, as it does, all the modern conveniences that go to make life pleasant. It is the only solid vestibuled train from Chicago into New York City without a change or transfer of any kind, landing its passengers at the Grand Central Station, Forty-second street. A through Boston sleeper is also now in daily service on this train, which leaves the Van Buren Street Station at 5:30 p. m., placing at the disposal of Boston passengers all of the desirable features of the limited, and reducing the time of a journey between Chicago and this point to about twenty-eight hours. For tickets, reservations, etc., on this and other trains via the Lake Shore route, apply to F. M. Byron, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 66 Clark street; C. K. Wilber, Western Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Sequel to the Harlan County Murders.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—At Harlan Court-House, where Judge Boyd is holding court with a company of soldiers to prevent intimidation of juries, Hi Hall has been convicted of murder and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. A venire from an adjoining county has been summoned for a jury to try Will Jennings, a leader of the Howard faction. Jennings will first be tried for the murder of William Bailey. County Judge Wilson Lewis, who led the law and order party in the effort to bring Howard and Jennings to justice, is dangerously ill of typhoid-fever.

Diamond Thieves at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Two thieves entered M. J. Mitchell's jewelry store yesterday and stole diamonds to the value of $5,200 while Mr. Mitchell was out to his lunch and the store was in charge of a girl. While one man attracted the attention of the girl on the pretext of buying a clock the other stole nine diamonds and forty-eight diamond-set rings. The two men departed and the girl was not aware of the loss. On Mr. Mitchell's return he discovered that the articles were missing and notified the police. The girl was able to give a good description of the two thieves, but as yet the police have no trace of them.

CANDIDATES ARE NOT SCARCE.

Many Milwaukee Democrats Will Now Seek Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—Elated over their victory in Milwaukee the Democrats are already talking over their county ticket for next fall. It is safe to say that there will be no such scarcity of candidates as has been noticeable in Democratic conventions for some years past, but on the contrary plenty of aspirants for every office to pick from. The name of John L. Mitchell is most prominently mentioned for Congress, and for his financial liberality in the past he may be rewarded with the nomination. Of $2,200 raised among the Democrats for the campaign just closed Mr. Mitchell contributed $500. Mr. Mitchell, it is said, prefers the Congressional to the Gubernatorial nomination, and his own wishes, out of respect to his "barrel," will be duly considered by the Democrats.

A scene that was exciting while it lasted occurred in the police court this morning. Chief of Police Janssen came into court with a copy of a local paper in his hand and demanded from District-Attorney Toohey an explanation of an item therein which reflected upon the police department, the authority for which was attributed to the District-Attorney. "I don't propose to allow such an arraignment of the police department and such a reflection upon my integrity to go unnoticed," said the Chief. "This is not the first time Mr. Toohey has cast slurs on the Police Department." The item in this instance which had caused the Chief's wrath was in effect that the District-Attorney was getting tired of having criminal process used to reimburse victims of theft and allowing the thief to escape imprisonment merely because he had relatives rich enough to settle for him. When the Chief had concluded the District-Attorney coolly replied that if there were any charges to be preferred against him reflecting upon his conduct he demanded that they be made according to law. He said: "I consider it beneath the dignity of my office to come into court and respond to a newspaper article of this nature." Finally Judge Wallber threw oil on the troubled waters by saying that he thought the District-Attorney had been misquoted.

Drudding & Co., the Chicago architects and contractors who planned and built the St. Joseph's Convent which burned last Monday, were censured by the Coroner's jury which this afternoon investigated the death of Sister Blanca, who jumped from the fourth-story window. Had the convent been built according to the specifications the jury said the life of Sister Blanca might have been saved. Building-Inspector Bate, who was one of the witnesses at the inquest, pronounced the building a fire-trap when it was building, but as it was outside the city it was beyond his jurisdiction. The only fire wall in the whole institution was between the chapel and convent, he said, and the material used was of the poorest quality. It was not built according to the specifications, and Sister Alphonz who paid for the convent was awarded $15,000 damages against the builders in a lawsuit which followed its construction.

Tuesday last George Charles, an old and well-to-do citizen residing at No. 116 Thirtieth street, left home, saying he was going to the polls to vote. Since that time he has not been seen or heard of by his wife or friends. He is about 50 years of age. As he is known as a sober, sound-minded man, as well as a citizen of considerable means, some fears of foul play are entertained. His wife is nearly distracted by his mysterious absence, and the police are investigating the matter closely.

Julian M. Case is soon to leave for England to close a deal with English capitalists for the sale of his great marble mountain in Marquette County. The quarry from which the marble is taken is a solid marble mountain, in which there are millions of tons of the stone above the ground.

An English syndicate has secured an option on the Hadfield stone quarries at Waukesha and Menomonee Falls. The consideration is $250,000. They were bought for less than $20,000 three years ago, but have since developed to be among the best quarries in the Northwest.

Having declined all propositions from the Soo road, the Schlesinger syndicate will build a competing line from Escanaba to Iron Mountain. Mr. Schlesinger said today that work will be commenced at once and the new road will be completed by fall.

Charles D. Skinner has been appointed to succeed Col. George H. Walther as Deputy Collector of Customs.

President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has returned from Hot Springs.

In consequence of the short supply of ice the Milwaukee ice men have formed a trust and will advance prices 33⅓ per cent.

MRS. HENRY LALLBACH WAS PLUCKY.

She Boldly Attacks a Would-Be Robber and Thereby Saves Her Money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special.]—Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Henry Lallback of No. 5129 North Second street was nursing her 3-months'-old babe two men entered the house and demanded from her all the money and valuables she had. They broke open a wardrobe and taking therefrom a revolver and placing the weapon to her head said they would kill her unless she did as they ordered. Mrs. Lallbach, instead of making an outcry, sprang at the robber and wrested the revolver out of his hands, when, becoming alarmed, both men took to their heels. She identified her assailants as one Harry Pfeffer and Charles Priester, the latter of whom formerly worked for her husband. Pfeffer was arrested and locked up. Warrants were sworn out against the men today and the police are looking for Priester, who, up to present time, has eluded arrest.

Skins on Fire

Agonizing, Itching, Burning, and Bleeding Eczema in its Worst Stages—A Raw Sore from Head to Feet—Hair Gone—Doctors and Hospitals Fail—Tried Everything.

Cured by Cuticura

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house.
ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

Burning and Itching

I was sick in the fall of 1888 with a burning and itching so bad that in three weeks I was covered with a rash and could not sleep nights or work days. Some doctors thought it might be salt rheum (eczema) and said they had never seen anything like it before. I received no help from any of them or from any medicine that I could get hold of until I tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES. After three weeks' use I was able to work and kept getting better until I am now entirely cured.
C. E. OSMER, Taftsville, Vt.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone and my baby is cured and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy.
MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kas.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Cures, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Chapped, and Oily Skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

Important Auction Sale

Valuable New Orleans Realty.

The largest unimproved area of ground in the city's center on St. Charles-av., opposite the Lee Monument, within 5 minutes' walk of Canal-st., in immediate proximity to the splendid Howard Memorial Library, Theaters, Churches, Schools, and Markets, and known as
"THE MASONIC TEMPLE PROPERTY,"
and measuring about 264 feet front, by depths ranging from 175 to 221 feet. A magnificent site for a grand hotel or other large edifice.
By MACON, PAUL & DENIS, Auctioneers, Office No. 19 Carondelet-st., New Orleans, La.
Will be sold by auction Saturday, April 19, 1890, at 12 o'clock m., at the Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 74 St. Charles-st., New Orleans, La. Terms—One-third or more cash; balance, 1 and 2 years' credit, 6 per cent interest, and usual security clauses.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Diphtheria, Influenza (Sporadic or Epidemic), Difficult Breathing,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
Radway's Ready Relief, a Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the First and is the only PAIN REMEDY!
That instantly stops the excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. If seized with threatened
PNEUMONIA,
Or any inflammation of the internal organs or mucous membranes, after exposure to cold, wet, etc., lose no time, but apply Radway's Relief on a piece of flannel over the part afflicted with congestion or inflammation, which will in nearly every case check the inflammation and cure the patient by its action of counter-irritation and by equalizing the circulation in the part. For further instruction see our "directions" wrapped around the bottle.
A teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croups, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pain.
MALARIA
CURED IN ITS WORST FORMS.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
The Great Blood Purifier,
For the Cure of All Chronic Diseases.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, etc. (see our book on Venereal, etc., price twenty-five cents), Glandular Swelling, Tumors, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.
Skin Diseases, Humors, and Sores.
There is no remedy that will cure the sufferer of Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Rash, Tetters, Pimples, Blotches, Prickly Heat, Acne, and Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Humors of all kinds so quick as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Let it be tried.
The Most Economical! The Best!
Smaller Dose Than Other Sarsaparillas, but More Concentrated.
One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much. Sold by druggists. Price, $1.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever or Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.
Send stamp for postage to Radway & Co., 32 Warren-st., New York, for our book of advice.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

Important Auction Notices
FOR COMING WEEK.
On Tuesday, April 8, at 10 a. m.,
AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Over 400 cases new and seasonable goods. Every lot offered will be sold.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers.
On Wednesday, April 9, at 10 a. m.,
We will offer a bankrupt stock of
FINE CLOTHING,
And over 500 Suits of Children's and Youths' Clothing.
Special HAT AND CAP SALE.
On Thursday, at 9:30 prompt,
Special manufacturer's sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
1,000 cases will be sold peremptorily.
On Thursday, at 11 a. m.,
Important Dry Goods Sale.
We will offer a large offering of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Notions, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Underwear, Gents' Furnishings. 400 pieces Floor Oilcloths.
On Friday, April 11, at 10 a. m,
Our usual assortment of
Crockery and Glassware
300 brls. of Lamps and Lamp Goods.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers,
247 & 249 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

For Account of Underwriters
IN THE BASEMENT,
244 & 246 Monroe-st., Chicago,
On Saturday, April 12, at 10 a. m.,
The Entire Stock of the
D. FOERSTER BAKING CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
—CONSISTING OF—
400 Barrels Flour.
20 Barrels Sugar.
200 Boxes Raisins.
700 Barrels Assorted Crackers, Cakes, and Pretzels.
1,200 Boxes Asst. Cakes, Snaps, Biscuits, Cookies, Wafers, Etc.
Goods on exhibition day before sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

9:30 THIS MORNING.
Regular Sale Immense Stock New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE
FOLDING BEDS,
A full line
CARPETS,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CIGARS, PICTURES, WHIPS,
And General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 86 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.
Tuesday, April 8, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS!
Carpets, Oilcloths,
Muslin and Summer Underwear, Hosiery, Embroidery, Curtains, and Curtain Nets.
CHOICE STOCKS OF SEASONABLE GOODS.
Wednesday, April 9, 10 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers.
Merchants will find on this sale a large and well-assorted line of
Footwear of All Grades.
Thursday, April 10, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Gents' Furnishings.
NEW CONSIGNMENTS OF
Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing,
Men's, Youth's, Ladies', and Misses' Straw Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats and Caps.
IN BASEMENT.
Crockery & Glassware
Majolica, Decorated, Printed, White Granite and Porcelain Ware.
Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets.
Hardware, Cutlery, Library, and Stand Lamps.
Table Glassware, Brackets, Burners, Shades, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
Friday, April 11, 9:30 a. m.,
BANKRUPT STOCKS and JOB LOTS
—OF—
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

UNDERWRITERS' AUCTION NOTICES,
For Account of Fire Underwriters.
Thursday, April 10, at 10 a. m.,
AT STORES
244 & 246 MONROE-ST.,
CHICAGO,
4,000 Cases
Leather Boots & Shoes,
2,000 Cases
Para & Amazon Rubbers,
Being the Entire Stock of
Noyes, Norman & Co.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Inventoried Value, - $130,000
Goods all in prime condition and all manufactured for this Spring's Trade, so the Special attention of the Entire Trade is called to this sale, which will be put up in lots to suit both Jobbers and Retailers, and sold to the highest bidder for cash.
Thursday & Friday, April 17 and 18,
AT 10 A. M., AT STORES
248 and 250 Monroe-st., Chicago,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Stern, Mayer & Co., Cincinnati, O.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Clothing & Dealers in Woolens,
And Part of Stock of
WORK BROS. & CO., Chicago,
Consisting of
$175,000 Worth of Clothing
In Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests.
Summer Clothing, Overcoats, etc.,
—AND—
$90,000 Worth of Piece Goods & Woolens
In All Qualities and Grades,
And a Very Large Quantity of Italians, Serges, and other Linings, Silks, Buttons, and other Tailor Trimmings.
Both of these stocks are in PRIME CONDITION, and such an opportunity is seldom had to purchase such an IMMENSE QUANTITY of CHOICE and SEASONABLE GOODS at a Peremptory Sale, this being by far the Largest Sale Ever Held in the West, and the ENTIRE SALE will be GUARANTEED FREE FROM BURN.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A TRUE STORY.

The Sad Case of Mrs. Gray.

After Years of Sorrow and Suffering, Health and Happiness Are Restored.

Any one who is, or has been, afflicted with catarrh or dyspepsia can appreciate the following story, told a reporter a few days ago by Mrs. Alice Gray, living at No. 4233 Atlantic street, this city:

"About four years ago," began Mrs. Gray, "I first became troubled regarding my health, for in the morning upon awakening I would feel tired and dull, and be in a sort of stupor. At first I thought that I did not get as much sleep as my system required and would retire very early, but next morning I would feel just as badly, if not worse than the day before.

"This went on for some time; still I was not alarmed until my night's sleep became disturbed and broken. Upon retiring at night I would lie for hours before I would fall asleep, and even then when I succeeded in doing so I would be awakened often during the night by a dryness of the throat and sharp, darting pains in my chest. Soon after I began to have the most dreadful headaches and the pains in my chest became more severe.



MRS. ALICE GRAY, 4233 ATLANTIC STREET.

"My nose became stopped up and my head and throat filled with phlegm, keeping me continually hawking and spitting. This it was that first warned me of the fact that I had catarrh, and I at once consulted a doctor who had been recommended to me as one of the best in the city. He treated me for some time, but finally told me that it was impossible to cure the catarrh and advised me to try change of climate; he also told me that if he did succeed in removing the catarrh from my head and throat it would settle on my lungs and cause consumption. Imagine such a statement from a doctor—why, it almost frightened me to death.

"I became very despondent after that, for I thought that I must surely die.

"To add to my misery I became affected with dyspepsia of the most violent kind; the pains in my stomach were so intense they seemed to pierce me through like a knife. My nights from this on were passed sitting up in bed waiting for daylight.

"I would sit down to meals, but my appetite was gone and I would rarely eat anything; if I did I would be obliged to leave the table shortly after doing so and vomit.

"My eyes became very weak, and I could not see to read, crochet, or to do anything I was in the habit of doing. I could not hear unless spoken to in a very loud voice, and as for tasting, why I am sure that I could eat a raw potato with as much relish as I would an apple.

"At the base of the cranium there was generally a sharp, steady pain, and when I moved my head something seemed to snap.

"I was soon affected all over, and you cannot imagine the agonies I endured. My memory was very poor, as I could not remember anything for five minutes, and I would go about the house like a person crazed. I am sure that if I was not, it was the question of but a very short time when I would be; in fact, I do not hesitate to say that if I had not consulted Dr. Carroll when I did, I would have died a maniac long ago. No one could suffer as I did and escape it.

"I had often noticed in the daily papers the testimonies of persons cured of catarrh and dyspepsia by Dr. J. G. Carroll of 96 State street, this city, and although I had about lost all faith in doctors I decided to try once more. It was a very fortunate thing that I did so, for after taking Dr. Carroll's treatment and medicines for a short time I began to improve and to know—for the first time in four years—what it was to be free from pain.

"I can safely say that I am completely cured of both the catarrh and dyspepsia. It is five months ago since I was cured, and in all that time I have never felt one symptom of either.

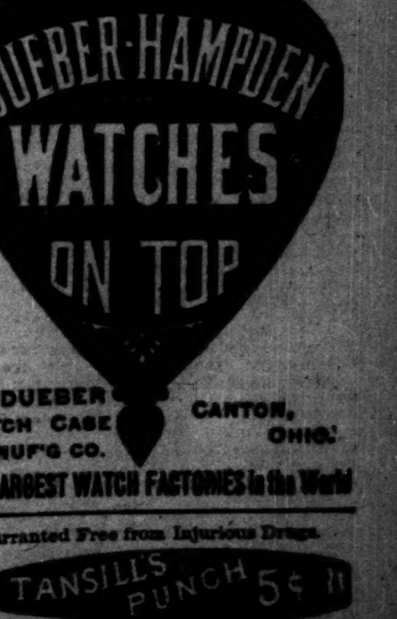
"The pains in my head and chest have disappeared. My throat no longer fills with phlegm, and I have no trouble breathing through my nose. My eyesight and hearing are as good as they ever were, and I have a very good appetite. I am gaining in weight steadily, for since I first consulted Dr. Carroll I have gained thirty-three pounds.

"I have no hesitancy," concluded Mrs. Gray, "in recommending Dr. Carroll, for I consider him a gentleman, and I know that he saved my life. I shall be pleased to receive and relate the above to any one who may wish to call upon me at my residence, No. 4233 Atlantic street."

Mr. Gray, who is an engineer on the Wabash R. R., was present during the interview, and said that he considered his wife completely cured, and was satisfied that Dr. Carroll had saved her life.

DR. J. G. CARROLL,
96 State-st., Chicago,
Northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., opposite Marshall Field's.
OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 308.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.
On Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Consultation, at office or by mail, $1. Correspondence invited, but no letters answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.



Warranted Free from Injurious Drugs.
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

CATHOLICS AND SCHOOLS.

BISHOP VINCENT THINKS THE QUESTION WILL BE A NATIONAL ISSUE.

He Says There Is Bound to Be a Conflict Over the Attempts of the Romish Priests to Control Educational Matters in This Country—The Chinese Government's Retaliation Against the United States—An Austrian Count's Joyful News.

Bishop Vincent of Buffalo, N. Y., who is at the Palmer House, considers the Bennett law issue in Wisconsin the most important event of the year.

"Before long," said the Bishop, "the Catholics and German Lutherans will condemn the compulsory education law in Illinois and other States. I've watched the progress of this issue in Wisconsin ever since Mr. Bennett framed the law which has become famous, and I believe the issue of compulsory education will supersede all tariff and other political interests at the next Presidential election. The great question as to whether Americans or Roman Catholics shall control this country has reached a point where an open fight is inevitable. While the Americans have been sleeping the Roman Catholics have been laboring with untiring energy, and their efforts have not been futile. They are building up a power in this country which threatens to prove disastrous to the United States. Not only do most of the Roman Catholics put their children in parochial schools, but they place Catholic teachers in the public schools to exercise an influence over the children of other denominations.

"A movement is being started in Buffalo to require every Catholic teacher in the public schools to swear unqualified allegiance to the laws and institutions of the country, that they will not allow religion to control their public services. The situation in Buffalo is worse than in Wisconsin or even in this State. Our public schools there are absolutely in the power of the Romish priesthood. The Americans in my city practically have nothing to say about the management of their schools.

"Such a state of affairs is bound to reach a crisis, and that, too, before long. It will simply be the experience of other countries.

"When the Liberals went into power in Belgium in 1878 they established an excellent system of public schools. No expense was spared in making the institution efficient and modern. A Catholic priest was forbidden to cross the threshold of any of the schools. But this Cabinet fell in 1884, when, through the Pope's influence, the Clericals attained absolute power. The first thing done was to overthrow all the schools established by the Liberals. Unless we make a National issue of this question we will likewise be defeated, and all of our schools will be under the Pope's thumb.

"The fight is inevitable, and the sooner it comes the better. Delay will only strengthen the other side."

H. B. Wolsey, a guest at the Leland, is a silk exporter at Shanghai, China. He says the Americans in China are afraid that the latest movement against the Chinese in the United States will destroy all mercantile relations between the two countries, even if it did not result in anything more serious. "The Enumeration bill," said he, "is injurious to the peace of this country. The Chinese Government has retaliated against this exclusion act. By the Emperor's new decree all Americans who have attained a residence in China are permitted to remain there, but further immigration is forbidden. Notwithstanding the continued hostile legislation in this country we have built up a good trade between the two Nations. Now the Emperor puts a black eye on it, and we are powerless to do anything. The fact that the Chinese Government was so slow about adopting retaliatory measures is proof that it will stand firmly by the decree.

"You know there are some 300,000,000 people in the China Empire, many of whom are trained in the science of war. If they attempted to discipline this country we could do but little. We have no navy and no protection on the Pacific slope. The Chinese navy is handled with the best of skill and San Francisco would soon feel its force in case of an outbreak on the part of China."

A stalwart middle-aged foreigner has been at the Grand Pacific a week or so. He is Count Ingelheim Schoenthan, who has estates in Bavaria, Hungary, and Bohemia. His principal business here seems to have been to look over the cablegrams and telegrams at the hotel office about twenty times a day. Each morning he has rushed into the office, seized the bunch of dispatches, hastily looked them over, and walked away.

This performance was repeated so regularly that the Count was called the "mysterious guest." He attended to his own affairs and seldom uttered a syllable.

Last evening he hurried into the office and picked up a cablegram which had been awaiting him only a few moments. Quickly he read the contents. Then his actions were more than animated. After shaking hands with all the clerks, to whom he merely said, "Great news, thank you," he made for Mr. Parker's private office. It was thought in the hotel rotunda that the Austrian Emperor had sent some message to the distinguished guest. Presently the Count returned from the private office and asked for his room key.

"Send a porter for my baggage," he ordered. "I must go to see them at once."

In his hurry to get up-stairs the Count left the message which had caused so much commotion on the counter.

Clerk Gore remarked that perhaps it was his duty to read the cablegram, as it might refer to some socialistic plot. The clerk picked up the paper, glanced it over, then threw it down.

"Big news in the cablegram?" asked the cashier.

"Naw," replied Mr. Gore. "It just reads: 'Twins. Doing nicely. Dr. Straus.'"

An elderly, white-haired man wearing a Loyal Legion button registered at the Grand Pacific last evening as Gen. Reeve of Minneapolis. Gen. Reeve is one of the oldest retired officers of the army. When the Seminole Indians disturbed the peace of Florida in 1836 Gen. Reeve was sent down there to teach the red men a lesson. After dodging about the everglades for a few months his soldiers made it so unpleasant for the redskins that they were only too willing to promise to behave themselves in future.

Then Gen. Reeve had some experiences with the Pawnees in Nebraska, afterwards making a campaign against the Comanches. After serving all over the West he came East in time to do duty in the Civil War. When that unpleasantness was over he retired from active work, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest.

"I'm not well posted on army affairs nowadays," he said last evening, "for nearly all of my brother officers have passed away. The Steele court-martial interested me, for I've seen so many of those cases. The cry against officers compelling private soldiers to do menial work is needless. The privates do lots of work for officers, such as blacking their shoes, etc., but it is done in this way: An officer asks the soldier if he wants to do the work of a servant. As a soldier receives only $13 a month from the Government he is generally quite willing to make a little extra money."

Auditorium—C. E. Fenney and wife, Kansas City; L. A. Dozier, St. Louis; J. J. Sangies, New Orleans; N. Smead, Louisville; J. H. Patterson, Dayton; F. E. McClure, Pittsburg; E. L. Booth, St. Paul; H. H. Arnsted, New York; M. G. Reynolds, St. Louis; E. A. Masters, Rock Island.

Grand Pacific—J. F. Moffett, Watertown, N. Y.; C. A. Hayne, New York; C. C. Clark, Peoria; F. E. Holloway, Los Angeles; H. Seyser, New York; C. C. Dangiasy, Houghton, Mich.; C. C. Bennett, New York; W. H. Kidsten, Glasgow, Scotland; L. B. Gunkel, Dayton; R. A. Cole, West Virginia; G. R. Cromie, Philadelphia; A. Feil, Buffalo; R. S. McAllister, St. Louis.

Palmer—Percy Davies, New York; J. F. Murray, Manchester, Ia.; S. Lehmayer, New York; A. D. Baleman, Norfolk, Va.; William Marvin, Pittsburg; C. F. Engleman, New York; J. E. Manierne, William Martin, Winnipeg; E. F. Miller, Fargo, N. D.; Miss Arnold, Mount Eagle, Tenn.; Thomas Orgill, Memphis; Mrs. K. McKenzie, Portland, Ore.

Tremont—J. F. Seager, Hancock; W. T. Sherman, Peoria; S. H. Cregar, Philadelphia; Joshua Davis, Philadelphia; Carl Richter, San Francisco; F. Hauxhurst, Battle Creek; W. J. Colgan, New York; T. N. Biglin, New York.

Leland—F. J. Snead, Defiance; E. A. Armstrong, F. J. Armstrong, O. B. Corwin, F. H. Jones, Detroit; W. G. Mitchell, Indianapolis; F. A. Creeke, Montreal; C. P. Stiles, Montreal; W. R. Riggs, Elmira, N. Y.

Richelieu—J. B. Oliver, Milwaukee; J. D. Ireland, New York; E. R. Sletting, St. Louis; J. P. Grier, St. Louis; Mrs. James Hay, Saginaw; E. A. Owen, Saginaw; G. H. Klein, New York; H. Good, California.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Our Great Kid Glove Sale (very much the largest we have ever had) will be continued throughout this week. The chief reasons for the extraordinary success of this sale are apparent to every purchaser; we have shown an enormous quantity of *new, freshly-made, stylish gloves, perfect in every way, at prices* 30% *less than usual.* The gloves have been bought by many in dozen and half dozen lots. The assortments are somewhat broken, but we continue the sale during Saturday at the same extremely low prices.

Any of these gloves remaining in stock Monday morning will be marked up to regular prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Men's Easter Neckwear.

The Men's Furnishing Departments display beautiful assortments from European and American manufacturers of the most stylish goods.

We announce a special sale of Neckwear:

Tecks,
Four-in-Hands,
Puffs,
New Shapes,

At prices from 50c upward.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Extreme Novelties in Wraps, etc., for Easter.

The Cloak Department has on sale recently received importations of the *newest designs* in Wraps, Top Coats, Jackets, &c.

Very low prices are quoted on these garments.

CARSON PIRIE & Co.

Wabash and Adams.

Special Bargains for TODAY!

A Large Lot of Ladies' Real Ooze
CHATELAINE BAGS,
Calfskin lining, 1¼-inch steel frame, and heavy plaited filigree work, all the Popular Colors,
ONLY **48c** Actual Value 75c.

LADIES' BIARRITZ BUTTONLESS
GLOVES
In all the New Tan Shades,
75c Per Pair. Regular Price $1.

800 Pairs LADIES' EGYPTIAN
SILK HOSE,
Two Toned, Black Boots,
75c Per Pair. Good Value at $1.

RIBBONS.
No. 30—All-Silk, Gros Grain, with Satin Edges, all Colors and Black,
28c Per Yard. Regular Price 45c.

9-inch Surah Sash Ribbons,
All Silk, Newest Scotch Plaids, Worth 85c.
58c Per Yard.

9-inch Surah Sash Ribbons,
All Silk, All Colors, and Black, Worth $1.25.
78c Per Yard.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's White, All-Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hemstitched, Embroidered, and Colored Borders—A Sample Line, Slightly Soiled, Worth Up to 35c.
12½c EACH.

A Lot Extra Quality Gloria Silk
UMBRELLAS
Gold Handles, and Actually Worth $1.50.
94c

1,400 LADIES' PARISIAN WRAPS AND LONDON COACHING CAPES,

Being the Entire Stock of a Leading New York Importer and purchased by us at our own terms on condition of taking the whole. The prices range from

$3.50 to $45.00

And are but ONE-HALF of the Original Cost.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TRELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST. EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

PUBLIC SALE

of not less than 200 Lots, each 50x140 feet, in the heart of the City of Fort Smith, on MAY 1st, 1890.

These Lots are a part of the Military Reservation donated to the City of Fort Smith for the benefit of its schools.

They have sewers, gas, water, and street-car facilities, and will be sold at Auction for cash, each lot separately. Arrangements have been made by which any purchaser at this sale can borrow half the price paid for any lots from the School Board at 8 per cent interest. Look at Fort Smith on the map, and for maps and further particulars address

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, or
DANIEL BAKER, Mayor,
FORT SMITH, ARK.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Colossal
Ribbon Sale!

10,000 pieces Gros Grain Satin Edge Ribbon, all colors and black,

SATURDAY.

	Yard.
No. 7	8 Cents.
No. 9	10 Cents.
No. 12	15 Cents.
No. 16	17 Cents.

10,000 boxes of No. 2 Taffeta Ribbon, "Rooster Brand," in pieces of 10 yds., **12½C** Piece.

50 pieces Moire Sash Ribbon, black only,

	Yard.
8-inch, $1 25 quality..	75c
10-inch, $1.50 " ..	90c
12-inch, $1.75 " ..	$1.00
9-inch Plaid Surah Sash Ribbon, all silk.....	50c

20 pieces Gros Grain Sash Ribbon, satin edge, 12 inches wide, sold everywhere at $1.50..... **$1** Yd.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Misses' & Children's Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Reefers, Newmarkets, Etc

The largest and most comprehensive stock in the city.
—Latest Fashions.
—Perfect Fitting.
—Tailor Made.

SPECIAL EASTER OFFERS

Which will afford the purchaser a saving of about 40% on regular prices:

Choice assortment of Long Cloaks, ages 4 to 12 years, in Checks, Plain and Fancy Cloths, new shapes..... **$5.75**

Ages 4 to 12 years, 250 Latest Novelty Long Garments, especially in the Large and Fancy Plaids.. **$7.50**

Misses' Newmarkets in desirable check patterns—a limited quantity—at $12 each.

Especially Attractive Exhibit Of Ladies' **Spring Jackets, Wraps, and Capes.**
—Cloth Capes, —Accordion, —Plaited, **$3.50** UPWARD.
—Fancy Plaid All-Wool Jackets, **$6.50**

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"LAST DAY OF THE SALE."

"Foster Lacing Gloves."

A Mammoth Sale of *High Grade* Gloves, consisting of

200 dozen 8-inch Mousquetaire Suede ($1.50 and $1.75 quality),
250 dozen 7-Hook Glace ($1.75 to $2.25 quality),
200 dozen 7-Hook Suede (1.75 quality),
100 dozen Biarritz Glace ($1.75 quality),

In all sizes, colors and black, all at

PER PAIR **$1.00** PER PAIR

An occasion where good judgment would suggest securing a season's supply of these *Popular Gloves* at about

"HALF REGULAR PRICES."

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

SHOES—We Offer:

Ladies' Royal Kid, Dongola Top, Hand-made Walking-Boots, button, *Opera and New York lasts*..... **$5.00 Pair**

Ladies' Fine Royal Kid, hand-turn, patent tips and plain toe, *Opera, London, and Common-Sense lasts*..... **$5.00 Pair**

Ladies' Fine English Trube Kid, hand-turn, patent tips, *Kid and Cloth Top Lace Boots*..... **$5.00 Pair**

Misses' Royal Kid Button, patent tips and plain toe, spring heel, *stylish and serviceable*..... **$2.50 Pair**

"Iron-Clads" for Boys and Youths.

L. Manasse, Optician,

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers' and Surveyors' Supplies, &c.

The largest stock in the Northwest. Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

HATS

SPECIAL EASTER STYLES.
In Silk, Stiff & Soft Hats. A full line of Youmans' Celebrated Hats.
A. BISHOP & CO., 156 STATE-ST.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" Folding Beds.

Best Hair Mattresses. Moth Proof Cedar Chests.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts

CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats. 148 State-st.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS 25 Washington-st. Chicago

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Boys' Clothing Dept.

Displays for Easter wear, exclusive styles and fabrics—*The usual low prices will Prevail.*

Top Coats, Reefers, Cape Coats, | SUITS | *Two Garment. Three Garment. Long Trousers—Youths'.*

Distinctly different from styles shown elsewhere.

The Boys' Waist and Blouse Dept.

Announces, *for your critical inspection,* a display of advanced styles in

Oxford Cloths, Penang Cloths,
Zephyr Cloths, Percale Cloths,
Matting Cloths, Scotch Cloths,

Made up in either Blouse or Waist styles.

Selections can be made much more readily while stock is fully assorted.

The Boys' Hat Dept.

Opens for inspection the latest Headwear from Europe and America, *made expressly and exclusively* for us.

Unquestionably *the lowest prices* quoted.

We show the following shapes in hats:

Derby, Yacht, Alpine, Silk, | STYLES | *Fedora, Creedmore, Tam-o'Shanter, Glengarry.*

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY. APRIL 5, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LAWYERS IN PETTICOATS.

SOME OF THE NOTED FEMALE DISCIPLES OF BLACKSTONE IN AMERICA.

Plucky Women Who Have Made Their Way in Spite of Obstacles That Would Have Daunted Many a Man—Belva Lockwood's Successful Career—Philadelphia Furnishes Two—Boston's Determined Quartette—The Pier Family of Wisconsin—Others Who Have Made Their Mark.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is a woman in Washington who owns a fine three-story brick house on F street, near the Pension Office, market value $20,000, and a snug homestead in Anacostia, back of Frederick Douglass' place, which is worth $5,000. She earns more than a Congressman's salary every year and creditably supports her family. That woman is Belva Ann Lockwood, the lawyer and twice defeated Presidential candidate. At the entrance to her office, which is in the basement of her house, there is a weather-worn sign bearing the words:



BELVA LOCKWOOD.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS A SPECIALTY.

People who prophesy that when women occupy offices they will have them filled with crocheted tidies, pinked penwipers, and canvas-stitched mottoes should see Belva's office. It is just like a man's. The big desk is covered with letters, account books, and pamphlets. There is a set of shelves where hundreds of unfinished pension cases are pigeon-holed, and another where the ones that have been finished are jacketed. The walls are not papered, and the curtains are not tied back with blue ribbon. Everything is business and desolation. Here Belva sits two-thirds of the day receiving her clients and examining their cases. She seems as spry as she was twenty years ago when she fought tooth and nail to be admitted to the bar. Her appearance is disappointing, for a confiding public may as well know that Belva does not wear a bustle and only puts on corsets when she has finished her day's work and mounts the lecture platform. But there is not a bit of disappointment in her face. That is strong, humor-loving, and taking, and ennobles her whole exterior. She wears her brown hair, which shows streaks of gray, in curls on the forehead and drawn into a knot at the neck. Her gray eyes twinkle and close entirely as she tells of some of her amusing experiences as a lawyer, and there are lines about her mouth that suggest sharpest sarcasm and steady wit.

Belva doesn't gesture much as she talks, and her voice often takes on the persuasive ring by which she has worked so many juries. She tells the story of her admission to the bar as follows:

"I do not know why I took up the study of the law unless it was because I had a mind for it. I went with my husband, Dr. Lockwood, to the first two lectures in the Columbia Law School in 1870. The second night I decided that I would matriculate. The trustees wouldn't let me. The President said I would distract the boys. The National Law University was then established and I went there, taking a two years' course. There was one other woman in the class, Lydia S. Hall, and we were the first two women in this country to complete a university law course. I don't know what became of her, as she married and dropped out of sight. Well, when the time came they wouldn't give me my diploma. I was mad, mad all through. I went South about that time to stump the Southern States for Horace Greeley, and when I came back I was still mad. Gen. Grant was the ex-officio President of the law university and I wrote to him, saying: 'The trustees of the National Law University refuse to give me my diploma. If you are President of that institution I call upon you to give it to me. If you are not you had better take your name from it.' I never heard from him, but I got my diploma next week. That was in 1873, and my diploma has Gen. Grant's signature. My first was a divorce case, and I won it, but the man refused to pay the alimony. The Judge told me there was no law to make him pay it. I told him there was, and I showed him I could issue a ne exeat. I issued the writ and the man was clapped into prison until he agreed to pay the alimony. Years afterwards a similar case came up and the men who were the lawyers asked if there was no way to compel a man to stay in the District until he paid the alimony. The clerk said: 'Belva Lockwood is the only one who has ever issued a ne exeat in the District; you had better consult her.' My next attempt was to get into the Court of Claims. My name was proposed and the Judge postponed consideration one week. I appeared at the next session and the Judge in bringing up the case said, 'Are you a married woman?' I said I was, but my husband was present and it was with his full consent I took the step. 'Madam, we will postpone this case one year,' was the only answer, and it was postponed from week to week until I decided to try to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. I drafted and lobbied through the bill and was admitted in 1879, a few days later receiving word from the Court of Claims that I could now plead before it. Four other women have since been permitted to plead before the Supreme Court. They are Laura Gordon of California, Ada M. Bell of Massachusetts, Cora B. Kilgore of Philadelphia, and Clara M. Foltz of California. I spent thirteen years in the courts nearly all the time, but now my work is mainly Government claims, although I am now taking up the Frankland Moore assault and battery case. Years ago my fee for getting a claim settled was rarely over $10, with the chance of not always getting it, but now it is $25 and is a much surer thing. The largest fee I ever had was $500, but I have more $10 than $25, and more $25 than $50.

"I never refuse to take any one's case. One of the hardest cases I ever undertook was a murder case for a colored woman where I did not get a cent, although I saved my client's life. I have had assault cases, over two hundred divorce cases, and murder cases. Once the opposing counsel was a Massachusetts Congressman, and when the verdict was rendered in my favor he took it to the Supreme Court, where I again gained the verdict. In all I have had five cases before the Supreme Court.

"Many a time I have been saved by a little wit. Once my client, a woman, got upon the witness stand, in spite of all I could do, and acknowledged she had committed the crime of which she was accused. It was for shooting a constable, and that woman described the whole thing, talking until I was glued to my seat with fright. When she stopped and I had to get up I didn't know what I was going to say, but I began: 'Gentlemen of the jury, the laws must be enforced. My client has committed the double offense of resisting an officer of the law and shooting a man. The District is under the common law. That law says a woman must obey her husband. Her husband told her to load a gun and shoot the first officer that tried to force his way into the house. She obeyed him. Gentlemen, I claim that that husband loaded the gun and shot the officer, and as the Judge will not postpone this case until I can have the husband brought from the West, where he is, I claim you are not trying the right prisoner. You would not have a woman resist her husband?' The jury brought in the verdict of 'not guilty,' and the Judge, a crusty gentleman, said when the next case was brought up: 'I will call a new jury for this case as the old one has just done a hard day's work.'"

As Belva finished the story she laughed heartily at the discomfiture of the Judge.

As she talked, any number of forlorn widows, who were after pensions, dropped in, bringing their witnesses to prove that they had not been remarried within the last three months.

Mrs. Orms, Mrs. Lockwood's only daughter, lives with her, and takes entire charge of her bookkeeping. She has never been admitted to the bar, although she knows almost as much about law as a lawyer. Besides that, she keeps a typewriter and a copyist busy. Her mother, Mrs. Bennett, a fragile little old lady, lives with her and is proud of her. Mrs. Lockwood doesn't look as old as she is by ten years, although the encyclopedia says she was born in 1830. She was married to Mr. Uriah McNall, a New York State farmer, when she was 18 and several years after his death married, her second husband being Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister, who died thirteen years ago. Besides the law Mrs. Lockwood has always followed up some other line of work vigorously. First she ran for the Presidency as the candidate of the Equal Rights party in 1884, following it up with a second candidacy four years later. Then she took up the Universal Peace Union with great interest and was sent as a delegate to the International Peace Congress at Paris in 1889, where she was saluted gravely by the punctilious Frenchman as a future President of the United States.

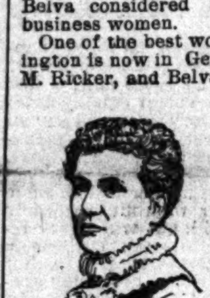
Miss Emma M. Gillett is the only unmarried woman lawyer in the city. She is a lass from the Green Bay State, where she was born in a log house in 1852, thereby putting herself on record as the only woman who ever frankly stated her age. Although 38, she looks 25, has a fresh, rosy complexion, keen gray eyes, brown hair sprinkled with gray, and a forehead peculiarly indicative of common sense. She graduated at Painsville Seminary, near Cleveland, taught at Erie, Pa., until she found there was not much money in it, and then one night decided to start to Washington to study law. She left the next morning, came here, tried to enter the three larger law universities, and failed. She then began the course in Howard University (colored), where she graduated in 1883. But before that she had gained some little note by being appointed a Notary by President Garfield, the first woman who ever received such an appointment here. A fellow-student with her was Ruth G. D. Havens, a cousin of Justice Stephen J. Field, who had the jurist mind of that family. Miss Havens graduated brilliantly, but never practiced. Miss Gillett soon put out her sign, having a desk in the office of a well-known real-estate firm, where she has been for nine years. Her work is mainly the taking of testimony and notarial work. She has been appointed a United States Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery. She rarely goes into the courts and from her office work makes each year about $1,800. But in all these years she has kept her eye open for clean bargains and her real-estate speculations have netted her almost as much as her law practice. She owns a pretty home and a store. Although she is not by nature a strong woman she has cared for her health and in her nine years of law practice has never been absent but two weeks on account of illness. Miss Gillett has done notarial work for a number of Congressmen, and Senator Sherman once insinuated that the Senators and members went to her because they liked the novelty of taking an oath before a woman. She looks well in an office, for she wears a cheery red waist, but she does not steal time from her work to crimp her hair, and in spite of the fact that she is of slight, stylish build she doesn't make the slightest use of the bustle or stays. Her career has been steady and even, and she says candidly that, although a few of the men in her class are doing better many of them are doing far worse.



EMMA M. GILLETT.

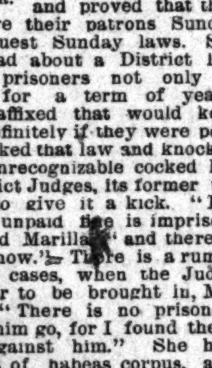
Belva Lockwood says quite bluntly that Miss Gillett is a sensible woman, for she has gone straight ahead and never got entangled in any love affairs, which looks as if Belva considered marriage a failure for business women.

One of the best women lawyers in Washington is now in Germany. She is Marilla M. Ricker, and Belva Lockwood says of her that the making of a fine lawyer was spoiled by too much money. Her husband died a few years ago and left her $50,000, which is so well invested that she has an adequate yearly income. Every case she has taken up has been because she got her "dander up" over the abuses that exist in this world. They have nearly all had to do with criminal law. First she took up the case of the barbers and proved that they had a right to shave their patrons Sunday in spite of the bluest Sunday laws. She then got tearing mad about a District law which permitted prisoners not only to be sent to jail for a term of years, but to have a fine affixed that would keep them in prison indefinitely if they were poor men. Marilla attacked that law and knocked it into such an unrecognizable cocked hat that even the District Judges, its former upholders, wanted to give it a kick. "Imprisonment for an unpaid fine is imprisonment for debt," said Marilla, "and there is no debtor's law now." There is a rumor that in one of these cases, when the Judge ordered the prisoner to be brought in, Marilla said calmly: "There is no prisoner, your Honor. I let him go, for I found there was no case against him." She had gotten out a writ of habeas corpus, and when the court convened the prisoner was melodiously singing, "Ole Ashman, Ole Ashman," in a distant part of the city, for he was the driver of an ash-cart. Most of her clients were among the poorer classes, and many a forlorn being saluted her by saying, "Mawnin', Miss Rickah, doan you know me? You got me outen jail." Mrs. Ricker is a woman of middle age, of the type of face usually called masculine, but she has a kindly light in her eyes that bespeaks the woman's heart. She graduated at Howard University, was admitted to the Washington bar, and has the right to practice before the Court of Claims.



MARILLA M. RICKER.

Mrs. E. A. Chambers hangs out a sign on F street, near the Pension Office. She is a woman who has been identified with the District temperance work for years, and it was only late in life that she took up the study of law. She graduated at the Howard University Law School two years ago, and was admitted to the District bar and the Court of Claims. She made an unsuccessful fight of three or four years to gain admission into the law schools connected with Georgetown College, the National Law University, and Columbian University, offering in every case to pay the matriculation fee of two men. She is a tall woman, with a motherly face and a pleasing voice, and wear stays, although she draws the line at the bustle. In seeing the dress of the different female buyers I noticed that they all wore white linen cuffs. No matter what the wreckage of the rest of the outfit, the manly cuffs were there; but they stopped at the high collar, usually wearing a bit of ruching. Mrs. Chambers has lived thirty-one years in Washington and her husband is connected with the Government service here. She was born on a Pennsylvania farm, but spent most of her early life in Philadelphia.



MRS. E. A. CHAMBERS.

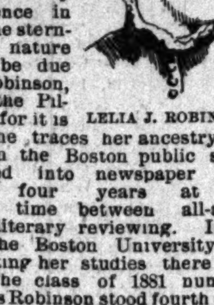
There are two women here who make a great deal of money by selling Government claims, but who are not regular practitioners. They are Mrs. J. H. Houghton and Miss Emma Gelsten. Mrs. Houghton is a plucky little woman. She was left a widow with two wee bairns and no money. After a little thought she had a few hundred circulars printed stating that she was a Government claim agent, and so heroically did she manage that in time she gained a fine clientage and now makes from $3,000 to $4,000 annually. She had nothing to help her in her start save the good name of her family. Her father was private secretary to Chief Justice Chase, and her mother, Mrs. Gangwes in later years, has been nominated to be one of the Visiting Committee to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a position no woman has before held.

A MASSACHUSETTS QUARTETTE.

How They Fought for Recognition and Finally Won It.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—Massachusetts can boast of only four women lawyers. Two of these are in what may be termed active practice, one has only just been admitted to the courts here, and the fourth has allowed her profession to fall into temporary desuetude.

The dean of this group is Miss Lelia J. Robinson. She is a bright, energetic little woman, though scarcely of the type one would expect for a pioneer. Yet that she has been in securing the admittance of women to the Massachusetts bar. She is a native of Boston, and confesses to forty years' experience in this world. The sterner fiber of her nature may possibly be due to old John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, for it is to him that she traces her ancestry. She was educated in the Boston public schools and graduated into newspaper work. She spent four years at this, dividing her time between all-around reporting and literary reviewing. In 1878 she entered the Boston University Law School, completing her studies there three years later. The class of 1881 numbered thirty, and Miss Robinson stood fourth among her male competitors. Then she sought admission to the courts to practice, and there truthfully came the rub. The Clerk turned her papers over to the Supreme Court and Chief-Justice Gray, now of the United States Supreme Court, shook his head uncertainly. He, however, asked to have the point argued, and stirred up the local bar association to contest it. Ex-Attorney-General C. R. Train presented Miss Robinson's papers, and two leading Boston lawyers conducted the opposition to their acceptance. Some four weeks later the rescript from the court came down, dismissing the application. The position was that under the statute a woman could not be admitted to the bar. Miss Robinson *was* a lawyer, however, and she determined to cling to her profession. She opened an office and did such business as came to her on the strength of her diploma. Some legislator, however, a stranger to Miss Robinson, happened to become interested in her case, and the next winter he introduced a bill permitting women to practice law in Massachusetts under the same conditions as men. This was unanimously passed, and in June, 1882, Miss Robinson passed her examinations and became a member of the Suffolk County bar. She practiced in Boston until 1884, when she went to Seattle, Washington. There she met with success in trying cases before mixed juries of men and women. Her parents, however, could not join her in the Far West, so in 1886 she returned to Boston. Miss Robinson is considerable of a writer on law topics. Her published works include a manual entitled "Law Made Easy," published in Chicago in 1886, and "The Law of Husband and Wife," published here this winter. She has another book in hand now called "Wills and Inheritances."



LELIA J. ROBINSON.

Miss Mary A. Greene is another active legal worker. She is the Blackstone of the number. She is little seen in the courts, however. She is a native of Providence, R. I., but was educated from the Boston University Law School in 1888. She is a member of the Suffolk bar also. Miss Greene is tall and slight and an effective speaker. She captured the Judiciary Committee at the Legislature last winter in an address in support of the validity of a contract between husband and wife. She has embodied this in a paper entitled "Privileged Communications Between Husband and Wife." She wears spectacles, and withal has the appearance of the scholar that she is.



MARY A. GREENE.

The infant of the group is Miss Alice Parker of Lowell. She has been a member of the Suffolk bar only about a week. She has seen a good deal of the world, is pretty, and only about 26. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Hiram Parker of Lowell. She originally intended to study medicine. Before she had completed her course, however, her health gave out, and four years ago she went to California. There by chance she took to reading law and became so interested in it that she determined to adopt it as a profession. She devoted three years to her Blackstone and then was admitted to the San Francisco bar—in 1888. She had a good practice there, but her mother's health failing she had to return East. She has decided to remain here permanently, and has established a Boston office.

Mrs. Clara H. Nash should wear the title "emeritus" if any one of the group is to bear it, for she was the first woman to secure admission to the bar in New England. She is not, however, in active practice now. She was admitted to the Maine bar in 1872. She studied law with her husband and they did business in various parts of that State until recently, when the family came to Boston. Domestic duties have prevented Mrs. Nash from taking active part in the law here, but she says she shall soon return to "her old love."

MISS STONEMAN OF NEW YORK.

Admitted to the Bar by Special Act of the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Thus far but one female lawyer has been admitted to practice in New York State, and she was not eligible until special legislation was had. Miss Kate Stoneman was born about 1840 at Jamestown, Chautauqua County. Her brother is Gen. George Stoneman, the noted cavalry officer during the late war. He was Quartermaster to the Mormon battalion in Santa Fé and was sent with it to California in 1847, remaining on the Pacific coast for ten years. He is ex-Governor of California, where he still resides.



MISS STONEMAN.

Miss Stoneman's schooling was at the State Normal School in this city, and she graduated therefrom with honors. She then accepted a position as teacher in the State Normal School, and has since remained one of the faculty. Her ideas are broad, and she has been one of the few untiring workers in the female suffrage movement.

About 1880 Miss Stoneman began to study law in the office of United States Commissioner Frothingham, and pursued her reading while she kept up her duties as an instructor in the Normal School. In 1886 she passed an examination, but was refused admission to the bar. This was in May. The Legislature was sitting at the time and rushed a bill through under which she was admitted in the same month. No woman has since been admitted in this State. She continues her duties as instructor in school and shows no disposition to enter upon the practice of the profession to which she succeeded in having the doors opened to women in New York.

PHILADELPHIA'S PRACTITIONERS.

The Quaker City Has Two—Mrs. Kilgore and Miss Roberts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Until recently the only woman lawyer in Pennsylvania was Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore. For many years she struggled to assert her right to practice in the courts of the State and her efforts were crowned with success in May, 1866, when she was admittee to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, an action which carried with it the right to practice in all the courts of the State. In January last her rights were still further extended by her admission to the Supreme Court of the United States.



MRS. CARRIE BURNHAM KILGORE.

Mrs. Kilgore was born in Vermont and began life as a school teacher. In 1863 she was preceptress of the State Normal School at Evansville, Wis., at which Mr. Kilgore was principal. Shortly after coming to this city she began to study law, and not being admitted to the bar she was married to Mr. Kilgore. In 1874, when the Board of Examiners declined to examine her for admission to the bar, she appealed to the courts for redress, but without avail. Several fruitless attempts were made by the Legislature to pass a bill admitting women to practice at the bar. Mrs. Kilgore was first permitted to practice before the Orphans' Court, and it was not until she was recognized by the Supreme Court that her right to practice in other courts of the State was admitted.

Mrs. Kilgore at present is the attorney for Harmon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Relief Mining and Milling company, and she has been appointed master and examiner in a large number of cases. She has several interesting children and a delightful home, neither her struggle for woman's rights nor her devotion to her professional concerns having interfered with her domestic duties nor estranged her from the hearth.

Miss Rebekah Roberts is the second woman in twenty years to apply for admission to practice law in the Philadelphia courts. Coming from Quaker parentage, as her surname indicates, Miss Roberts was very fond of studying history. In doing this she discovered that two-thirds of history was composed of law, and hence her determination to become a disciple of Blackstone. May 28, 1887, Miss Roberts registered as a student in the law office of John Quincy Lane and passed her final examination last February. She has been admitted to practice in the Orphans' Court and Common Pleas Court Nos. 1 and 4. Before she becomes a full-fledged lawyer she will have to be admitted in Common Pleas Court Nos. 2 and 3. Miss Roberts, unlike Mrs. Kilgore, met with no opposition at all in being admitted to practice at the bar.

CONNECTICUT'S SOLE LADY LAWYER.

She Is Miss Mary Hall of Hartford—Others in Training.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Connecticut has only a single lady member of the legal profession, Miss Mary Hall of this city. She is a bright, energetic little lady, with a remunerative office practice, but rarely appears in other than the quiet circles of the probate courts. Her clients are largely ladies, who give her congenial business in drawing wills, leases, and other legal documents, and investigating property matters. Early in her career she was offered considerable divorce business, but declined it. Much of her time is occupied with preparing for publication the opinions of the Supreme Court, her office being with John Hooker, reporter of the Supreme Court of Errors. She dresses nicely, yet in quiet taste. She is a thorough business woman, with manners cordial and refined. There is nothing masculine about her in any respect. Her leisure moments are chiefly devoted to philanthropic work, and for several years she has taken an active part in looking after the improvement of the street urchins and in organizing the "Good Will Club," which has a fine building for their use.



MISS MARY HALL.

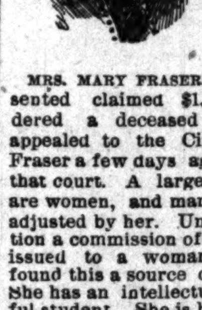
Miss Hall studied at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., became a teacher of mathematics, and later was called to the chair of mathematics in Laselle Seminary near Boston. She tired of this life and when on vacation in the summer of 1877, then about 30 years of age, decided to read law. Her brother Ezra, a prosperous Hartford lawyer, endeavored to dissuade her, but she persisted. In April, 1878, she began reading law in Mr. Hooker's office and secured an income by assisting him on Supreme Court work. In 1879 she was appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court. This made a sensation in the State, although the application was approved by Gov. Hubbard, United States Judge Shipman, and other prominent gentlemen. In March, 1882, she passed a severe legal examination by a bar committee. Miss Hall admits she had a bad case of "stage fright" at first, but she soon recovered her self-possession and satisfied her examiners. A week later the county bar submitted to the Supreme Court the question of the eligibility of Miss Hall to the bar. A favorable opinion was given, written by Chief-Justice Park, and she was admitted—the first woman lawyer in the State. Miss Hall has since been in continuous practice and has a fair income from her profession.

Miss Hall was not only the first but thus far the only woman lawyer in the State. She was appointed a notary public by Gov. Waller in 1883. Other than Miss Hall there is only one other lady who is a Commissioner of the Superior Court—Miss Anna S. Jewell of New Hartford. There are eight others, however, who are notaries public—viz.: Carrie N. Camp, Bridgeport; Margaret Carr, Jennie R. Chapman, Ada S. Hotchkiss, J. Elizabeth Johnson, Marie S. Seeley, and Mary A. Stiles, all of New Haven, and Mrs. Julia E. Hinman of Wallingford. The latter is a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford, and the others occupy clerical positions in public offices, banks, etc., where a notary is frequently needed.

CLEVELAND FURNISHES ONLY ONE.

Mrs. Fraser the Sole Woman Lawyer in the Forest City.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mrs. Mary Spargo-Fraser is the name of the only female lawyer in Cleveland. She has a large, plainly-furnished office in the City Hall building, and is favorably known. She was admitted to the bar five years ago, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. Her practice has been confined chiefly to office work, but she recently won a verdict for $1,055 in a jury trial in which the plaintiff whom she represented claimed $1,522 for services rendered a deceased lady. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, and Mrs. Fraser a few days ago made an argument in that court. A large portion of her clients are women, and many family difficulties are adjusted by her. Under the Ohio Constitution a commission of notary public cannot be issued to a woman, and Mrs. Fraser has found this a source of great embarrassment. She has an intellectual face, and is a faithful student. She is business-like in her manner, but in no degree masculine. While reading law to a student about eight years ago she concluded she would like to be a lawyer. The result was she studied law and passed a creditable examination when admitted to practice. She was married three years ago.



MRS. MARY FRASER.

TWO SISTERS AT TIFFIN, O.

One Marries a Deaf Man and the Firm Practice Successfully in Court.

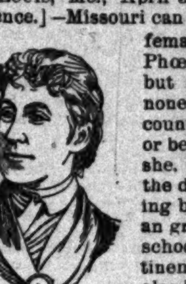
TIFFIN, O., April 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Tiffin, Seneca County, O., is a prosperous little city reveling in the luxury of numerous manufactories, natural gas, and two lady lawyers. One of these, Mrs. Antoinette Cronise Lutes, was the first woman in the Buckeye State admitted to the bar. After graduating she attended a normal school in the West and then taught a private school for several years. Becoming tired of this she entered the office of Judge Seney, passed a searching legal examination, and hung out her shingle in Tiffin, a real "attorney at law." She was extraordinarily successful, both in securing clients and in gaining her cases. In fact neither she nor her sister has ever lost a case. After practicing some three years she was married to a brother attorney, Nelson B. Lutes, and the firm name is now "N. B. and N. C. Lutes." Mr. Lutes is totally deaf, but his wife sits by him in court and repeats word for word what is said, and although her lips make no audible sound every word said by Judge, jury, or opposing counsel is understood. Without her assistance he would be perfectly helpless, so far as his law practice is concerned. The two work together on every case that is brought them, and it is seldom a person sees one without the other. Their practice is lucrative and extensive.

The other lady lawyer of Tiffin is Miss Florence Crounse, a sister of Mrs. Lutes. Her practice increases in value each succeeding year, and she is probably one of the busiest women in the United States.

A PIONEER AMONG HER SEX.

Phœbe Couzins the First Woman Graduate of a Law School.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Missouri can boast of but one female lawyer—Miss Phœbe W. Couzins—but there is perhaps none in the entire country more widely or better known than she. To her belongs the distinction of having been the first woman graduate of a law school on either continent, and of having also been the only one of her sex ever appointed to an executive position under the Federal Government.



PHŒBE COUZINS.

She was born and reared in St. Louis, and entered the high school at the age of 11, graduating at 15. From there she went to the law department of the Washington University, whence she emerged in 1871, and in a short time was admitted to practice in the courts of Arkansas and Dakota. Not content with this she applied herself with great industry to the study of her profession, and with such success that after a short time Judge Treat gave her a license to practice in the United States District Court. Upon the appointment of her father to the United States Marshalship for the Eastern District of Missouri by President Arthur Miss Phœbe was made chief deputy, which position she retained until the death of her father, when she was named as his successor. This office she filled in a most creditable manner until after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, who removed her.

Miss Phœbe, upon her retirement from office, returned to her profession, and, while she has never appeared in court as an advocate, she has been connected as consulting counsel in a large number of important cases. She is now Assistant Inspector in charge of the statistics of mortgage indebtedness of the eleventh census, having been chosen by Chief Porter from a large list of influential candidates. When asked her age she was not at all sensitive on that score, but only said that she would not be of legal age until allowed to vote.

As a public speaker she is widely known, and has been actively identified with Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony as a woman suffragist for a number of years, but of late her exertions in that direction have not been so great as in former years on account of ill-health.

A WHOLE FAMILY OF LAWYERS.

Wisconsin Quite Proud of Col. Pier, Mrs. Pier, and Their Daughters.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The family of Col. C. K. Pier of Milwaukee consists of himself and wife and three young and handsome daughters.



THE PIER FAMILY.

Col. Pier is a successful lawyer. Mrs. Pier and Miss Kate H. Pier are also lawyers, and the other two young ladies will become lawyers upon graduation from the State Law College next year. This rather remarkable family it would be difficult to match. So far as the female law business of Wisconsin is concerned it has been cornered by the Pier family, and it is a strange chapter of circumstances that a trio of pretty sisters, who, did they possess the inclinations of other young ladies of their age and local standing, might have devoted their time to idle pleasure, should choose the hard study and severe training for the legal profession, and with a view, too, of practicing it.

Mrs. Pier and her daughter, Kate H. Pier, graduated from the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin in 1887, and with the exception of Mrs. La Follette, the wife of Congressman La Follette, 1885, and Jessie Hutchinson, 1888, are the only women who ever completed the course. Miss Pier has just passed her 21st year. She has a strikingly handsome and intelligent face, and is possessed of a wealth of jet black hair which, in a single coil, almost reaches the floor. Like the exceptional young woman of today she wears no bangs, but combs her hair back. She is a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., and graduated from the Fond du Lac High School. In 1886, at the same time as her mother, she entered the College of Law, and by taking a double course finished in one year. For ten months she held a position in the legal department of the Wisconsin Central railroad company, retiring about a year ago to associate herself with her mother.

A flutter of mild but unusual excitement swept through the State Supreme Courtroom one day last September when the case of Sutton vs. Wegner was reached on the calendar.

There was nothing unusual or important in the character of the case, but the court-room was packed with prominent legal lights, ambitious youthful disciples of Blackstone, and a sprinkling of the fair sex, all piqued with curiosity to see and hear the first lady lawyer who ever appeared before the Supreme tribunal of the State. The lady was Miss Kate H. Pier. She seemed scarcely more than a girl as she sat awaiting her turn among a group of her young friends and admirers. Her opponent was J. J. Sutton, a veteran practitioner. The gray-haired patriarchs of the profession smoothed the wrinkles out of their waistcoats and straightened their neckties and then wiped the specks off their spectacles. The audience was one before which any young man might readily have been excused for getting rattled. There were present Gen. E. E. Bryant, Dean of the law faculty, ex-Secretary of the Interior William F. Vilas, and a host of visiting legal lights. Even the dignified Judges were compelled to affect an extra degree of austerity to conceal their interest in the young attorney.

But Miss Pier showed no sign of embarrassment. Her argument was direct and to the point, and, moreover, relieved of the superfluities that frequently characterize the verbose utterances of more experienced attorneys of the male sex. She stated her case unhesitatingly and frequently turned to and cited authorities, showing an acquaintance with the law and a degree of self-possession which indicated that she was truly in love with her profession. She showed she possessed the true mettle for success, and two weeks later, when the Judges rendered their decisions, she had the pleasure of winning her first case. Since then both she and her mother have frequently argued cases before the court.

Of the two girls who are now in the law-school Miss Carrie is 19 years of age and her sister Harriet is 18. Carrie, unlike her illustrious sister, is a blonde, but she possesses a pair of flashing eyes that will be likely some day to strike terror to the heart of a prevaricating witness. Miss Harriett is a brunette. Both girls are thoroughly in love with their work and are also fond of society, being very popular in university circles. Their instructors say they maintain a good average in their classes and show an intuition in grasping difficult points that bespeaks success. They are engaging in their demeanor, but withal perfectly modest.

"Just think," said Miss Carrie, with professional pride, "the Dean has promised me a case before the moot court, and I can argue it all alone." This privilege is granted for good scholarship, and the young lady is naturally proud of it. Another young lady, a Miss Lawrence of Boscobel, is also taking the course in law.

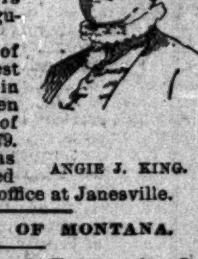
Lavinia Goodell of Janesville was admitted to the bar, but died some time ago. Kate Kane of Milwaukee made considerable of a reputation, and is now practicing in Chicago. Mrs. La Follette finds no time to practice now, but she is a great help to her busy husband in assisting him in his arduous law business.

Jessie E. Hutchison of Richland Center was a native of Belleville, Mich. Her first lesson in law was learned while serving as Deputy Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Fayette County, Iowa. This position afforded her an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the routine of practice, and at the expiration of her term she entered the law office of D. W. Clements at West Union, Ia. After a year spent there in reading law and drawing pleadings she entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which she graduated last June. She has since been admitted to the State Supreme and United States District and Circuit Courts, and is about to begin a regular practice.



JESSIE E. HUTCHISON.

Angie J. King of Janesville is the oldest female practitioner in the State, having been admitted to the bar of Rock County in 1879. Since then she has been in uninterrupted practice in the same office at Janesville.



ANGIE J. KING.

THE PORTIA OF MONTANA.

Miss Ella Knowles of Helena the Only Woman Lawyer in the State.

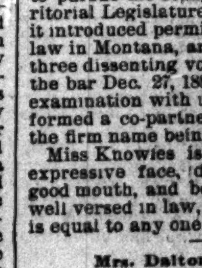
HELENA, Mont., March 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—Montana has but one woman lawyer, Miss Ella Knowles, who has built up a lucrative practice in Helena within the last six months. Miss Knowles was born in Northwood, N. H., and is now but 26 years of age. She is a farmer's daughter, and graduated from the New Hampshire Normal School when about 16 years of age. She subsequently entered Bates' College, Lewiston, Me., and graduated with honors in the class of '84.

After her graduation Miss Knowles studied law with Burnham & Brown, Manchester, for one year, when she accepted a position of Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric at the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Ia., where she remained for a year. Her health beginning to fail, she went to Salt Lake, remaining there a year, when she removed to Helena to take a position in the Central School. Here she taught for eleven months, and left the position of teacher to enter the office of J. W. Kinsley, to pursue the study of law. In the last Territorial Legislature she framed a bill and had it introduced permitting women to practice law in Montana, and it was passed with only three dissenting votes. She was admitted to the bar Dec. 27, 1889, having passed a rigid examination with unusual credit. She then formed a co-partnership with J. W. Kinsley, the firm name being Knowles & Kinsley.

Miss Knowles is a small woman, with an expressive face, determined jaws and chin, good mouth, and beautiful gray eyes. She is well versed in law, and as a cross-questioner is equal to any one in the State.

Mrs. Dalton of Winfield, Kas.

WINFIELD, Kas., March 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mrs. Emma B. Dalton of the law firm of Dalton & Dalton of this city was born in Orange County, Indiana, in March, 1851. After her marriage to Samuel Dalton she moved to Kansas. She was regularly admitted to the Cowley County bar after having passed a rigid examination Jan. 31, 1890, and is entitled to all the privileges of a regular practicing lawyer. She has always been a careful student and reader, and at present is practicing with her husband and doing well.



MRS. EMMA B. DALTON.

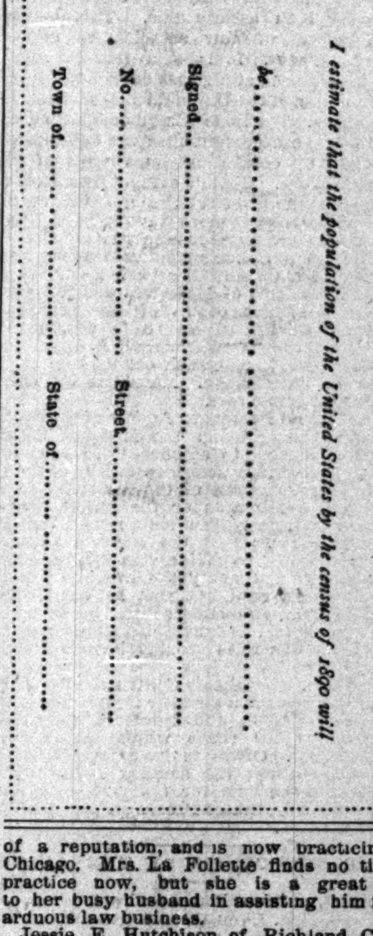
"THE TRIBUNE'S" GUESSING CONTEST.

What Will Be the Country's Population by the Census of 1890?

Here is an opportunity for THE TRIBUNE'S readers to exercise their guessing powers in a profitable manner:

1. To the person making the closest estimate as to the population of the United States by the census of 1890 THE TRIBUNE will pay **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD.**
2. For the next closest estimate **Fifty Dollars in Gold.**
3. **Twenty-five Dollars in Gold** for the person making the next best guess.

Contestants must send the annexed coupon to "THE TRIBUNE Census Editor" in order to be entered in the list of competitors. No limit is placed upon the number of guesses that any one person may make, but there must be a separate coupon for each guess. In case two or more persons make exactly similar estimates preference will be given to the one first received.



TRIBUNE GUESSING COUPON NO. 1—1890.

I estimate that the population of the United States by the census of 1890 will be..........

Signed..........

No.......... Street..........

Town of.......... State of..........

Not Uncommon.

Just a selfish maiden,
Just a niggard old,
Just a little wedding,
Just a pot of gold.

Just a funeral sermon,
Niggard passed away,
Just a buxom widow,
Rich and rather gay.

Just a dashing fellow,
Trim from head to feet,
Looking for a fortune,
Something of a beat.

Just another wedding,
Just a honeymoon,
Just a foolish woman,
Learning something soon.

Just a squandered fortune,
Just a grim divorce,
Just a gray-haired woman,
Just the usual course.

—*Merchant Traveler.*

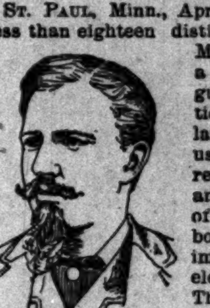
Keep some Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne in your ice-chest; it's splendid for company or for dinner.

IN THE NORTH STAR STATE

A LIVELY POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AHEAD IN MINNESOTA.

No Less than Eighteen Candidates with Gubernatorial Lightning-Rods Up—Gov. Merriam on the Republican Side and E. W. Durant, the Stillwater Lumberman, on the Democratic Apparently in the Lead—The Situation in the State Promises Well for the Republicans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—No less than eighteen distinguished citizens of Minnesota are making a still hunt for the gubernatorial nomination. This is a much larger number than usual, and the prime reason for the early and persistent buzzing of the bee in so many bonnets is the current impression that the election will be close. The Democrats are loud in their claims, especially in the Twin Cities, that neither Gov. Merriam nor any other Republican can win this year, and a good many weak-kneed supporters of the Administration are inclined to be stampeded by the noise. There is, however, no special cause for alarm in the Republican ranks. Minnesota is unlike Iowa in that it has settled the liquor question for at least a decade by passing a high-license law which is thoroughly satisfactory to everybody except rank prohibitionists. There is no great fight of the saloon and anti-saloon elements. The saloonkeepers themselves have found that the law works to their benefit by killing off the small, low groggeries. The liquor question is, therefore, practically removed from the contest. The war of the the farmers against the elevator companies goes merrily on, but the tillers of the soil are not going into this campaign, as the Democrats hoped, to down the Republicans. Gov. Merriam has taken a decided stand against the grain octopus and has gone deeply into his own pocket to furnish seed wheat to farmers in the hail-stricken northwestern counties of the State. It was the intention of the Democrats to adopt a low-tariff platform and force the fight all along the line on the cry of cheaper food and clothing, expecting to catch the labor vote of the cities and the farmers in the country. But here again Gov. Merriam threw himself into the breach and spiked their guns in a lengthy address to the State Farmers' Alliance, in which he said the Western workmen in the shops and on the farm would no longer listen to the promises of reductions of their burdens. "They give Congress fair warning," said he, "that they must have cheaper necessaries of life, and the hour at which their voice must be heeded has come."



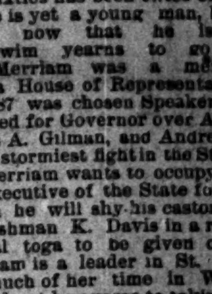
GOV. MERRIAM.

MERRIAM IN THE LEAD.

Because of this utterance Gov. Merriam is easily the leading candidate of the two parties. Minnesota is a tariff-reduction Commonwealth, and such sentiments as uttered by the Governor are popular. The farmers, who were not Merriam's friends in the last campaign, as shown by the fact that his majority was 14,000 less than that of Harrison, and who were drifting further away every day, have experienced a decided change of heart, and reports from the rural districts, especially the Second and Fifth Congressional Districts, indicate that he will have one-third more delegates from the country than in 1888. Gov. Merriam has made a good business Executive and has shown his acumen as a financier during the dull times of his two years in office. He is openly seeking a renomination, as almost every Governor since the early sixties has been twice chosen to the chair. He is yet a young man, being but 39, and now that he is in the political swim yearns to go up higher. Gov. Merriam was a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1883, and in 1887 was chosen Speaker. In 1888 he was named for Governor over Albert Scheffer, Charles A. Gilman, and Andrew R. McGill, after the stormiest fight in the State's history. Gov. Merriam wants to occupy the office of Chief Executive of the State for one more term, when he will shy his castor into the ring with Cushman K. Davis in a round for the Senatorial toga to be given out in 1893. Mrs. Merriam is a leader in St. Paul society, spends much of her time in Washington, and would not be averse to taking up her abode there as the wife of a Senator.

RICE IS AMBITIOUS.

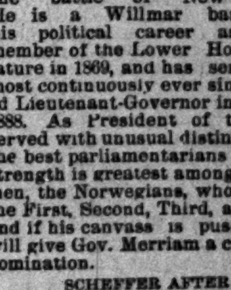
Lieut.-Gov. Albert E. Rice is being given careful attention by his friends out in Kandiyohi County, and at the proper time will be announced as willing to become Governor. Mr. Rice took a run down to the Twin Cities last week, and submitted to an interview in which he said he would not again be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, nor could he be induced to accept a nomination to succeed Darius Hall as Congressman from the Third District. Reading between the lines, the politicians immediately discovered and announced that Mr. Rice was in search of a pair of Gubernatorial shoes, and he has not had time to deny the soft impeachment. Albert E. Rice has been one of the foremost men of his party for many years. He was born in Vinje, Norway, in 1847, and came to the United States in 1860. He went through the Civil War as a member of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers and was wounded at the battle of New Hope Church. He is a Willmar banker. He began his political career as a Minneapolis member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1869, and has served the State almost continuously ever since. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1886 and again in 1888. As President of the Senate he has served with unusual distinction, being one of the best parliamentarians in the State. His strength is greatest among his own countrymen, the Norwegians, who are numerous in the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Districts, and if his canvass is pushed with vigor he will give Gov. Merriam a close fight for the nomination.



A. E. RICE.

SCHEFFER AFTER IT AGAIN.

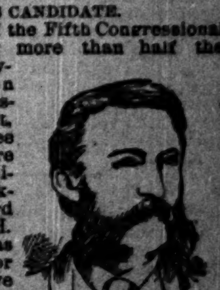
Albert Scheffer, the St. Paul banker, is again in the field, though precisely what his source of strength is does not yet appear. He is reported as pretty solid with the Germans of the Third District, and can have the St. Paul delegation whenever he likes. He has purchased a controlling interest in a St. Paul evening paper, which is gunning for farmer votes for the banker, but Gov. Merriam bagged about all of this class of game in his speech on the tariff to the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Scheffer is at present a State Senator, and he has been a candidate for Governor and Congressman. It is expected he will secure delegates enough to throw the nomination, though he is unlikely to succeed himself.



ALBERT SCHEFFER.

DULUTH'S CANDIDATE.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, comprising more than half the State in area and having a population which, under the present apportionment, would give it three Congressmen, are clamoring for recognition on the State ticket and come forward with Col. Charles H. Graves of Duluth as their candidate for Governor. Wires have been laid in all parts of the district, and it is stated that his delegation in the convention will be pretty nearly solid from the iron and wheat regions of the north. Col. Graves has the confidence of his party,



C. H. GRAVES.

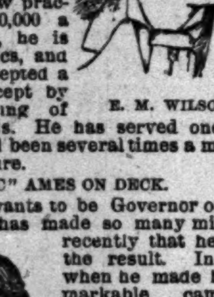
never having allied himself with any of the old factions, and is so popular with the people in general that it is believed his majority in his district would be at least 10,000. It gave Ames a small plurality in the close fight of 1886, and Merriam's majority in 1888 was scant. Col. Graves is an old soldier, having served through the war and being stationed in the regular army in Minnesota up to 1870, when he resigned to pick up a fortune in Duluth real estate. He became a State Senator in 1872, was twice Mayor of Duluth, and attended the National Republican Convention in 1884 as a delegate-at-large. Col. Graves was chosen to the House of Representatives in 1888, and was named as Speaker of that body. A romantic incident in his career as a soldier of the Civil War is the fact that he was wounded on a Southern battlefield and attended by the daughter of a Rebel. Mutual admiration sprang up, the couple were married, and Mrs. Graves was with the Colonel throughout the great struggle.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

Democratic candidates are numerous. The most promising of these is Edward W. Durant, the Stillwater lumberman, who is now clearly in the lead of all competitors for the nomination. The party has been divided in Minnesota ever since Cleveland made his appointments through the "Me and Mike" brokerage department at St. Paul. Messrs. Kelly and Doran worked at cross purposes with many members of the simon-pure Bourbons, and several of the latter openly revolted. In the Ames campaign of 1886 Kelly and Doran refused to give a cent, and in that of 1888 the other faction did likewise. Durant, however, has stood aloof from both factions and has the support of both. At his home in Washington County he is popular with both Democrats and Republicans and was chosen to the Senate by several hundred majority, though the county is Republican by nearly 1,000 majority. As a Senator Mr. Durant introduced several measures in the interest of workingmen, with whom his strength is greatest. In the event of his nomination the attempt will be made to throw to him the heavy labor vote of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, Winona, Duluth, St. Cloud, and Brainerd.

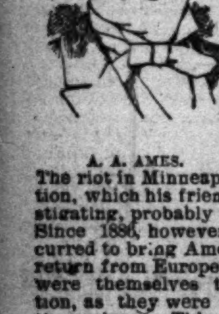

E. W. DURANT.

Eugene M. Wilson, the Democratic candidate in the last campaign, is being urged in some quarters. Mr. Wilson is probably the most brilliant Democrat in the State, is a tariff reformer and popular with the old Bourbon element, but the new voters and the workingmen do not become enthusiastic over him. He is not pushing his candidacy, as he has a law practice worth $30,000 a year. In fact, he is averse to politics, and has never accepted a nomination except by persistent urging of his party friends. He has served one term in Congress and been several times a member of the Legislature.


E. M. WILSON.

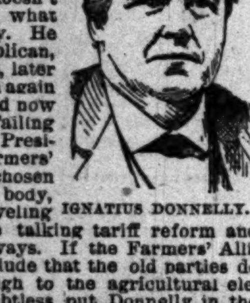
"DOC" AMES ON DECK.

A. A. Ames wants to be Governor of Minnesota, but he has made so many mistakes recently that he fears the result. In 1886, when he made his remarkable campaign against McGill, being beaten by only 2,600 votes, he was easily the most popular Democrat in the State. The labor element of the Twin Cities flocked to him almost in a body, and the farmers of the central and northern counties, feeling themselves oppressed by the "wheat ring," threw to him a large part of their strength. The riot in Minneapolis the night before election, which his friends were charged with instigating, probably prevented his election. Since 1886, however, many things have occurred to bring Ames into disfavor. On his return from Europe in 1889 he said the Irish were themselves to blame for their condition, as they were too ignorant to govern themselves. This utterance set the Irish voters against him, and only a few days ago he alienated the young soldiers by saying the militia of the State was made up of the roughs and off-scourings of the community. It is unsafe, however, to try to put Ames in the background. He was three times elected Mayor of Minneapolis after he had been denominated a political corpse. He has a remarkable faculty of turning the tide of popular feeling in his favor, and will doubtless "bob up serenely" in the State convention with a large following.


A. A. AMES.

IGNATIUS, THE ICONOCLAST.

There are many other candidates in the field, the chief of whom is Ignatius Donnelly, litterateur, politician, and sage. Mr. Donnelly is the most brilliant speaker and writer in Minnesota, but just now he doesn't know precisely what he is politically. He was first a Republican, then a Democrat, later a mugwump, then again a Republican, and now an iconoclast. Failing of an election as President of the Farmers' Alliance he was chosen lecturer of that body, and is now traveling about the State talking tariff reform and fighting the railways. If the Farmers' Alliance should conclude that the old parties do not promise enough to the agricultural element it will doubtless put Donnelly in the field as an independent.


IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Among the Republican candidates not mentioned at length are State Auditor Braden, Attorney-General Clapp, and Senator Ives. Other Democrats who are planning for the nomination are Thomas Wilson, John C. Wise, and John L. McDonald. A consensus of opinion at this writing indicates that the nominees will be William R. Merriam and Edward W. Durant.

PROPOSED NEW LINE TO EVANSTON.

A Company Organized to Build a Railroad Through North Side Residence Streets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today filed articles of organization of the Cass Street, Lake View, and Evanston railroad company, which proposes to construct a railway from the City of Chicago to the Village of Evanston by the following route: Commencing at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, thence north on Wabash avenue to the intersection of Wabash avenue and South Water street, thence upon and across South Water street to the center of River street, thence on River street to Dock street, and thence on Dock street to the Chicago River, thence over a bridge to be built by said company to the north side of said river to Cass street, thence to Chicago avenue, on Chicago avenue to La Salle avenue, thence on La Salle avenue to Clark street, on Clark street to the city limits of Chicago, thence north upon Chicago avenue in the Township of Evanston to a point where the south line of South Evanston intersects said Chicago avenue, thence in a northerly direction to the north line of the Village of Evanston; also from a point where the above route leaves Chicago avenue in the City of Chicago and proceeds northerly on La Salle avenue, west on Chicago avenue to Larrabee street, thence north on Larrabee street to Crosby street, thence northwesterly on Crosby street to Division street, thence west on Division street to Halsted street, thence north on Halsted street to where the route first above described intersects with Halsted street. The principal office is to be maintained at Chicago, and the capital stock is $6,000,000. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are Fred W. H. Sundmacher, Hiram Barber, Samuel W. Jackson, L. R. Hall, and H. H. Anderson.

The North Pole.

Norwegian navigators still cling to the idea of discovering the North Pole. Their hopes are based upon the fact that various articles from the Pacific are occasionally found stranded on the coast of Greenland, having been carried there by some current. A notable instance of this is the finding there of a pair of oilskin trousers, marked with the name of one of the crew of a vessel that had been wrecked on the Pacific side of Behring's Straits. It is argued that where a pair of trousers can go a properly-constructed vessel ought to be able to follow by virtue of a supposed current between the two oceans via the Arctic Pole.

GOULD ON THE WARPATH.

HE WOULD CRUSH THE UNION PACIFIC-NORTHWESTERN ALLIANCE.

Until That Combination Shall Have Gone Out of Existence the Missouri Pacific Will Keep Up the War—It Refuses to Join the "Gentlemen's" or the Western States Passenger Association—Reduction in Freight Rates by the Alton.

There is no immediate prospect of a reorganization of the "Gentlemen's" Association or the Western States Passenger Association. The present demoralization in Western and Northwestern freight and passenger rates is certain to continue for some time to come. The principal obstacle is Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific. The General Manager of that company sent a telegram yesterday peremptorily declining to join in the movement for the reorganization of the "Gentlmen's" Association for the reason that the proposed agreement virtually sanctions the alliance made some months ago between the Union Pacific and Northwestern roads, and declares in favor of such alliances between other roads. The Missouri Pacific, he says, will never agree to any such arrangement. While he says nothing about the proposed new passenger agreement, it is indicated by the refusal of the Missouri Pacific to attend the passenger meeting that it takes the same position regarding both associations. This makes the formation of new associations impossible at present. It is said Gould's roads have been placed at a great disadvantage by the formation of the Union Pacific-Northwestern alliance. The little wizard also feels sore about the encroachment upon the business of his roads by competing lines west of the Missouri River. Gould's evident intention is to keep up the present fight until the roads in the West become more favorably inclined towards his clearing-house or trust scheme.

Owing to the disheartening information received from the Missouri Pacific the special committee of Managers decided yesterday to submit copies of the proposed agreement to each of the roads within the territory of the "Gentlemen's" Association, with a request to note such changes as they desire to have made. Meantime the committee will take a rest.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River yesterday decided to adjourn until April 10, without taking any action regarding the proposed reorganization of the Western States Passenger Association or the proposed restoration of rates. The main reason for the adjournment was that the General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central sent word that he had not yet discovered who is to manage his road, but that he expects to have information on that subject by April 10. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and Iowa Central railroads have declared that they will not join the proposed new association. The Illinois Central says it must decline to become a member if the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern stays out. There are other roads which are not prepared to join. Owing to these circumstances it is believed that the meeting April 10 will decide that the time for the reorganization of the Western States Passenger Association is not yet ripe.

MORE REDUCTIONS BY THE ALTON.

It Will Lower the Rates on Packing-House Products, Lumber, and Live Stock.

The Chicago and Alton gave notice yesterday of its intention to make the rate on packing-house products, car-loads, from Kansas City to Chicago, 12 cents per 100 pounds. The present rate is 18 cents, and a few months ago it was 25 cents. The fact that the Alton has given notice of its intention to reduce lumber rates from Chicago to the Missouri River and pay increased mileage on live-stock cars has already been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. The lumber rate is to be reduced to 10 cents per 100 pounds, and the proposed allowance on interchange shipments of live stock in common cars is to be an amount equal to the usual car mileage for double the distance hauled. These subjects will form an interesting topic of discussion at the meeting of the Western Freight Association to be held in this city next Tuesday. It is quite certain that nearly all the roads will vote against the proposed cuts by the Alton. But this company will at once give the required ten days' notice of the reductions and put them promptly in effect. The Alton claims that the rates on lumber, live stock, and packing-house products have been so manipulated by some of the roads as to deprive it of a fair proportion of the traffic, and it means to simply make such rates openly as other roads have been making clandestinely.

Other equally important subjects will come up for consideration. Among these are the following: Mileage on refrigerator cars; difficulties existing in consequence of differences in allowances made by Eastern and Western lines; reports of Superintendent of Weighing and Inspection Bureau regarding rates on mixed shipments of fresh and salted meats; revision of general rules and regulations affecting State and inter-State traffic; application of proportional rates on live stock with reference to shipments for Middle and Western States points; rates on hard coal and coke to Missouri River; proposed abrogation of commodity rates on staple groceries; request from Southern Freight Committee for discontinuance of transit privileges on grain from Missouri River to Mississippi Valley and Southern points.

The southwestern division of the Western Freight Association will meet April 10, when the following subjects will come up: Absorption of extra switching charge at Kansas City for handling refrigerator cars; request to make East St. Louis rates from Belleville, Ill. on shipments to Missouri River points; milling in transit desired by St. Louis millers; protest of Southeastern lines against reshipment and rebilling of grain from Missouri River points; complaint of manufacturers and transportation bureau of Fort Scott, Kas., of discrimination of rates against that city.

Opposed to Home-Seekers' Excursions.

At a meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the lines in the Central Traffic Association, held in this city April 2, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That lines in the territory of the association agree not to make any reduced rate for the first home-seekers' excursions, April 22, 1890, to any points North, West, or South, and that the course to be pursued with reference to the remaining four of the said excursions shall be determined at the meeting to be held Thursday, April 10, 1890.

The vote upon the adoption of this resolution was 20 to 4, and it was stated by those who voted nay that they were required to make these excursion rates by the action of their competitors. Upon a subsequent call of the roll all of those who had voted with the majority agreed to maintain the position not to sell tickets for the first "home-seekers'" excursion, whatever might be the course of other lines pending the regular meeting called for April 10. Chairman Blanchard has sent a circular to all the lines interested asking that if any of them except the four named shall decide between now and the date of the meeting to sell "home-seekers'" tickets to notify him to that effect.

M., K. and T. Foreclosure Proceedings.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Judge Lacombe of the United States Court, in the foreclosure proceedings of the Mercantile Trust company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company and the Missouri Pacific railroad company, today ordered that the Mercantile Trust company deliver to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company the securities of 555 $1,000 mortgage bonds secured by the general consolidation mortgage on the certificates of the Central Trust company representing the same, and 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad company, and 9,968 shares of the capital stock of the Boonville Bridge company.

Passenger Rate War at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—A war was inaugurated here today in passenger rates between the three competing lines from Joliet to Chicago—the Santa Fé, Alton, and Rock Island. The Santa Fé at the start put on elegant cars, made quick time, and with a fine new depot attracted people. The Alton made a cut from the original fare to $1 for the round trip, and the Santa Fé followed by selling twenty-five round-trip tickets for $10. A local scalper bought a stock of these tickets and sold the use of them to Chicago and back for $1. Traveling Passenger Agent John Oats of the Alton came down today and ordered single round-trip tickets down to $1.

Col. Brice's Latest Purchase.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—Calvin S. Brice, accompanied by G. L. Bradbury and W. E. Hackedorn of the Lake Erie and Western railroad, and W. W. Worthington, John P. Ramsey, and H. H. Crosby of the Fort Wayne, Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, and Attorney Richie of the Lake Erie, arrived in this city last night and were met by General Superintendent Neilson of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton this morning. They said they were on a tour of inspection of the Fort Wayne line. Brice is non-committal in regard to the alleged purchase of the Fort Wayne, Louisville and Cincinnati road. The Lake Erie and Western officials and Superintendent Neilson of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton left for Cincinnati over the latter road in Brice's private car.

Railway Miscellany.

Stephen Little has resigned the position of Auditor of the Pullman Palace Car company to accept the position of Controller of the American Tobacco company at New York. Previous to his connection with the Pullman company Mr. Little was the Controller of the Erie Railway, and is at present Vice-President of the Association of American Railroad Accountants.

The Executive Board of the "Gentlemen's" Association is in receipt of an appeal from the Trans-Missouri Association upon the application of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway to establish a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on tallow, carloads, from Denver to Missouri River points. Chairman Walker gave notice yesterday that a hearing will be given all parties interested in the above matter in the association rooms, Chicago, Friday, April 11, at 10 o'clock.

A meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the lines in the Central Traffic Association as well as of the lines in the territory of the association not members will be held at Chairman Blanchard's office, Thursday, April 10, for the purpose of taking action upon the following subjects: Report of committee on form of ticket for National Educational Association Convention at St. Paul, July, 1890; insertion of differential fares in Western rate-sheets; payment of commissions; home-seekers' or harvest excursions; honoring certificates of Trans-Missouri independent lines in joint committee territory; rates to meetings, conventions, etc., and such other subjects as may be brought up.

INSIDE FACTS FROM TURKEY.

Americans Engaged in Teaching in and Around Constantinople.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, who succeeded the late S. S. Cox as Minister to Turkey and who returned from that post last August, is at the Hotel Richelieu. In a conversation yesterday afternoon he said:

"There is probably no country in the world of which so little is known as Turkey. Almost all the news sent out from Constantinople is garbled to suit the desires of the foreign representatives there. America has more than 500 schools in Turkey, attended by 25,000 Armenian and Greek students. Then there is the Robert College at Constantinople, another at Harpoot, and a medical and surgical college at Beyroot, all American. These are attended by Christians, but the system of public schools supported by the Turkish Government for the Mohammedans has been greatly stimulated by our schools, and it now compares favorably with the public school system of the most enlightened Christian countries. You find among the Turkish students no elements of discord, no socialistic tendencies, as in Russia. There does not exist on the face of the globe a more purely democratic Government than that of Turkey. The general impression is that the Sultan does little but devote his time and thoughts to pleasure. As a fact, I don't believe there is a more hard-working sovereign in Europe than Abdul Hamid. Both he and the Turkish people generally have a surprisingly clear knowledge of America and of current American affairs. At the time of the Johnstown disaster the Sultan placed £200 in my hands for transmission to the sufferers. He was the only sovereign to do such an act. He is constantly taking money from his private purse to relieve distress in different parts of his territory, and by his kindness has won the love of all his subjects.

"In their judicial system the Turks have made a great advance by adopting that of France and by allowing appeals from lower to higher courts. There is no despotic administrative system as in Russia. Even greater reforms would be made and a higher civilization reached if it were not for the constant interference in Turkish affairs by the European Powers. It is generally believed that Turkey opposes all great modern improvements. But railways are being encouraged there and you can go by through train from Paris to Constantinople in sixty-two hours. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin is behind a railway from Constantinople to the Persian gulf, a distance of 1,000 miles, the road being already completed as far as Angora. When completed it will cross all the Turkish provinces in Asia."

WISCONSIN'S WAR.

Milwaukee *News:* The Bennett law will certainly be heard from further. Unless the wave is momentary, of which there seems little promise, the fight bids fair to extend not only to the State but to the Nation.

New York *Post:* It is only a wave, which must inevitably recede. No State in the American Union will permanently submit to the exclusion of the English language from the schools at the dictation of the Church.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* We are meditating on the beauties of universal suffrage in a community where the word of prelates and demagogues is taken unchallenged as to the meaning of a law which every intelligent person can understand.

New York *Mail:* It is a conflict that was sure to come in this country somewhere and at some time. It looks as though Wisconsin would be the great battle-ground on which the most vital and important issues are to be fought out, for the instruction and benefit of all Americans and for all time.

Oshkosh *Northwestern:* The German Catholic priests ordered their congregations from the pulpit to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Meetings were held Sunday in all the Lutheran churches, at which the blinded congregations were commanded to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Is Milwaukee really a part of the United States, or is it a foreign country, that it votes against a compulsory English educational law? The Republican party that fought for the law loses nothing by the defeat. The people of Milwaukee will come to their senses directly and support the law as good American citizens should.

Cleveland *Leader:* The longer such an issue as the Bennett law is discussed and kept before the people the stronger will be the party of common sense and the weaker will become the forces of bigotry and narrow-minded prejudices brought to this country from Europe. In the long run nothing can be lost by the unwavering support of the common-school system in its best and most thoroughly American form.

Albany *Journal:* The incident of yesterday in Milwaukee did not possess the violent characteristics of the dynamite operations in Haymarket square, Chicago, but its significance will not be lost on the American people. We have one language, one flag, and one Constitution; and all three must be maintained in their integrity. Without reference to the foreign nationalities which our ancestors once represented, we are today Americans, and, as such, while welcoming all foreigners who from worthy and proper motives desire to cast their lot with us, we must insist that the current of Americanism flow unimpeded through every vein and artery. The Milwaukee incident should not be lost on thoughtful Americans.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* Milwaukee is not an American city. The majority of its people do not desire their children even to learn the language of the country. It has been so thoroughly taken possession of by a non-Americanized foreign element that they refuse to have their children educated to understand English. This incident shows to what lengths the enemies of the public-school system are determined to go in the warfare which they have inaugurated. They will stop at nothing to carry their ends; and, in this case, not only were political lines ignored, but evangelical divisions as well, the Lutherans of the city being arrayed almost solidly against the law. If these people are so enamored of their home customs and language and the ignorance that there prevails they ought to go back there and stay.

The Canneries Syndicate.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some time for the purchase of the salmon canneries on the Columbia by an English syndicate have not yet resulted in sale. The syndicate have options on the greater number of the canneries, and the final outcome of the matter is, to a certain extent, in their hands. Some of the interested parties think the sale will be made, others think the negotiations will result in nothing. In the meantime another plan for uniting the interests of the cannery men is being tried. This is to form a corporation including as many of the cannery men as will join in it. The capital stock of this concern will be about $8,000,000. A canneryman says that all the cannery men along the river except Hume and Kinney have expressed themselves as willing to go into such a corporation. The only thing which stands in the way of carrying out the scheme is that some of the cannery men are in debt, and that money must be raised to clear off these obligations before the matter can be arranged.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A Horse Frightened to Death.

Winter & Co., coal merchants of Swanscombe, England, have sued the owner of a menagerie for $250, the value of a horse alleged to have died from fright at the sight of one of the menagerie elephants. The horse was being driven along the road when it saw the elephant; it gave one spring into the air and dropped dead.

SPRING CROP PROSPECTS.

IN FOR LATE SEEDING OF SMALL GRAIN AND PLANTING.

Cold, Wet, Backward Weather Reported All Over the Northwest and Southwest—Farmers Watching and Waiting Everywhere for Better Weather—Seeding Now Fourteen Days Later than Last Year—Country Roads Very Bad—No Grain Moving in the Interior.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Just one year ago today we were in the midst of spring seeding. The weather all through the month of March had been favorable, not only for the winter wheat crop but for all kinds of spring work.

We had just finished seeding the largest area of oats on record. In the Dakotas and in Minnesota we were well advanced with spring wheat seeding. The ground was in fine condition for plowing and already a large acreage of the corn lands were ready for planting. All things considered, no one could find any fault with the spring surroundings. Not a day had been lost from the time seeding and planting commenced until all our crops were in the ground and in good shape.

Taking the Northwest and the Southwest as a whole, March and April so far have given us general conditions as far opposite those of a year ago as the East is from the West.

Then the outlook was favorable in the extreme—a little dry, but as April advanced this was overcome. Probably the largest acreage of both spring wheat, oats, and corn that the country has ever seeded, or will seed in a single season again for many years, was put in the ground with the spring of 1889.

OATS.

The oat crop of 1879 was in round numbers 364,000,000 bushels; the oat crop of 1889 was over 700,000,000 bushels.

Illinois is the largest oat-producing State in the country, Northern and Central Illinois producing the great bulk of the crop of this State. Everything now points to a very large reduction in the oat area in this locality.

With the exception of the tiled land no oats have been sown yet. The ground is literally soaked by the heavy rains of the last ten days, and more particularly the rains of the present week. As the tiled lands bear but a small proportion to the untiled lands there is nothing today to indicate that farmers will be able to do any seeding under the most favorable circumstances for a week at least.

The soil in Nebraska is peculiar. Much of it is loose and porous to a bed of gravel and sand and sheet water; no hardpan or limestone. The rains go down and the moisture up.

Hence all my reports show that at least 90 per cent of the small grain is now sown. The stock of oats is reported in farmers' hands as not as large as at this time last season.

Farmers in Iowa had just commenced seeding oats last week when the great storm struck them, since which time not much seeding has been done. Probably 50 per cent of the oats are now in the ground. Surplus oats small.

There are patches of snow yet on the ground in Wisconsin. It freezes solidly nearly every night. The season is fourteen days later than last year, and no prospect of seeding for at least ten days.

SPRING WHEAT.

In South Dakota so far nothing has been done yet in the way of seeding or working the land. The season is at least fourteen days later than last spring. The ground is dry but in better condition so far as moisture is concerned than last year. Can get along without rain in April provided plenty comes in May. There will be considerable land fallowed and planted to corn this season. Many farmers have come to the conclusion that it does not pay to sow wheat two or three years in succession, but will put it on fallow or corn ground. The weather is cold and the frost still lingers in the ground. In North Dakota the spring is much later than last year. Seeding has not yet begun, and will not be likely to commence before the 10th inst.

The ground is in good condition, but more moisture will be needed to give the crop a first-class start. A similar situation exists in Minnesota. No seeding of any kind, and from present prospects nothing will be done for ten to twelve days.

WINTER WHEAT.

Southern Illinois reports too much cold weather and too much rain. Since the killing frosts of March the wheat has started to grow again from the roots.

Of course the character of the growth is a matter of future development. Some of the very early wheat, however, has been killed outright and is beyond recovery. Farmers are not selling any wheat and are not disposed to do so at present.

As regards the fruit crop peaches are considered a dead cock in the pit, but pears and cherries are all right.

Taking all the big winter wheat counties both in Central and Southern Illinois the reports today indicate that wheat was injured fully as much as heretofore reported. The amount of this damage varies all the way from 15 to 50 per cent.

Already some wheat has been plowed up and seeded to oats. So far wheat has made but little growth. The Fultz and German amber winter wheat have been killed outright. The old varieties of wheat seem to have pulled through in tolerably fair shape, but the fancy varieties seem to have suffered to even a greater extent than heretofore reported.

In Northern Indiana the weather has been anything but favorable for the growing wheat crop during the last twenty days. It is impossible as yet to state the percentage of the actual condition of the crop. All the fields on clay soil are reported as looking spotted and on sandy soils very thin.

No seeding has been done in this part of the State, nor is there any probability of farmers being able to get into their fields for fourteen days at least.

Fruit crop promises well with the exception of peaches, which are considered dead. In Southern Indiana the general spring prospects are quite gloomy. There has been no planting in the uplands, and the Ohio and Wabash River bottoms are still under water, and with favorable conditions they will not be fit to work before the 15th inst.

In the central portion of the State farmers are still in the mud and doing but little. The reports on winter wheat are very conflicting. Some say little, others a good deal, and, again, some say one-half of the crop is killed.

The general spring prospects are dark and gloomy. Sunday last twelve inches of snow fell; now all gone, leaving the ground wet and totally unfit for work. Few oats have been sown.

Although the March weather in Southern Ohio came in like a lion, so far, however, April winds and big snowstorms have not been tempered to the shorn lamb. The country roads have been bad, so much so that farmers have not been able to haul even half a load of wheat. Not a furrow has been turned for corn and but few oats sown.

The fruit crop is badly damaged. Winter wheat has made little growth. The tender shoots are constantly weakened by the freezing and thawing weather.

There is an uneven and spotted condition of the winter wheat crop in Northern Ohio. So far it has not commenced to grow. There is more or less talk of plowing up and sowing to oats. These reports of damage to crops run all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. Too wet for plowing or sowing spring grain. None done.

Southern Michigan reports raw, cold, freezing weather; altogether a backward spring. No farm work done. Winter wheat shows no growth.

Peach crop injured to some extent. Other fruits considered all right.

Oats are all in the ground in Kansas. About one-third of the flax crop sown. Canned peaches promise to be a luxury to those who burn corn for fuel in Kansas. The whole month of March has been a very trying one. Kansas and Missouri have suffered very much from dry weather.

Wheat has begun to grow a little and the crop is in fair condition. The amount of wheat in farmers' hands in this portion of the State is hardly worth mentioning. In Southern Kansas the farmers have been complaining more or less of the hessian fly and talking of plowing up some of the upland wheat. The crop has been greening up some the present week, but so far very little growing weather. The offerings of wheat in the interior are very light. The demand for flour both local and from the southern trade is good. All farm work later than a year ago.

Northern Missouri reports very little growth of winter wheat, the weather cold, the ground dry and in many areas cracked open. Most of the early sown wheat will make a fair crop. But the late wheat shows considerable damage.

Peaches and pears killed for this season. Other kinds of fruit all right.

In Southern Missouri farmers are not selling wheat at all. Some of the interior mills report they cannot get enough wheat to keep them running on full time.

South of the Ohio in Tennessee and Kentucky cold, wet, and backward weather reported. Very little, if any, improvement of conditions as to winter wheat crop from what I have reported during March.

CONCLUSIONS.

The above report brings out these facts: Over thirty days of the spring seeding season gone; the percentage of crop now in the ground less than an average for the time of year.

The lake region, cold, wet, and backward. Upper Mississippi Valley (this takes in St. Paul on the north and Cairo on the south), very backward, with an excess of moisture.

The Missouri Valley, from Kansas City to Huron, Dak., practically no spring wheat sown. In the Ohio Valley, large excess of moisture, cold, wet, and backward.

Winter wheat barely holding its own. Small fruits all right. Apple crop not injured, but peaches and pears more or less hurt. S. K. T. PRIME.

CONDITION OF CROPS IN IOWA.

Favorable Reports from Various Parts of the State—In Southern Indiana.

STATE CENTER, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—Some grain was sown before the big snowstorm last Thursday, and if the weather holds good three or four days the ground will be in good condition and seeding will become general. Wheat has been almost entirely neglected for a number of years because of failure, but a new variety introduced from Dakota last year did so well in both quality and quantity that many farmers will sow from ten to forty acres this spring.

MASON CITY, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—Heavy rains fell here all day yesterday and last night melting the snow and driving the frost from the ground. The farmers are much elated over the prospects for the coming crop and the ground is in as good condition as could possibly be expected at this season of the year. The good crops of last year have every assurance of being equaled this year and seeding will be commenced next week.

COLUMBIA, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The wheat crop in Southern Indiana during the entire season until March 1 promised to excel any former crop ever raised in this State, but the seven first days of March were cold and gave it a straw color which it has since retained. A careful examination shows a falling off of from 30 to 60 per cent of the acreage which is now being utilized for oats and other grain.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—Reports from contingent sections give favorable promise for more than an average yield of wheat. Kindred grains and grasses are growing nicely, aided by warm rains, and give evidence of mild winter treatment. In clay soils the wheat has been winter-killed, but this will not affect the crop more than a possible 10 per cent. Farmers who are somewhat skeptical are watching the growth of Colorado alfalfa and espersett sown here last year. It is believed by experimenters that alfalfa can be grown without extensive irrigation in low land and not too sandy soils.

Winter Wheat in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—The conditions of the wheat crop for the State, as will be shown by the monthly crop report to be issued by the State Board of Agriculture, will not exceed 85 per cent.

Reports Received on 'Change.

The firmness and advance in price on 'Change yesterday was caused by continued reports of damage to the winter wheat which were received from various independent sources, some of the senders being known to many of the members and having the more weight on that account. The outlook in Canada for next year's crop is also poor, according to the following letter received by a Board of Trade man from a friend for whose impartiality he firmly vouches. The letter is dated Port Elgin, April 2, and reads as follows: "Winter wheat, I tell you, looks tough throughout Canada. In some fields one would think there never had been any sown, and the best of it looks very sickly. Last fall being so dry it did not make good headway and got a poor start to face the winter, and being naked during all the hard frosts, you can imagine what it is like, but one must see it to take in the true situation. The ground is wet, honey-combed, and spongy, and with the warm sun and cold winds during the day, with hard frosts at night, if it continues so much longer there will be none left. Spring seeding will be late." McMurtrie, who left Chicago on a prospecting tour in the beginning of the week, telegraphed today from Southern Illinois that about 50 per cent of what came under his observation was irretrievably ruined and 25 per cent of the balance badly damaged. Testimony of the foregoing sort from men who saw the damage they described was received by the speculators according to the general rules of evidence in the courts of law, as being worth more than an infinitude of statements from people in other parts of the country who had not seen any damage whatever.

MALINGERING IN THE ARMY.

A Civil War Veteran Draws a Leaf from His Note-Book.

Boston *Transcript:* The army surgeon soon began to look upon the men as machines. It was his business to see that the machine worked properly; but who ever heard of a machine expressing opinions or prescribing for itself? And not only did the surgeon look upon the men as machines, but he regarded them with suspicion, the belief among the medical staff being very general that the object and end of the soldier was to play sick and shirk duty.

It is true that the surgeons had cause for suspicion. After a man has been cheated half a dozen times it is the most natural thing in the world that he should set down all men as swindlers. It was remarkable how quickly the patriotic fire became quenched in the bosom of many a hero but a few weeks after leaving home with a heart beating with high resolve to do or die. In less than a month after our feet kissed the sacred soil of Virginia there were scores of men who appeared to be in woful case, but whose illness was only put on, and put on, too, in the most surprising manner in many instances. There were at least four or five men who were, ostensibly, unable to stand erect, and they walked with slow and painful steps every day from their quarters to the surgeon's, and from the surgeon's back again to their quarters. Every one of them got a discharge, and the discharge in each case worked a sudden and radical cure. Malingering, in fact, soon became so common that not the surgeons alone but even the men not on the sick list looked upon every form of disease as one of many methods of "playing it." I remember when the first man died, the report was spread about the camp in this apparently unfeeling form: "There is a man up at the hospital playing dead."

I remember one young fellow who affected a stiff leg, which for months he dragged after him wherever he went, and once he dragged it for a whole day's march. This last feat was considered proof of his disability. His discharge was made out, and there seemed nothing to stand between him and emancipation; but the Major of the regiment was suspicious. The discharge was withheld for a while, and, meeting the youth, who was towing his rigid limb as usual, the Major called out to him with assumed severity: "Blank, if you don't limber up that leg within twenty-four hours I've given orders for the surgeon to cut it off—do you understand?" The boy understood, and long before the twenty-four hours' grace had expired his diseased leg was as good as its mate. It is needless to say he didn't receive his discharge. In fact, a change came over the youngster from that moment. He served out his three years and showed himself a good soldier and a brave one, as his enviable record gained on many a battlefield will testify.

University Students.

The University of St. Petersburg numbers 1,759 students, of whom 1,228 are members of the Orthodox religion, 21 Armenian Gregorians, 172 Catholics, 199 Lutherans or members of the Reformed Church, 3 Anglicans, 125 Jews, 8 Mussulmans, and 3 of the other non-Christian cults. Divided into their classes in society there are 1,135 either noble or the sons of officials, 148 sons of notable citizens or of merchants of the first guild, 116 sons of clergymen of the Orthodox Church, 280 of citizens, merchants of the second guild, and industrials, 51 peasants, 8 Cossacks, and 21 of foreign origin. Of the students 1,728 were educated in classical gymnasia, 5 in ancient seminaries, and 26 in other educational establishments. The University of Helsingfors has at the present time 1,735 students, among whom are 17 women. These are divided into the following faculties: One hundred and eighty-nine theological students, 601 law, 148 medical, 408 philological, and 399 natural sciences and mathematics.

Are you "all run down"? Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building-up and strengthening medicine

AN INTERESTING TARIFF CONUNDRUM.

Where Does the Interest of the Consumers Come In?

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The McKinley Tariff bill is at last before the country in official shape. It has had many vicissitudes, and there seems to be a good many pertinent queries rising up here and there concerning former decisions. As to what would be reported on hides, for instance, the committee tumbled over itself several times, finally bringing in the suggestion of a duty which when first made put all New England by the ears; at least all that part of it within 150 miles of Cape Cod. Any man who doubts that the tariff is a "local issue" only has to read this remarkable bill to thoroughly be convinced of his error. Mr. McKinley and his associates made a heroic struggle, but it is evident they finally concluded that their task was a hopeless one; that they never could reconcile the conflicting interests before them, and so they have turned the work over to the House, and in such a shape that probably the committee will not know their own bill when it is finally passed, if that event, indeed, ever occurs.

It is clear enough that there was a leading idea in the minds of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and that was to present a bill in general accord with Republican declarations as to the protective principle; but when it came to deciding just how far protection could go without creating oppression; how far American industries could be sustained without fostering conscienceless monopolies and unnecessarily adding to the burdens of the people, they were sorely puzzled. There was a great conflict at the very beginning between important sections of the country. The industrial situation today is such that the New England manufacturer finds himself beset by the demands of the Western agriculturist, and the victim of a loud and imperative clamor on the part of the consumer in general. In this he is in the same boat with the manufacturer of many articles of common consumption located in the Middle States. The New England manufacturer thought to solve the problem by means of free raw materials, or at least very materially reduced duties on the same. Not only has this suggestion been rejected, but instead the leading industry of that section of the country has been astonished beyond measure, and made indignant beyond control, at the imposition of a duty on the chief material used by it in manufacturing. The racket raised over this proposition concerning hides the committee tried to still by a curious compromise—the allowance of a drawback equal to the duty imposed on all goods manufactured from these hides for export.

This instance alone is one of the most striking illustrations of the "you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you" policy that always seems to be at the bottom of the whole tariff business. This duty on hides is proposed at the demand and in the interests of the great cattle breeders of the West, and the packers like the "big four" who claim that it will materially enhance the value of every head of their thousands of stock; while the rebate suggestion is intended to mollify the Eastern manufacturer who has a foreign trade. But *where, pray, does the American consumer come in?* How is he to get the benefit of this little arrangement? With a duty of 15 per cent on foreign hides will not every man, woman, and child who wears American-made boots and shoes be compelled to pay the royalty? Thus the millions will be plundered for the benefit of the few, and a few millions more will be piled up to the credit of the great cattle barons of the Western cities, who already have more money than they know what to do with. So it is in other instances in this bill. The same idea precisely is sought to be carried out with regard to wool and woolens. The manufacturer is to pay more for his raw material, in order that a few thousand raisers of sheep on cheap lands in the West and Southwest may make more money; then the duty on manufactured goods will be increased. And *where does the American consumer come in this time?* How is he to be profited? Where is he to see his boasted "protection"? He will not only not get his woolen clothing, blankets, and carpets any cheaper, but will have to pay more for them. There will be increased profits for the few at the expense of the many.

The tremendous lift given the tin-plate industry will work precisely the same way. Here a few men will be made rich; a few workmen will be given cheap employment; while the millions of every class will pay an increased price on every article of manufacture in which tin is a component part. The agricultural sop is simply an absurdity. The American farmer will be made to think that he is going to profit immensely by this section of the bill, but will never realize his expectations, while the millions in the great Eastern cities will pay higher prices for a large number of every-day articles of food, such as barley, oat-meal, rice, eggs, potatoes, etc. Every year the people are finding out more and more the wholesomeness of fruit, and its consumption increases among all classes, and this fact is to be taken advantage of in the interests of a few thousand orange-growers in a single State. So it goes all the way through.

THE TARIFF WORKERS.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): The farmer is to be protected on his rye in the new tariff. That 30 cents a bushel will keep out the products of pauper labor. There have been some years several wagon-loads imported.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): Just make the duty high enough to keep out every pound of coarse foreign wool and every farmer in the West would go to raising wool for carpets. It would make ingrain carpets cost $5 a yard, but what of it?

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): There is substantial reason for the dissatisfaction with the tariff bill as reported to the full Committee on Ways and Means which is felt in New England. The provisions as to hides and as to carpet wools are particularly distasteful.

New York *Commercial* (Dem.): The export trade in leather, boots, and shoes amounted to scarcely anything before the placing of hides on the free list in 1872. Since that event the annual export business in these commodities has grown to nearly ten millions, a factor of very great importance to the trade.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): The McKinley Tariff bill puts a duty on hides but gives the New England manufacturer a rebate on the duty on imported hides when the manufactured product is exported. This simply means that the New England manufacturer will sell his shoes to foreigners cheaper than to citizens of the United States, because he will have to pay less duty on the hides which are used for shoes for foreigners than he will on those which are made up for home use.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): The most surprising addition to the free list is that of human hair, an article which practically every one in the United States is a producer of, and, judging by what we have heard uttered during the last few years, it is incomprehensible why the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee should have been so rash as to bring the human hair producers of the United States into competition with the low-priced or pauper-producers of human hair of foreign countries.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): The recent hearings before the Ways and Means Committee and the work of that body as shown in the new tariff bill may be accepted as conclusive that the majority of the American people are not ready for general reciprocity. Free wool, free ores, and free hides might be conceded in exchange for the free admission of certain products of the United States, but the difficulty would be to fix a limit which would not endanger the destruction of the protective principle.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): Aside from the important item of sugar, this is a bill to increase rather than reduce taxes. It revises the tariff, but upward and superficially. If the volume of present importation continues under the increased duties it is a question whether the measure would at all reduce the revenue. All of the conditions which protect and foster trusts are here aggravated save only in the cases of sugar and steel rails and beams. The old tax burden remains, most of the incongruities and inequalities of the old schedules remain, and the raw material tax upon industry is everywhere advanced.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The *Leader* has frequently expressed the opinion that a duty on hides would not be protective—that it would simply amount to a tariff for revenue. The hide is only one-sixth of the value of the animal that produces it. A duty of 15 per cent on hides would be equivalent to a duty of 2½ per cent on cattle, for hides cannot be produced except by raising cattle. We do not believe that such a duty would operate protectively, and to make the duty on hides alone high enough to afford protection to cattle raising would seem to be absurd, even if it were not a fact that this country is a heavy exporter and not an importer of beef.

The Modern Miss.

What are you here for, dear little miss?
To ape the airs of a social queen?
To punish pianos in sharps and flats?
To keep well posted on base-ball bats?
To wear dead singers on ten-dollar hats?
To fondle pet poodles or Maltese cats?
Dissect your neighbors in social chats?
Work impossible flowers on crocheted mats
And not to be, but to be seen?
Look out little girl! You are starting the life
Of a worthless maid and a worthless wife.
—*Binghamton Republican.*

In place of that constantly tired out feeling Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

A BIG BREACH IN THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE AT DES MOINES.

Drowning of a Chicago Youth While Boating on Lake Monona—The "False Christ" Says Rockford, Ill., Is Doomed, and That the City Will Be Destroyed—Mysterious Disappearance of a Farmer—An Indiana Democrat Charged with Pension Irregularities.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—The Evangelical Alliance Conferences finished their work today. There are two of them, each claiming to be the only genuine. Bishop Bowman and his followers organized a new conference and the old one continued in operation. The regular conference passed resolutions declaring the seceding members no longer connected with it, and the presiding elders were authorized to announce to the world that but one genuine Des Moines conference of the Evangelical Association exists. D. H. Koaker of Des Moines was elected trustee of the Northwestern College and J. Auracher conference trustee for one year.

The Bowman conference adopted resolutions claiming to be the genuine body and tendering an invitation to their erring brethren to come into the fold. The Rev. J. H. Yaggy was elected trustee of the Northwestern College.

The following appointments were made: I. F. Yerger, Presiding Elder; Story City, I. F. Yerger and one to be supplied; Audubon, J. H. Yaggy; Kingsley, N. L. Day; Creston, J. Wirth; Anita, J. F. Heilmann. All other fields to be supplied.

CAPSIZED IN A SQUALL.

A Chicago Youth Loses His Life While Boating on Lake Monona.

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—Ralph Seligman, the 17-year-old son of Jacob Seligman, a Chicago real-estate dealer, was drowned in Lake Monona this afternoon. Young Seligman was in a sailboat with a companion and capsized in a squall. The companion was rescued. The body has not yet been recovered.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS HOUSE.—Carroll E. Gray, one of the most prominent citizens of Waukesha, was found dead in his house about 8 o'clock last night. It is supposed death resulted from heart-disease. Deceased came to Waukesha from Beloit five years ago.

MRS. MAUD ALLIE HELD.—The examination of Mrs. Maud Allie for the murder of Robert Gortz was held at Hayward yesterday. She was held in bonds of $2,000 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court.

MADE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.—Gov. Hoard yesterday appointed Judge George H. Noyes of Milwaukee a member of the Board of State University Regents in place of Christian Koerner, declined.

ROCKFORD IS DOOMED.

According to the "False Christ" the City Will Be Destroyed.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—George J. Schweinfurth, the pretended Christ, is disgusted with newspaper men and Rockfordites in general. In a recent sermon he voiced the sentiment that among the vilest of the ungodly who by their presence defile the sanctuary of the Lord are the reporters, who in the guise of humility intrude their detestable presence beyond the portals of the chosen abode of the anointed. He followed up his denunciation by a solemn prophecy, saying, "And I here prophesy the speedy and total destruction of that wicked little city Rockford. The wrath of the Lord is great, and he has said that not one stone shall be left above another of the doomed city. It will be wiped from the face of the earth and its people destroyed. The fate of Sodom and Gomorrah will be hers. Thus saith the Lord."

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—A probably fatal stabbing affair occurred at Chrisman yesterday afternoon. Joe Moore and Joe Dorsett, in company with George Meese, Scott Moore, and Taylor Moore, had been drinking freely. Joe Moore and Dorsett got into an altercation, and it was agreed that they go outside of the village limits and fight it out. They had only gone about three blocks when some one pushed Joe Moore against Dorsett, who drew a knife and plunged it into Moore's back and side, and turned and fled. The wounds are dangerous and probably fatal. One cut is on the left side below the ribs and the other higher up and penetrating the left lung. Dorsett was later captured.

PI BETA PHI CONVENTION.—The National convention of the Pi Beta Phi at Galesburg yesterday elected these grand officers: President, Emma H. Turner, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, Minnie H. Newby, Chicago; Secretary, Sude Weaver, Bloomfield, Ia.; Treasurer, Georgiana Rowland, Boulder, Colo.; Historian, Mrs. Rainie A. Small, Seattle, Wash. The convention adjourned last evening to meet in two years at Lawrence, Kas. Province organization was adopted and four provinces were established.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—David Sarball, a prominent farmer of Murdock, disappeared from his home suddenly and mysteriously the 16th of March, and up to the present no trace of him has been discovered. He was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person when he disappeared, and there are suspicions that he has been foully dealt with. No cause is known why he should desert his home and family.

TO BE MARRIED TUESDAY.—Next Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock Miss Jane Wilson, daughter of Ed S. Wilson of Olney, will be married to the Rev. W. A. Colledge, pastor of the Congregational church of Waukegan, Ill.

A FATAL HUNTING TRIP.—Paul Ives of New Boston accidentally shot himself in the leg yesterday morning while out hunting and died in the afternoon under the surgeon's knife while having the wounded limb amputated.

BONDS CANCELED.—Auditor Pavey yesterday canceled funding bonds to the amount of $5,000 of Vandalia Township. The issue due April 1 was $11,000, and the balance has been deposited in cash with the State Treasurer.

WORKING FOR A JUDGESHIP.—Gov. Fifer gave audience yesterday to a delegation of twenty-five Peorians, who presented the claims of W. T. Whiting for appointment to the vacancy in the County Judgeship.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. FIFER.—Gov. Fifer yesterday appointed J. W. Newberne of Beardstown as Public Administrator of Cass County and Thomas Wright of Lacon as Fish Warden of Marshall County.

MARRIED.—Robert M. Reed, a young politician, and Miss Cora B. Leathers were united in marriage last evening at the residence of John F. Heath of Monticello.

ARBOR DAY.—Gov. Fifer yesterday issued his proclamation designating Friday, April 18, as Arbor Day.

VIOLATED THE PENSION LAW.

A Democratic Legislator of Shelbyville, Ind., Charged with Irregularities.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—Lee Wilson, Democratic Representative from this county and Pension Agent ad interim, was arrested today on a Federal grand jury warrant charging him with violating the pension law. He was released on bond. This is Wilson's second arrest for the same offense.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—James Hogan of Edinburg was arrested at Columbus yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He took $160 from Mrs. Elizabeth Seitz, her pension money.

FARMERS' BUTTER INSTITUTE.—The Farmers' Butter Institute at Peru is largely attended. A petition for a county butter inspector is largely signed. Addresses were made by Prof. Smart of Purdue University and Mrs. H. Meredith of Cambridge City.

THE FOSDICK MYSTERY.

Tracks Made by the Murderer and What They Show.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—It has seemed strange to many people that the officers or those engaged in ferreting out the Fosdick mystery did not make some close examination of the tracks alleged to have been discovered leading from the swamp to the house. William Williams, however, has now come forward with a statement. He inspected the premises after both tragedies and says that the tracks discovered in both cases were made by the same boot—a long, narrow boot, such as neither of the Fosdicks could wear. Furthermore, he says that the tracks came from and entered the swamp at about the same spot in both instances, and this, too, shows that the same man did the shooting in each case. The statement of Mr. Williams has aroused considerable interest.

A PRINTER'S REVENGE.—A printer named Lewis Thursday night broke into the office of the *Democrat* at Hastings, pied the forms ready for the press, upset every case in the office, turned over all the ink, and left a note saying that he had gone to Windsor and was even with the office.

Northwestern Notes.

A MINNEAPOLIS PASTOR REWARDED.—The Rev. Dr. Burrell, pastor of the Westminster Church of Minneapolis having declined a call to the Twenty-ninth Street Dutch Reformed Church of New York City at a salary of $10,000, the trustees of Westminster Church have decided not to increase his salary, but to take out an endowment policy of $25,000 on his life for twenty years. His eyes are affected and he fears blindness.

Vienna spectacles, saddle nose, $1; best dollar spec ever brought to America. For sale by dealers.

Easter cards half price at Novelty Card and Advertising Co., No. 103 Monroe street.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

JUDGES JAMIESON AND ALTGELD TEMPORARILY LOCK HORNS.

Sheriff Matson Is Worried to Decide Which to Obey—A Peaceful Solution—Testimony to Be Taken in the Gas Trust Case—Mr. Williams Must Pay Mrs. Williams $5,000—Other Items—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

Judges Jamieson and Altgeld locked horns yesterday, and for several hours skurrying lawyers and Deputy Sheriffs and two excited but firm Judges made it look as if a judicial conflict was imminent.

Judge Jamieson entered an order some time ago restraining the Sheriff from paying out any of the money which came to his hands from an execution of judgments against the Woodruff Cigar Manufacturing company. The stay order was designed to remain in effect until the suit of unsecured creditors was settled. A workman for the Woodruff company, named Hall, filed a claim for wages, and under a special statute Judge Altgeld directed the Sheriff to pay him. The lawyers for the unsecured creditors apprised him of the stay order of Judge Jamieson, but they say he ignored it and said it did not make any difference, the man had earned his money and he must be paid. Thereupon the lawyers went to Judge Jamieson, who said: "The Sheriff will obey my order." Sheriff Matson paced up and down his room trying to decide which of the two Judges would be more lenient and award him the lighter punishment.

Finally Hall's lawyer withdrew his motion before Judge Altgeld, leaving that Judge no basis for his order, and apologized to Judge Jamieson, saying that he did not know of the injunction. Thereupon peace reigned once more.

The Gas Trust Case.

The case of Francis M. Charlton against the Gas Trust came up in Judge Collins' court yesterday and Capt. Black withdrew his motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver and moved a reference to a Master to take testimony. The motion was sustained and the case was sent to Master Windes.

Capt. Black told the court that a dividend of $250,000 had been paid, although he understood Messrs. Goudy and Green to say that the trust would not pay it. Mr. Goudy had apparently been playing with him. The dividend having been paid, however, there was no occasion for an injunction to prevent its payment. He would insist, however on a reference to a master. In pleadings before the Supreme Court duly sworn to the Gas Trust averred it was the owner of the stock in the four companies. In the answer to the amended bill in this case it said it owned none of the stock and intended to pay no dividend. Here was jugglery and the complainant wanted to get to the bottom of it.

Mr. Goudy interposed an objection to the reference. After this was settled he repeated his remark of a few days ago that this suit was a stock-jobbing scheme and the complainant was acting in the interest of certain persons in New York, most likely brokers. If this had been a suit by a bona-fide stockholder the Gas Trust and its representatives would not object to giving any desired information, but in fighting pirates it was necessary to use their own weapons.

Mr. Goudy explained further that the gas companies had executed a deed of trust to the Fidelity company of Philadelphia for $10,000,000, and that was what the trust amounted to. This company also owned a majority of the stock of the gas companies. Bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 had been issued on this stock, and any dividends to be declared were declared by the Fidelity company. The Chicago Gas Trust company had practically no interest in the gas companies.

Her Husband Must Pay Her $5,000.

Mary F. Williams recovered a verdict of $5,000 damages against Aaron Williams for slander. Williams did not appear. The plaintiff testified that the defendant had accused her of unchaste conduct and of attempting to poison him by putting poison in his coffee and in his brandy. She brought suit for $20,000. Judgment was entered on the verdict.

The parties are husband and wife, but of late have not lived together. The defendant has retired from business and lives on Oakley avenue, near Harrison street, having a good income. Mrs. Williams is about 50 years of age, and a grandmother. The family troubles grew out of an alleged transfer of the husband's property on the eve of his marriage. It is claimed that while standing at the altar he had deeds of all his property to his daughter in his pocket. Mrs. Williams set forth these matters in a bill filed some time ago. The suit never came to trial, and, it is said, was settled out of court.

A Mother Wants Her Children.

Mrs. Alice Helburg secured a writ of habeas corpus returnable Wednesday for Clara May, Lillie, and John David Schreiver, her children by a former marriage, aged respectively 12, 9, and 6 years. She says she surrendered them to Mrs. Van Arsdale, who claimed to represent the American Educational Aid Association when the petitioner lay at the point of death in January, 1889. It was understood, however, that she was to see them if she recovered and to care for them, if able. In October, 1889, having recovered, Mrs. Helburg asked Mrs. Van Arsdale for the children. She was given the address of the eldest, but has not been able to learn where the others are. The Educational Aid Association has also refused to deliver her the children.

Legal Notes.

Judge Collins extended the time thirty days in which to prove claims in the Deimel case.

Walter Hill, a Randolph street furniture dealer, confessed judgment for $1,926 in favor of George S. Poppers in the Circuit Court.

Judge Tuley fined Nicholas Diedrich $300 for contempt of court in disregarding an injunction issued July 9, 1889, in the suit of the Ruttan Manufacturing Company et al. against Nicholas Diedrich et al. Diedrich took an appeal in bonds of $500.

Edward J. Downey filed a bill for a dissolution of the copartnership known as E. J. Downey & Co. and an accounting from J. F. Bassler. They have been doing a hardware business at No. 2406 Cottage Grove avenue.

Daniel Richter of New York filed a creditor's bill in the United States Circuit Court against Joseph Frank, against whom a judgment for $76,695 was entered in the same court March 17. Frank guaranteed a contract made by Swan Bros. of Wyoming. A receiver and an accounting are asked.

In the Reedy case yesterday Mr. Dunne, for the complainant, said it was not the intention to ask for a receiver for the Reedy Elevator company, but to prevent Mrs. Reedy's claims from being outlawed April 11. Mr. Knight, for the defendant, waived the statute of limitations, and the court will hear the case Tuesday if possible.

The heirs of the late Dr. Tolman Wheeler filed an answer to the bill of St. Luke's Free Hospital to recover from the administrators $42,500, the proceeds of a sale of the building and lot at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. They say it was his original desire that it should have the lot and building, but that he made the hospital a present of $5,000 in lieu thereof.

A suit filed by H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York in the United States Circuit Court recalls an old and important litigation. Attachment proceedings were instituted against Edward M. McGillin in the Superior Court of Cook County in July, 1885, by Bennett & Dunman. The suit was subsequently removed to the United States Circuit Court, where judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $115,580. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error by McGillin, Jesse Spalding and George M. Pullman becoming his sureties on the appeal bond. The American Surety company indemnified Messrs. Spalding and Pullman, and H. B. Claflin & Co. indemnified the company. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment. Now Claflin & Co. want to be released from further trouble about the matter, and ask that a distribution of the money, which they are ready to pay over, among the persons entitled to it be made by the court.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,598—Osborne Steam Engineering Co. vs. F. W. and A. C. Lamb, W. A. Green, and William M. Crilly. Bill for infrgmt. of pat. imp. in steam-piping. Edwin Corbin, solr.

21,599—W. W. Scarborough vs. C. A. Neff, C. P. Wolcott, and E. R. Hurlbut. Same, imp. in waste-pipe traps. W. S. Bates, solr.

21,600—J. F. Powell vs. Consolidated Fire Ins. Co. Asst., $3,000. E. H. Gary, atty.

21,601—Same vs. Montreal Guaranty Fire Ins. Co. Asst., $3,000. Same atty.

21,602—Claflin et al. vs. Milton H. Bennett, Robt. L. Dunman, Chas. H. Moore, John W. Nyce, White Bead Bell, John L. Peak, indvdly. and as admr. est. A. Conkie, Mary Conkie, indvdly. and as admx. same, John C. Harrison, indvdly. and as trustee, S. D. Rainey Jr., Geo. M. Pullman, Jesse Spalding, Alex. McCoy, Chas. E. Pope, Chas. B. McCoy, and the Western American and Investmt. Co., limited. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

138,738—John W. Hersey vs. Herman Kirchoff. Asst., $5,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

138,739—Concetta Palma vs. Nicola Palma. Bill for div. R. S. Duggan, solr.

138,740—Eject. Witheld for service.

138,741—Chicago Brewing Co. vs. Charles A. and Matilda A. Johnson. Conf. judgt. $525.41. Lackner & Butz, attys.

138,742—J. F. Powell vs. Ohio Mfrs. Mut. F. Ins. Co. Asst., $1,500. E. H. Gary, atty.

138,743—Same vs. Citizens Mut. Ins. Co. of Waterloo, Ia. Asst., $2,500. Same atty.

138,744—John Doyle vs. Chicago Forge and Bolt Co. Case, $10,000. Ball & Oakley, attys.

138,745—Farnceska Livingston vs. Catherine Horn et al. Bill. H. Barber, solr.

138,746—Louisa Drake vs. Frederick Miller, Frank Lawrence, and A. Baker. Petn. for dower. A. Case, solr.

138,747—A. R. Bremer vs. George W. Le Vin. Asst., $500. Lane & Reaser, attys.

138,748—Jennie V. Campbell vs. J. S. Robinson and William B. Scofield. Case $1,000. L. M. Ackly and H. L. Thackerberry, attys.

WITHHELD CASES.—138,715—Indianapolis Glue Company vs. William A. Baeder, Howard A. Kern, and Louis C. Roughy. Attch., $3,034. Weart & Weart, attys. (Apl. 2.)

138,716—Nathan Mayer et al. vs. C. A. Matson. Replevin $425. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys. (Apl. 2.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—134,968, Mary F. Williams vs. Aaron Williams; on ver., $5,000.—119,226, Thomas J. Ward et al. vs. Peter Kacrzanski; on ver., $40.

JUDGE ALTGELD—118,709, Betty Kahn vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,050.—120,821, Andrew Hedberg, admr., vs. C. R. I. and P. R. R. Co.; same, $1,750; satisfied.—119,688, Herman Felsenthal vs. George F. Goldenstein; $525; dis. as to Gunning.—115,598, Peter Walter et al. vs. A. J. Neuberger; by deflt., $257.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,611, Kraemer vs. Fischer; dec. div.—3,278, Catherine Allen vs. John Allen; dec. div.—3,369, Ama Rosina Bretz vs. Peter Bretz; dec. div.—3,370, Mary A. Holden vs. William Holden; dec. div.—3,371, Elizabeth Renner vs. Jacob Renner; dec. div.—3,463, Josephine A. Gallagher vs. James C. Gallagher; dec. div.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

80,428—Attch. Withheld for service.

80,429—Elizabeth H. Rogers vs. Frank Saunders. Conf. judgt., $130. A. C. Norton, atty.

80,430—E. L. Allen vs. Charles M. Morton Jr. and Samuel H. Bloom. Asst., $700. Johnson & Herring, attys.

80,431—Blue Island Lieder Kranz vs. Frances A. McCord, personally and as admx., Sarah, Frances, Jason S., Ezra J., Ira D., and Mary J. McCord and Ezra McCord, admr. Bill. Borman & McGrath, solrs.

80,432—M. Rath et al. vs. F. Cogswell. Appeal.

80,433—Thomas Henderson vs. Carrie and T. J. Kinsella. Appeal.

80,434—County of Cook vs. Harry C. Varnell, Henry E. Lowe, and Michael R. Leyden.

Bill. E. Terhune, solr.

80,435—Edward J. Downey vs. J. F. Barsler. Bill. J. P. Rafferty, solr.

80,436—Conservative B. and L. Ass'n vs. Frederick S. Alexer. Bill. W. D. Washburn, solr.

80,437—Samuel S. Poppers vs. Walter Hill. Conf. judgt. $1,926. J. E. Purnell, atty.

80,438—Thora Nelson vs. Adolph Nelson. Bill for div. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan, and Gelder, solrs.

80,439—Henry F. Starbuck vs. Edwin C. Day. Appl.

80,440—Meda Garland vs. S. H. Watins. Appl.

80,441—Anna Sheldon vs. Frank W. Sheldon. Bill for div. R. D. Huszagh, solr.

80,442—Ernest C. Johnson et al. vs. Samuel M. Biddison. Asst., $1,500. Parkhurst & Jackson, attys.

80,443—Lydia Skillman vs. Per Victor Skillman. Bill for div. Case, Hudd & Hogan, solrs.

80,444—Kirie Himrod vs. George D. Gilman et al. Bill. Miller, Leman & Chase, solrs.

80,445—Gottlieb Hofner vs. Bernhard Behrent, Peter Popp and Antoine Wallentor. Asst. $2,000. J. Roberts, atty.

80,446—Salomon Hoffheimer et al. vs. Joseph Marsarek. Asst. $700. E. A. Rosenthal, atty.

80,447—Morice Friend vs. Richard Friend. Bill for div. E. A. Surine, solr.

80,448—Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. vs. Henry Wulff and Robert Wulff. Asst. $1,000. F. L. Burton, atty.

80,449—Francis H. Bowman vs. George W. and Clara J. Rogers, Franklin H. Herr personally and as tr., Carl Schneider, personally and as successor. Bill. W. D. Washburn, solr.

80,450—John E. Cornell vs. H. R. Green, Benjamin E. Gallup, Julius White, Laura E. Young, E. C. Peterson, Joseph Dow, and John Kutzke. Bill. F. B. Dyche, solr.

80,451—Andrew J. Wilson vs. Anders and Ada C. Anderson. Conf. judgt., $835. H. A. Lee, atty.

80,452—People ex rel. Alice Helbing vs. Mrs. —. Van Arsdale and Am. Educational Aid Assn. Hab. corp. Barnett & Williams, solrs.

WITHHELD CASES.

80,282—Catherine Carey, use of R. McLain vs. Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. Garn. E. O. Russell, atty. (April 2.)

80,427—Charles Neuenfeldt vs. Thomas J. Cline and Hammon Haugan. Bill. W. N. Low, solr. (April 3.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE DRIGGS—79,407, Frank O'Brien vs. Copeland Townsend. On findg, $25. Satisfied.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—5,123, Concordia C. Assn. vs. Denison. Final dec.

County Court—New Suits.

8,736—Petn. of Patrick Stanton and wife to adopt child.

8,737—John Titly et al. vs. Frederick Buckminster and Warren Springer. Trial right of prop.

8,738—Mattie Titly vs. Same. Same.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—8,518, W. L. Prettyman et al. vs. Alje Bierma. On finding, $100. Satisfied.

The Call for Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Motions.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial. Nos. 6,591, 6,677, 4,364.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Peremptory call of motions for new trial: 123,789, 6,080, 5,737, 5,841.
JUDGE TULEY—General business.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial: 2,722, 11,290, 2,778. Contested motions in 10,807, 4,567.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial: 4,506, 11,950. Contested motions in 5,082, 5,257, 11,251, 79,099.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions for new trial: 4,935, 6,549, 10,766, 8,629, 4,478. Contested motions in 78,435, 7,653, 11,544, 9,318, 77,764.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Peremptory call of motions for new trial, Nos. 5,880, 4,897, 1,837, 8,561, 10,798, and 5,462.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Motions for new trial continued to next week. Contested motions in Nos. 78,995, 11,153, and 3,672.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General business.
JUDGE WATERMAN—No call. No. 192, Lyons et al. on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Branch No. 3—Motions.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Short cause calendar. Set cases, Nos. 5,634, 6,135, 6,136, 6,137, 6,138, 6,140, 6,118, 6,673, 6,674, 6,714, 6,796, and 6,801.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Altgeld's call.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Judge Hawes' court-room—Walker vs. Rand. Tuesday—Condemnation cases, Nos. 124,685, 124,596, and 125,597.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motion.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar. No first call, Nos. 1,768, 3,630, 4,225, 4,844.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar. No. 5,681, M. F. G. Co. vs. Traub, on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—(Judge Grinnell's court room.) Short cause calendar, 2 p. m. (Calendar No. 3.) No. 1st call; trial call, Nos. 3,268, 3,288, 3,358, 336, 3,185, 3,381, 3,421, 3,438, 1,107.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. 2 p. m: cases from Judge Driggs' call.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Meyer & Sons. Co. Trial call, general Nos. 7,950, 8,668, 8,672, 8,675, 8,678, 8,685, 8,693, 8,695, 8,699, 8,705, 8,473, 8,474, 8,475.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE HAWES—Branch 2. Nos. 1,354, 1,356, 1,359, 1,364, 1,366, 1,374, 1,379, 1,382, 508, 30, 1, 2.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

State vs. George Buntin, Boone C. C.; affirmed.

Edward Marshall vs. State of Indiana, La Grange C. C.; affirmed.

Abraham Colglazier, administrator, vs. Samuel Colglazier, administrator, Washington C. C.; reversed.

M. Caroline Hildebrand vs. Edward H. Eldridge et al., Marion S. C.; appeal dismissed.

Charles Mayne vs. Board of Commissioners of Huntington County, Huntington C. C.; affirmed.

Western Assurance Company vs. The Studebaker Mfg. Company, Porter C. C.; affirmed.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

ED H. NARAMORE, City: The incorporators were O. C. St. Clair, C. T. Knight, and F. Bradbury.

J. MCK., Kentland, Ind.: The Custom Tailors' Cutters had headquarters at the Grand Pacific.

A. A., City: The opera "La Gioconda" received its first Chicago performance in January, 1884, by the Abbey company at Haverly's Theater.

G. A. WEBER, Joliet, Ill.: According to the notation adopted in the United States it would be called three billions. But there would be no danger of mistake if the speaker should say "three thousand millions."

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS, Rock Island, Ill.: Some of your questions no one can answer. Some of them can be answered by Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

CONSTANT READER: For the two best political novels try "A Famous Victory," by E. G. Holden, Detroit, and "Bricks Without Straw," by Albion W. Tourgée. For the two best military novels try "Sevastopol," by Tolstoi, and "The Conscript," by Erckmann-Chatrian. "Pilgrim's Progress" is not classed as a novel.

J. B. MACY, Beloit, Wis.: The Supreme Court has decided that a State cannot impose on peddlers or commercial travelers, not citizens of the State, a license tax not imposed on its own citizens who are in the same business. But if a State exacts a license fee from all, its legislation is valid. As for the power of a city to license peddlers, it depends on its charter. That of Chicago gives it power to "license, tax, regulate, suppress, and prohibit hawkers, peddlers," etc. Without this grant of power it could not.

B. L., City: (1) Hercules cleansed the stables of Augeas, King of Elis, by turning the Rivers Alpheus and Peneus through them. (2) The denarius was the principal silver coin of the Romans and about the size of our silver 20-cent piece. It has various devices, either the head of Jupiter, the twin brothers Castor and Pollux, or the Goddess Roma on the obverse; and the two or four horse chariot on the reverse. There was also a gold denarius, equal to 25 silver denarii, but it was not in common use.

AUNT KATY, Newton, Ia.: The size of the Angelus is 25½ inches long by 21 inches high. Perhaps some other correspondent can give the poem containing this verse:

"The winds of March are humming
Their parting song
And summer days are coming
And days are long."

And also that containing:

"For some of these things I hadn't a mind
And some never came in my way."

No.

CHICAGO, April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I own a dirt-wagon and cannot put it into my barn on account of the narrowness of the alley. Can I keep it on the street at my own door without interference from the police? J. H.

Marriage and Divorce Records.

WAUTOMA, Wis., April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—1. How can I tell whether a person living in Chicago has ever been divorced? 2. Or whether they were ever married? T. B. RODGERS.

[(1) The Clerks of the Superior and the Circuit Courts keep the divorce records. (2) The Marriage-License Clerk in the County Clerk's office has charge of the marriage records.]

Ald. Dahlman's Nationality.

CHICAGO, April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in today's TRIBUNE under the heading, "Better Aldermen," that you quote Mr. Dahlman, who has been elected Alderman, as being a "Polish tailor." Please inform me through the columns of your paper if a mistake was not made in naming the nationality of Mr. Dahlman. Some of yesterday's papers stated that he was a Scandinavian, and the name would indicate that he is the latter. E. J. T.

[Mr. Dahlman is of the Polish nationality. He owes his election, however, in a great measure to the support of the Swedish Republicans.]

The Housewife and the Peddler.

CHICAGO, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you mind calling attention to what has now become a crying and unbearable nuisance in the suburban districts? I refer to the door-to-door peddler. To a woman who does the work of the house herself it is an infliction which calls for prompt relief on the part of our Mayor and Chief of Police. A serious amount of a woman's time is consumed in answering the bell. The more you tell the peddlers not to come the more systematic their persecutions become. Why can't we have quiet and be let alone? RAVENSWOOD.

A World's Fair Suggestion.

CHICAGO, April 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why not get the Illinois Central railroad to stop all their trains at Park row and during the Fair abandon their tracks north of that point? The tracks could remain where they are and be floored over or covered with earth and sod. If this could be done there would be no necessity for viaducts and the annoyance from smoke, steam, and noise would be overcome. J. F. WARD.

Loss of Registered Letters.

CHICAGO, April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following question: If I send a letter to any part of the United States registered am I entitled to any damage in case the letter is lost? And to how much? CHARLES B. VEY.

[The Government does not hold itself responsible for registered matter lost in the mails. The amount paid for the registration simply secures greater care in the transportation of the letter or package. Reregistration at different points makes it possible to locate very nearly the place of loss and renders recovery probable.]

Protection for the Vinegar Industry.

CHICAGO, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.] The extent to which men are looking to Government rather than their own efforts for subsistence finds an excellent illustration in a communication in your issue of yesterday. The writer argues that because the Government levies a tax of 90 cents per gallon on whisky it should levy the same tax on vinegar because vinegar is made from distilled spirits. All vinegar is made from alcohol. The alcohol formed by distillation from grain is necessarily purer than that formed by fermentation from any substance, and the vinegar from distilled spirits is therefor purer than any not so made. The writer knows this, but the public does not. He knows the existing law was not "smuggled through Congress at an extra" or any other session, but has been debated continuously for ten years. He knows "there has" not "been a great deal of crooked whisky put out under the brand of White Wine Vinegar." He knows that "one of our Chicago low-wine vinegar-makers" was not "arrested for crooked business" nor for any business. He knows there was not even a charge of crookedness made by the Government, and that the offense was a purely technical violation, not of the law, but of a regulation of the Internal Revenue Department. The plain truth is that the manufacture of vinegar from apples languishes because vinegar from distilled spirits is offered the public at a lower price under the existing law, which permits it to be made without involving a payment of the Government tax on whisky. The writer referred to wants that tax added to the cost of vinegar because then he would have to compete with a high-priced article instead of a low-priced one. A. P. C.

The Canadian Tax on Western Dressed Beef.

CHICAGO, April 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To the careful observer it is evident that the duty of three cents a pound on importations of dressed beef, which has just been imposed by the Canadian Parliament, is an act which will tend materially to still further estrange the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion from the other portions of Canada. The student of political economy can hardly fail to note with interest a condition of affairs there which is without parallel in any other portion of the globe.

The Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island (commonly called the Maritime Provinces) are identical in interest. Lumber, shipbuilding, and fishing are their great and practically their only industries. They are a strong, hardy people, and are proverbially good livers. Their land is not well adapted to cattle-raising, and as the cattle in the Western portion of Canada are chiefly thin, grass-fed stock the Maritime Provinces have naturally been buying our cornfed beef, and in considerable quantities.

The Chicago beef was subject to a duty of a cent a pound, but they paid this because they wanted good beef, and the shipments from here were of a grade much better than Western Canada could supply. The duty of three cents a pound has been imposed in the interest of Western Canada, which has a larger representation in the Dominion Parliament than is allowed the provinces of the east. Whether the people of the Maritime Provinces will tamely submit is a serious question. It will be a bitter pill for them to be compelled to swallow inferior beef and pay a high price for it, and the fact that it is Canadian will be a poor solace to either their palates or their pockets. To us it seems that such legislation is an outrage on the provinces by the sea, and we think they will express themselves in a way which will soon result in a repeal of that portion of the new Canadian tariff. W. D. M.

West South Dakota.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of March 26 your answers to three out of four questions propounded by a seeker of information about this section of country were misleading and incorrect. To the query, "Is there much good agricultural land west of the Missouri River?" you reply "The best of information says not," and to the question, "Has this section of country ever suffered by drought or general crop failure?" you fail to give a direct answer, but state that "comparatively little of the land can be depended upon for cereal cultivation without artificial irrigation." Chamberlain is not, as stated, the nearest land office to the country named. The facts are that in South Dakota, west of the reservation, between the forks of the Cheyenne River, lies a section of farming country, in area about the size of Massachusetts, which is as well watered by natural streams and as fertile and productive as any land in the United States. Since this country was first settled in 1876 down to date it has known no such thing as droughts or general failure of crops, neither have the farmers had to rely in the least upon artificial irrigation, though at the beginning it was supposed to be necessary. The nearest land office is located at Rapid City and never was at Chamberlain.

THE TRIBUNE has taken pains to enlighten its readers regarding the situation in Eastern South Dakota and has conveyed the idea to many (unintentionally of course) that suffering and destitution extend to and are confined by the boundaries of this State, whereas the counties which have suffered the most are a hundred miles nearer either Iowa or Nebraska than to the Black Hills farming country. The farmers in this part of the country are as a rule prosperous, contented, and perfectly satisfied with their location. There is a large surplus of cereals here. Horses and cattle are in excellent condition. If you doubt these statements they can easily be verified. C. D. M.

"Only"—A Trio.

Only a yellow dog asleep one day
In the pleasant warmth of the sun's bright ray.

Only a boy—a yelling, whistling boy,
Ready and anxious for a first-class joy.

Only a can—a common, dirty can,
Of little use to either beast or man.

Apart the three were peaceful—all was well;
Combined—a shout, a fearful rush, a yell.

And so the trio, boy and dog and pail,
Both point a moral and adorn a tail.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

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Every Umbrella warranted. Unique handles in natural wood and sterling silver. The above line collected together comprises by far the finest display ever seen here. We guarantee prices lower than any dry-goods bargain store in the land. Our stock is all new—not shop-worn job-lots. COME.

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And woman with trouble can cope,
But she cant wash her clothes
to perfection she knows,
Without Fairbank's Santa Claus Soap.
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Consultation Free. All Languages Spoken.



"I did not think I should improve so fast, and I dreaded to begin treatment, but I find it easy." Such are common expressions from Dr. Sattler's catarrh patients. After a few treatments a very decided change occurs; the irritation in the nasal passages subsides.

Dr. Sattler's treatment is curative, but it removes the causes of the disease. If you are suffering with this annoying disease seek to check its progress at once. In no condition are delays more dangerous. Even during periods of temporary relief the disease is seeking to attack the deeper and more important structures.

CURED OF CATARRH.

DR. SATTLER: My catarrh in the head and throat was of several years' continuance, affecting my mind, producing terrible spells of depression. I could spend hours in detailing my sufferings. The most serious condition, however, was the catarrh of the stomach. My appetite, strength, vitality, and sleep were all gone, and I feared to be alone an instant. Your skillful treatment worked wonders for me. I at once began to mend, and today I am again free from pain and happy, being well. Gratefully,
MRS. BELL, 168 W. 18th-st.

Electricity Static, Faradic, and Galvanic extensively employed in Chronic Diseases.

PROPOSALS

For Printing and Binding Materials for the State of Kansas.

Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas., March 26, 1890.

SEALED BIDS for furnishing paper and binding material to be used in the public printing for the year commencing July 1, 1890, will be received at this office on or before 12 o'clock m. the 20th day of May, 1890. The following is the estimate of the amount of the same that will probably be required—viz.:

Strictly first-class, sized and super-calendared Eastern book, white and tinted, 50, 60, and 70 pound. 1,000 reams, more or less.

Best superfine flat writing papers, all weights, 250 reams, more or less.

Best fine, tub-sized and loft-dried flat writing paper, all weights, 1,000 reams, more or less.

First-class cover papers, all weights and colors, 100 reams, more or less.

First-class, all jute, manilla wrapping papers, flat, various weights, 100 reams, more or less.

Ledger papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Bond papers, all weights and sizes. 100 reams, more or less.

Linen papers, all weights and sizes. 100 reams, more or less.

Envelopes, all sizes, XX and XXX quality, including linens, No. 1 and No. 2 rag, manilla, portfolio, catalogue, etc., 500,000 more or less, in quantities as desired.

BINDING STOCK, IN QUANTITIES AS MAY BE NEEDED.

Law sheep, No. 1—3 cover; law sheep, No. X—4 cover; law lamb, No. 1; law lamb, No. X; law skivers, XX and XXX; book leather, various colors; America Russia; colored Roans, English title leather, various colors; skivers, various kinds; Moroccos, various kinds; book cloths, common and extra colors; canvas, white and drab; gray supers; Hayes' thread, all numbers; soft swine, best; head bands; gold leaf, various grades; cloth boards, Diamond G mills or other first-class brands, as ordered; straw boards, Sherman mills; tar boards, W. O. Davey's; marble papers, Belgian and German; book lining papers, various colors; card middles; document manilas; bookbinders' glue, best; bookbinders' glue, pulverized, buffed fleshers, all sizes; buffings, all colors; parchment or vellum.

The bids must be indorsed "Bids for Paper," or "Bids for Binding Material," or "Bids for Paper and Binding Material," in accordance with the bid inclosed, and addressed to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas., all charges paid.

The Executive Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to take more or less of each article in the above estimate as may be required for the public printing at the price designated by the successful bidder. Samples to accompany bids.

The proposals will be opened by the Executive Council at its regular meeting May 28, 1890.

By order of the Executive Council.
WM. HIGGINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, No. 1428 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1890. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, May 2, 1890, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Helmets and trimmings, campaign hats, forage caps and trimmings, fur caps and gauntlets, linen collars, music pouches, aiguillettes and shoulder knots, suspenders, knit undershirts, woolen and cotton stockings, Berlin gloves, canvas leggins, wool mittens, barrack shoes, Arctic overshoes, wool blankets, axes and helves, shovels, pickaxe helves, camp kettles, woven-wire bunk bottoms, card-holders for bunks, pillows, pillow cases, scrubbing brushes, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, trumpet crooks, record books, flags and halliards, dark-blue cloth and flannel, canton flannel, blouse-lining flannel, sky-blue kersey, colored flannel, facing cloth, cotton duck, tent poles, tent stoves and pipe, tent chains, rope, petroleum and wrapping paper, baling cloth, burlap, sealing wax, buttons, thread, silk, linings, and all other materials entering into the manufacture of clothing and equipage for the Army. Bids for delivery at other points will also be considered. The goods herein called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1890, and bidders must state in exact terms the number and quantities of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1, 1890, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Payment will depend entirely upon appropriations to be made by Congress. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, blanks for proposals, etc., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. G. CHANDLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—Headquarters Department of the Missouri.—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, April 1, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office or at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the posts named below, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, May 3d, 1890, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of fresh beef and mutton required by the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, for twelve months, commencing July 1, 1890, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct, at the following posts—viz.: Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas; Forts Crawford, Lewis, and Logan, Colorado; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Forts Gibson, Reno, Sill, Supply and Camps at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and Kingfisher, Indian Territory; Fort Elliott, Texas, and Little Rock, Arkansas.—Separate bids are also invited for furnishing for the same period choice cuts of fresh beef for officers' use. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee as specified in the printed information as to conditions and quality of beef, mutton, payments, etc.—Bids and guarantee must be made out on blanks furnished for the purpose giving the bidder all information required which can be obtained on application to this office or to the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the posts named. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. Contracts made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. Proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton." The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. SAMUEL T. CUSHING, Major & C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

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Having the same DRY OZONIFEROUS AIR, with ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM FOG, and (being better sheltered) NO HARSH WINDS OR DUST TO IRRITATE WEAK THROATS AND LUNGS, has a BETTER WINTER and SPRING CLIMATE for BRONCHIAL AND PULMONARY TROUBLES THAN ASHEVILLE, and the COLD IS FELT LESS with mercury at 32 degrees, while raining, THAN AT AIKEN OR FLORIDA at 50 degrees, with sun shining.

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With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc.
STATE OF GEORGIA, 6 a. m. April 10.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, 1 p. m. April 17.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom; excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. Steerage office, 21 Broadway. JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
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Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco every four weeks for Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, and Melbourne. T. COOK & SON, Agents, 232 S. Clark-st.

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The Northern Michigan Line steamer Lawrence will leave her dock, rear of 126 Market-st., TONIGHT at 8, taking freight and passengers for Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Good Harbor, Leland, Northport, Omena, Sutton's Bay, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and St. James. As soon as the Straits are open the steamers of this Line will be in regular operation, and boats will leave Chicago Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. S. S. BURKE, Agent.

COOK'S SELECT TOURS TO AND Round the World **EUROPE**
Illustrated pamphlets describing fully the arrangements for the ensuing season now ready, and can be obtained on application to THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am, 5:30 pm, †11:00 pm	*10:05 pm, 9:30 am, 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am, †11:00 pm	7:00 am, ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm, * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm, * 4:00 pm, *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	† 6:00 pm, †10:50 pm	9:30 am, ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40 am, †10:50 pm	* 2:30 pm, ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:50 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	† 2:17 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:17 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:00 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 9:10 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:40 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:00 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†3:00 p m, *5:00 p m, *10:45 p m	†12:55 p m, *9:00 a m, *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m, *10:45 p m	*9:00 a m, *7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†9:00 a m, *3:00 p m, *5:00 p m, *10:45 p m	†12:55 p m, *2:12 p m, *9:00 a m, *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:25 p m	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.
Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.30 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11.20 PM	7.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket offices, No. 186 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:05 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:05 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES
WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 268 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 5:55 pm	§ 8:18 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:48 pm
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 7:09 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:01 n'n, § 5:55 pm, §10:30 pm, §11:00 pm	* 2:33 pm, § 8:18 am, § 7:09 am, § 1:48 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:55 pm	§ 8:18 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth (Vestibuled Limited)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:25 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	§11:15 pm	§10:19 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am, † 9:00 pm	* 7:18 pm, ‡ 8:58 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am, § 5:00 pm, * 7:30 pm, §10:00 pm, * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm, §10:15 pm, * 6:25 am, §10:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am, § 3:00 pm	* 2:15 pm, § 7:20 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am, §10:00 pm	* 2:15 pm, § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:20 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm, †10:00 pm	§10:25 am, † 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:51 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am, * 4:15 pm, *11:25 pm	* 3:20 pm, *10:45 am, * 7:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 6:10 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 7:13 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 12:50 pm	† 1:50 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 12:50 pm	¶ 1:50 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 12:50 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 10:17 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 10:15 pm	* 3:10 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	* 10:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:40 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:35 pm	¶ 6:55 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:05 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:35 pm	o 6:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 7:50 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:05 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:10 am	* 7:50 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:05 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:05 pm	* 4:55 pm
Springfield Express	*11:25 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:10 am	* 7:50 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:00 pm	1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:25 pm	10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9.00pm	* 7:15 pm
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30pm	* 9:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:55 pm
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 am	† 4:55 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Night Express	‡ 9:25 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 am	† 7:55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 pm	†10:20 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	†10:10 pm	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50am	* 8:15pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10pm	* 9:00pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30pm	* 9:45am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45pm	* 7:30am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	* 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:00am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F † 8:00am
	Penna. Special	F *10:00am
	Fast Line	F † 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	F * 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	F * 5:00pm
	Atlantic Express	F *11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		F *10:00am
		P * 9:00pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:15 am., F *9:45 am., P *4:50 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street.

No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10am	† 5:15pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10am	* 9:45pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55pm	*10:55am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05pm	* 7:55am
Night Express	*10:40pm	* 5:00am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15pm	* 9:30am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 am	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Cincinnati Line.

MONON ROUTE — Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 9:15 a. m. daily, 9:00 p. m. daily, 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

LOUISVILLE LINE.

MONON ROUTE — Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	* 6:25 p m
Night and Day Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:20 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 201 La Salle-st.; or, CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:35 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:35 am

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Office, 109 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:40 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	9:05 p m	9:15 p m

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD

A MUCH IMPROVED FEELING APPARENT IN WALL STREET.

Unmistakable Evidence of Rapidly Growing Confidence in Railway Securities, Which Is Doubtless Due to the Steady Increase in Earnings—R. G. Dun & Co. Report a Favorable Condition of Affairs Throughout the Country—Good Prospects for the Next Quarter's Business.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—Today the Stock Exchange was closed. No better use could have been made of the holiday than to spend a part of Good Friday cogitating over the events that passed and making sensible calculations as to the future. Wall street and its affairs were never less inviting, to all outward appearances, than they are at present, and the opportunities for making money there were never as numerous as they are today. The fact that values do not respond to every little item of bull news does not indicate that as soon as the time is ripe the market will not improve considerably. A much better feeling in the course of the next thirty days may confidently be predicted.

Stocks have shown a firm front, but except in special cases their activity has been limited. The increased volume of transactions and their improved and firm character give unmistakable evidences of rapidly growing confidence in the value of railway securities. The tide that for many months has been ebbing after a number of false starts will unquestionably set on a flood movement and gain force and volume from day to day. This reversal of movement is not the result of speculative efforts but is due to legitimate and substantial causes which can be summed up in the one statement that railway earnings are steadily and largely increasing, and that railway managements, under the restraints and requirements of the Inter-State Commerce law, are improving so much in methods as to render it absolutely certain that there will be no relapse to former disastrous wasting of revenues, but that the traffic that the roads obtain will result in benefits to the owners and property. A feature of railway earnings this year that deserves more than a passing notice is that they accrue from business of a legitimate and permanent character to a greater extent than for many years previous, because the proportion received of the transportation of construction material, which in the past has given the appearance of the large, but in reality fictitious, earnings is now, in consequence of the cessation of railway building, reduced to a minimum. In addition to this, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that economies, enforced by law and voluntarily adopted, together with the savings through the abolitition of commissions, rebates, etc., are making net earnings much larger than ever before. Scarcely a railway statement is made now that does not prove this fact, and it is very natural that investors that carefully analyze the financial condition of corporations are impressed with their brighter prospects. Recent statements published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are a striking example of this feature of railway affairs, showing, as they do, that operating expenses are smaller than ever before.

It is very natural that stocks of Western roads, which, from various causes, such as competition, overconstruction, rate-cutting, and general mismanagement, have depreciated enormously in price, should more than any others invite both investment and speculative buying at current comparatively low prices because of their actual and prospective improved condition. The parts of the country that they traverse have now produced the largest crops ever grown, and, as at this stage of the crop movement, earnings are showing such large gains there is every reason to expect that the tonnage will attain such magnitude in the future as to tax to the utmost the transportation facilities of the roads. In the midst of this general bright outlook the earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé continue to increase, and the friends of the company anticipate even better results from the traffic of the coming months. The company has strong financial backing, and recent changes of management will surely result in a material reduction of expenses.

In order to show why investments in the securities of the railroads of the Northwest are perfectly safe, one need but add that the forthcoming census will reveal many wonderful changes. The central line of population will be much nearer the Mississippi River than it was ten years ago. A series of maps, like those contained in the last census, to indicate the changes in density of population, wealth, health, and other important facts, will present a curious contrast with the maps that we now have for the census of 1880 or that of 1870. Over 16,000,000 acres of lands were sold in the last fiscal year under the operation of the Homestead and Timber Culture law. More than 124,000,000 acres have been settled in the last eight years, representing a larger area than the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. The greatest changes have been made in the Northwestern group of States and Territories, comprising Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana, where nearly 60,000,000 of acres have been settled in the last eight years. In the Southwestern group, comprising Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, and New Mexico nearly 80,000,000 acres of land have been occupied. On the Pacific coast 19,000,000 acres more have been settled, and 13,000,000 of acres must be added for the Southern States on both sides of the Mississippi. Along the Pacific roads 18,000,000 acres have been opened since the last census. In other words, the Government and the Pacific railroads have opened for settlement in the last eight years a territory larger than the New England, Middle States, and South Carolina combined; larger than Germany or France, and about twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. The West will continue to increase in population and wealth, but if all signs do not fail the "pull westward of the center of population" will be checked by a pull southward. The South is certainly the center of attraction if not of population, and the increase in population and wealth at the South in the next ten years will be as remarkable as has been the prosperity of the West.

Special investigation by *Bradstreet's* into general trade of the last quarter and into mercantile collections (at twenty-two cities) shows that the late mild winter, low prices, and depression in the coal trade have had unfavorable effects upon retail distribution of heavy wearing apparel and kindred goods, and the influence of the heavy stocks carried over by retailers is reflected in a less active demand than anticipated and slow collections at many points. There is less discounting of bills and small demand for accommodation.

R. J. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business for the First Quarter of 1890 Makes an Excellent Showing.

NEW YORK, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The first quarter of the year has passed without the financial disturbance which many saw reason to fear, with fewer failures than in the same quarter of last year, and smaller liabilities by 12 per cent, with a larger railroad tonnage than in the same quarter of any previous year, and with larger payments than ever through bankers' clearing-houses outside of New York. Foreign trade has been heavier than ever for the season, and domestic consumption, while much smaller than usual in coal, in woolens, and heavy winter goods, has been at the maximum in nearly all other lines.

The new quarter begins with the apprehension of monetary difficulty, with the general level of prices recovering from the depression of February, and with signs of improvement in many quarters, though the recurrence of failures of woolen commission and manufacturing concerns calls renewed attention to the evil effects of long credits in that department and to the unusual strain to which it has been subjected by a succession of two mild winters.

The money market is no longer a center of apprehension. Returns of commerce indicate a considerable excess of exports over imports in March, and the trading in securities appears to have resulted in no considerable outgo of capital. The money markets of the interior are more satisfactory, Boston noting comparatively little pressure, though rates are firm; Philadelphia reporting money easier, though not plenty, because of many large investments in Southern enterprises; Pittsburg reporting a fair demand at 6 to 7 per cent; Chicago firmness, with ample supply; St. Louis has no change from the 6 to 7 per cent rate; New Orleans an easy market; and of other Western cities Cleveland only reporting some stringency.

The failures of a woolen commission-house here and a manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania came just when there were signs of better demand by manufacturers for wool at Boston, here, and at Philadelphia. On large sales concessions are still made, but the manufacturers reason that the pending Tariff bill will probably prevent sales of the new clip at lower than current rates, while it may give them a better market for goods. The long credits demand on purchases of materials by the clothing manufacturer expose this entire department of industry to exceptional disadvantages where consumption is from any cause curtailed, as on account of mild weather it has been.

Reports of the boot and shoe and leather industry are nearly all favorable, and improvement is noted East and at Chicago, but strong opposition is made to the proposed duty on hides. The coal trade has not been helped by the various meetings and consultations, and anthracite stove is selling at $3.50, with bituminous quoted at $3.25.

In the iron business there is another effort at Philadelphia to create more encouraging impressions, but it is now admitted that in spite of hopes there entertained the demand for the last quarter has been slow at receding prices. Southern iron is still pressed for sale here. In bar some little improvement is seen, and the market for structural iron and nails is better; but rails are not selling freely, even at $34, the rate quoted, and it is said that large orders can be placed at lower figures. Copper has been weaker abroad, though English and French stocks are placed at 91,920 tons, against 95,150 March 1, and 124,883 a year ago. Tin is dull and weak, and the dullest week for a long time in lead closed at about 3.85 cents.

Reports of trade from interior cities are generally favorable. New Orleans notes the sensational exaggerations of injury by overflow, but the actual interruption of distribution at the South is sufficient to be felt at St. Louis. Other Western cities report a good business and outlook, dealings generally equal to or in excess of last year's trade to date, and collections rarely satisfactory, but usually fair, though Cleveland notes some falling off in that respect. Chicago grain trade continues enormous, corn receipts for a week being 3,250,000 bushels, against 250,000 last year, dressed beef showing a four-fold gain, other meats a large increase, and dry-goods sales a gain over last year of 10 per cent thus far. At Philadelphia the leather trade is unsettled, the drug trade fair, and tobacco more active, more particularly as to Sumatra, because of proposed duties, but building in March fell far below last year's record.

The number of failures during the first quarter of 1890 was 3,223, against 3,311 last year, with decided decrease at the East, the South, and in the Pacific States, but increase in the Middle and Western States. The aggregate of liabilities was $37,852,968, against $42,972,516 last year, but in this particular there was an increase at the South and in the Middle States—in the latter nearly 50 per cent—with a decrease in all other sections. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 206, as compared with 243 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 222.

WORKING IN PERFECT HARMONY.

No Friction Between the Board of Trade and the Telegraph Companies.

The report that the Board of Trade and the telegraph companies were not exactly on a harmonious footing and that the latter had taken retaliatory measures on account of their removal from the floor has no foundation. It was said that since the telegraph companies had to leave the floor they had withdrawn from members the privilege of reduced rates for messages. This is true, but the action was not a measure of retaliation. The "exchange" rate was given to members when they sent messages from the floor, but when they were sent from the offices below the regular rate was charged. Since the instruments have been removed it has been a matter of necessity that all messages should be wired from the outside offices and the usual rate has been asked in all cases.

"There is nothing inharmonious between us and the Board of Trade," said W. J. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent of the Western Union. "On the contrary, we intend to do all we can to help them, and our messengers are now doing excellent service. They ordered us off the floor and we went. They gave up the privilege of the 'exchange' rate by so doing, and all we have done is to continue the work on the old basis."

The representative of Superintendent Parker of the Postal said: "The reason we gave members of the Board a reduction on messages sent from the floor is because it costs us less for messenger service, and we would be willing to continue doing so if they would let us. The board itself has abrogated the 'exchange' rate and now members are forced to use our down-stairs office at the regular tariff. As far as I know we are in perfect harmony with the board and we want to continue so."

Members of the Directory of the board confirmed the facts as stated, and acknowledged the justice of the action of the telegraph companies.

The corridors of the Board of Trade Building were filled during the forenoon yesterday by a crowd of locked-out speculators whose ruling passion could not be repressed by a religious holiday. There was a good deal of trading, and the prices bobbed up and down with as much irregularity as on the floor of the exchange. May sold at from 79⅛ cents to 79¾@79⅞ cents, and left off at about 79⅝ cents, an improvement of from ¼ to ⅜ cent on Thursday's closing figures.

Puts for today sold at from 79¼ cents to 79⅛ cents, and calls from 79⅞ cents to 80⅛ cents.

HOW IT WORKS IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.

Tale of a Car-Load of Silver Ore—The Enormous Duty.

El Paso (Tex.) *Tribune*: "It amounts to this: We must either ship our ore to Europe or erect smelters in Mexico."

That is the conclusion to which Adolph Munzenberger, the well-known mine owner of Sabinal, Mexico, stated his conclusions to a *Tribune* reporter recently. Mr. Munzenberger arrived from Sabinal and found a car-load of his ore "tied up" in the custom-house. The case is an interesting one from the protectionist standpoint. Mr. Munzenberger says:

"The car-load of ore amounts to fifteen tons. It assays twenty-six ounces silver, 42½ per cent lead, and six-tenths of an ounce gold. The tariff law provides that in case the value of the lead exceeds the value of the silver, the ore must pay a duty of one and a half cents per pound, or $30 per ton on the whole amount of ore. The value of the gold, in this case $10.80, is not taken account of. In this car-load the value of the lead, according to the New York quotations received at the custom-house, exceeded the value of the silver by 51 cents, making the entire fifteen tons dutiable at $30 per ton, or a total duty of $450. If it had been imported a day sooner the value of the silver would have exceeded that of the lead by seven cents, and it would not have been subject to duty. Thus the difference between the New York quotations on two successive days may make a difference of $400 or $500 in the value of a car-load of ore."

"What is the value of the car-load of ore?"

"I suppose $750 to $800. The duty therefore amounts to more than half the entire value of the ore. The profit on this car-load of ore, if imported duty free, would be $12 to $15 per ton, say $200. The duty therefore amounts to more than twice the profit, and shuts out the ore, which I shipped here to be smelted by the El Paso smelter."

"What will you do with it?"

"I shall take it back to Mexico and probably ship it to Europe for treatment. That is what other miners in Mexico are doing, with profit. There is one other remedy—namely: to erect smelters in Mexico. I am now arranging with other parties to erect a smelter at Sabinal, and I hope to complete the arrangements before I return to Sabinal."

Will some adept protectionist mathematician kindly figure out how the American manufacturer and the American laborer, both doing business in El Paso, Tex. are benefited by sending that car-load of ore to Europe?

Negroes for Pennsylvania Mines.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—Seventy negroes from Halifax County, North Carolina, arrived here today to work in the coal mines of W. P. Rend & Co. near here. The negroes are to be paid from $1 to $1.50 per day at the start. The miners say there will be trouble if the new men work for less than the scale rate.

A Venal Press.

Mrs. Mulhooly—"The paper is full o' crimes, an' all th' names is Oirish."

Mr. Mulhooley—"Sure don't yez know th' Amirikin press is sobbsidized by British goold?"—*Puck.*

For Delicate Persons

Nicholson's Liquid Bread has no superior; the per cent of alcohol in it is very small—less than 3 per cent. It invigorates the system by assimilating with the food. Try it. Grocers and druggists keep it.

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED FOR MANY OF THE CHURCHES.

The Musical Features Quite Elaborate in Numerous Instances—Tickets of Admission to the Cathedral of the Holy Name Have Been Issued—Some of the People Who Are to Take Part in the Various Exercises—The Choirs.

Special Easter services will be held in most of the Chicago churches tomorrow, some of the programs arranged being quite elaborate. They are given below:

At the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of Superior and North State streets, pontifical high mass will be celebrated by the Archbishop at 10:30 a. m. Father Muldoon will act as assistant, Fathers Perry and Money as deacon and subdeacon respectively, and Fathers Dore and Scanlan as deacons of honor. A choir of seventy-five voices will be supported by Rosenbecker's full orchestra of thirty-six pieces, as well as by the large church organ. The program embraces music of a classical order. The services are to open with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The mass will be Niedermeyer's "Messe Solenelle." The offertory will be Handel's famous Largo, which will be given after the manner in which it was originally rendered by Julius Benedict in London, beginning with a violin and harp alone; then the unison portion is taken up by all the violins, and the whole orchestra and the organ bring their full force to bear at the consummation. Swensen's "Coronation March" will be given by the orchestra and organ. Just before the sermon "Veni Creator," from Handel's "Rinaldo," will be sung by Mrs. Dorey, with a harp accompaniment. The choir at the cathedral consists of Miss Dorey, soprano; Miss Kate Coffey, alto; Mr. P. Gleason, tenor; F. A. Langlois, bass; H. C. Beseler, organist and director. Tickets of admission to the church have been issued.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated at St. Elizabeth's Church, corner of State and Forty-first streets, at 10:30 a. m. Father Dunn will act as celebrant and Fathers Riordan and McGavick as deacon and subdeacon, respectively. The sermon will be by Father McGavick. The music, under the direction of Miss Higgins, the organist, will include the Kyrie, Gloria, and Agnus Dei from Haydn's Third Mass, Weber's Credo in G, the Benedictus and Sanctus of Gilsinn's Italian grand mass, and "Veni Creator" from Millard. The offertory will be Lambilotte's "Regina Cœli." The quartet is composed of Miss Higgins, soprano; Miss Roy, alto; Mr. Broillet, tenor; Mr. Quinlan, bass.

Service will be held at the Church of the Holy Angels, on Oakwood boulevard, every hour from 5 a. m till 11 a. m., when solemn high mass will be celebrated. The sermon will be preached by Father Zahm of Notre Dame University. Father Callaghan will be celebrant, Fathers Bulpin and McNamee deacon and subdeacon respectively, and Father Tighe master of ceremonies. The choir will be under the direction of Prof. Halle, and the organ will be presided over by Mr. Detman. Haydn's Third Mass in D will be sung. The quartet will comprise Miss Joly, soprano; Miss Robinson, alto; Mr. W. E. Halle, tenor; Mr. Charles Wirtschoreck, bass.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated at St. James' Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirtieth street, at 11 a. m. The Rev. S. P. McDonnell will be the celebrant, the Rev. J. J. McCann deacon, and the Rev. D. Croke sub-deacon. A sermon on the resurrection will be preached by the Rev. Hugh McGuire. Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung by a double quartet. The offertory will be Lambilotte's "Regina Cœli," rendered by quartet and chorus. J. H. Phelan is organist and director, and the quartet comprises Miss Marcella Reilly, soprano; Mrs. Sheppers, alto; Mr. Huessen, tenor; Mr. Bernhard, bass.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be holy communion at St. Andrew's Church, Washington boulevard and Robey street, at 6 a. m., 7:45 a. m., and 10:45 a. m.; evening at 7:45 p. m. The Rev. William C. De Witt, the rector, will conduct the services and Mr. John Howles, organist and choirmaster, will direct the music. The services at 10:45 will be as follows:

Prelude, offertoire in D, Batiste; processional hymn, 99, Carey; introit, "Christ Our Passover Is Sacrificed for Us," Tours; Kyrie eleison, Elvey; Gloria Tibi, Gratias Tibi, Pleyel; Hymn, 103, Palestrina; sermon; ascription, Tours; solo, "Fear Not, Ye Seek Jesus," Lynes, Master Fred Thompson; offertory, "He Is Risen," Clare; presentation of alms, "Doxology," Franc; sanctus benedictus, "Messe Solenelle," Gounod, solos by Mr. J. J. Murphy; Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, Morley; Nunc Dimittis, Whitney; recessional hymn, 105, Tours; postlude, "Triumphal March," Clarke.

In the evening the following order of exercises will be observed:

Prelude, "At Evening," Buck; processional hymn, 90, Carey; proper psalms, cxiii., cxiv., cxviii.; Gloria Patri, Tours; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Smart; solo, "The Resurrection," Mr. W. F. Henning, Holden; anthem, "I Was Glad," Elvey; hymn, 104, Gauntlett; sermon; distribution of choir medals; ascription, Tours; duet, "I Will Magnify Thee, O God," Mr. McLeroth and Master Thompson, Mosenthal; offertory, "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?" Clare; presentation of alms, "Doxology," Franc; the bell amen; recessional hymn, 98, Rimbault; postlude, offertoire in C, Thayer.

The following program of music has been prepared by Mr. Smedley for the morning service at St. James' Church. The services will begin at 10:45:

Processional, "O, the Golden, Glowing Morning," Le Jeune; Easter invitatory, "Christ Our Passover," chant, Anon; Te Deum in D, Frederic Mann; jubilate, chant, No. 27, Camidge; introit, anthem, Gaul; kyrie in F, W. Smedley; Gloria Tibi, 402 hymnal, hymn 105 (Tune, Triumph), Dr. Vibbert; offertory, Handel; sanctus, Messe Solenelle, Gounod; Eucharistic, hymn 100, first and second verses (Tune, Salsburg); Gloria in Excelsis, plain chant, 406 hymnal; Nunc Dimittis, 331 hymnal; recessional hymn, "Alleluia, Risen Lord," Wilson.

At 4 p. m. there will be a Sunday-school Easter festival.

The Rev. Clinton D. Locke, D. D., the rector, will conduct the services at Grace church on Wabash avenue. Mr. H. B. Roney, the organist and director of the choir, has prepared special programs for both morning and evening. The morning service will embrace "The Resurrection and the Ascension," a chorus from Guonod's "Redemption"; Stephens' Te Deum in C; benedictus in E, by Barnby; "The Trumpet Shall Sound," from Handel's "Messiah"; the "Hallelujah chorus" from "The Messiah." In the evening there will be rendered Tours' "Gloria in Excelsis," "Magnificat," and "Nunc Dimittis," "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from "The Messiah," and the anthem, "I Will Mention," by Sullivan.

Following is the program to be given at the Church of St. Clement, State street, near Twentieth:

Processional, hymn 99, "Jesus Christ is risen today"; proper canticle, "Christ our Passover"; Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111; Te Deum and Benedictus (chants); introit, hymn 100, "At the Lamb's high feast we sing"; kyrie and credo, Eyre; offertory, Job xix., 25, 26, 1 Cor. xv., 20, Handel; Sanctus, Eyre; Benedictus, Gounod; hymn 76, v. 2, 3, 4, "Paschal Lamb, by God appointed"; Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Garrett in D; recessional, hymn 104, "Jesus Lives."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

At Christ Church the Easter services are always largely attended. Bishop Cheney will conduct the services at 10:45 a. m., when a large class will be confirmed. The Easter anniversary of the Sunday-school will be celebrated at 4 p. m. The exercises will consist of the presentation of Easter offerings by the children, the singing of Easter carols, etc.

The program of music at St. Paul's Church will be as follows:

Organ, "Offertoire de Cecilia," Batiste; "Christ Our Passover," Schnecker; Gloria, Hiles; Te Deum, festival in E flat, Buck; Jubilate, Robinson; "Morning Breaks," Barrett; "Easter," William Rees; "Christ Being Raised," Elvey; "God to Whom We Look Up Blindly," Chadwick; choir response, Barnby. Choir—Soprano, Miss Jennette F. Russell; alto, Miss Grace B. Wilson; tenor, H. T. Stallwood; bass, C. P. Swift. Thomas Wilson, organist and musical director.

PRESBYTERIAN.

There will be special Easter services at the First Church, the Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D., pastor, at 10:45 a. m. and also at 7:30 p. m. In the evening the pastor will preach his eighth anniversary sermon. The choir on both occasions will consist of a quartet comprising Miss Fannie Aiken, soprano; Mrs. Katherine L. Fisk, alto; Mr. Frank K. Root, tenor; Mr. Arthur Beresford, bass, and a supplementary choir of seven voices. Mr. Clarence Eddy will preside as organist and director. He has prepared the following program for the morning service:

Organ prelude, "Easter Sonata," Lemmens; anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," Tours; Easter carol, "Springtide Birds," Shepperd; Easter anthem, "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?" S. P. Warren; aria, "And God Shall Wipe Away all Tears" (Sullivan), Mrs. Katherine L. Fisk; offertory, "See Now the Altar" (Faure-Buck), Mr. Arthur Beresford and chorus; organ postlude, "Easter Sonata," Lemmens.

At the evening service the following will be the program:

Organ prelude, "Chorus of Angels," Clark; anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," Tours; Easter song, "Alleluia! Christ Is Risen," Shelley, Mrs. Katherine L. Fisk; aria, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel, Miss Fannie Aiken; organ and violin, "Meditation," Victor Herbert, Messrs. Clarence Eddy and Adolph Rosenbecker; anthem, "King, All Glorious," Barnby, solos by Messrs. Frank K. Root and Arthur Beresford and chorus; organ postlude, "Grand Festival March," Carter, Mr. Clarence Eddy.

At Plymouth Church there will be an Easter sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, and the choir will present the following musical selections at the morning service:

Organ concerto in A major, Handel; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Buck; alto solo, "O, Thou That Tellest," Handel; Easter anthem, Schnecker; soprano solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; anthem, "He is Risen," Gadsby; postlude, grand solemn march, Smart.

In the evening the musical program will embrace the following selections:

Organ concerto in D minor, Handel; Easter anthem, Schilling; tenor solo, "But Thou Didst Not Leave His Soul in Hell," Handel; anthem, "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen," Buck; bass solo, "Easter Eve," Gounod; organ voluntary, festive march, Smart.

The choir is composed of Miss Geneva Johnston, soprano; Mrs. Emma Hodge, contralto; Mr. Whitney Mockridge and Mr. A. D. Eddy; Mr. Walter Hall, organist.

At the Third Church, on Ashland boulevard, an Easter sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Withrow, and musical selections will be rendered as follows:

Organ voluntary, anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," by Tours; "Magdalene," by Warren; "Sanctus," Gounod; "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen Today," Buck; Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," on the organ. The choir will comprise Miss Harding, soprano; Mrs. Bremner, contralto; Mr. George J. Hamlin, tenor; Mr. A. L. Goldsmith, bass. Mr. Frank F. Baird is the organist.

The services at the Western-avenue Church, of which the Rev. Lewis Curts is pastor, will be as follows:

Organ voluntary, march from Eli, Costa; anthem, "This is the Day," Tours; hymn, No. 227, Methodist Hymnal; prayer, the pastor; anthem, "The Heavens Are Telling," creation: first Scripture lesson; solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Messiah, Mrs. Rees Price; second Scripture lesson; quartette, festival Te Deum in E flat, Dudley Buck, Mrs. Clarence Lathrop, Mr. Will J. Brooks, Miss Maude Christian, Mr. William Banister; hymn, No. 234, Methodist Hymnal; sermon, the Rev. Lewis Curts; hymn, No. 237, Methodist Hymnal; organ, "Festive March," Smart.

Prof. Rees Price is the chorister and Frank A. Hazen organist.

At Oakland Church the special Easter services will be largely in the hands of the children, and will comprise the singing of carols and Easter songs, recitations, etc. Prof. McAllister, the director, will, however, introduce some special music. A short address will be made by Mr. Albert Lane. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Jackson will preach.

At the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, the Rev. Dr. Bolton, the pastor, will preach an Easter sermon at 10:30 a. m., and the following musical program will be presented:

Organ, "Hallelujah Chorus," from "Messiah," Handel; Te Deum (from festival in D), Buck; violin solo, selected; "Father, Hear Us," violin obligato, arranged by Shelley, Miss Maggie White; organ, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; offertory, duet, "O! Heavenly Father," Wallace; "Christ, Our Passover," Schilling; organ, "Gloria in Excelsis," Mozart.

The choir will be composed of Mrs. Viola Frost-Mixer, soprano; Mrs. Adelaide Bolton-Jordon, contralto; Mr. J. G. Anderson, tenor; Mr. Charles H. MacDonald, baritone; Mr. F. H. Thomas, organist; Miss Maggie White, violinist.

Following is the program prepared for an Easter praise-service to be held in Centenary Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Jackson is pastor, at 10:30 a. m.:

"Alleluia," Shelley; hymn by the congregation; "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; prayer; Easter anthem, Wilson; Scripture reading; "Christ Is Risen," ladies' trio, Butterfield; address by the pastor; "The Singing of Birds," Warren; benediction.

The music will be under the direction of Prof. James A. Butterfield and Mr. W. S. B. Mathews will preside at the organ. There will also be Easter exercises by the Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

The Rev. William Fawcett, D. D., will conduct the services and preach an Easter sermon at the Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. The choir, composed of Mrs. Van Epps, soprano; Miss Oliver, alto; Mr. Howard, tenor; Mr. Phelps, bass, and Mrs. Allen Jeffrey, organist, will present the following musical selections: Warren's "Magdalene"; "The Singing of Birds," also by Warren; "Lift Up Your Heads," by Hopkins; "O Savior of the World," by Goss. There will be children's services in the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Special Easter services will be held at Union Park Church morning and evening, the Rev. Dr. Noble, the pastor, occupying the pulpit. Mr. Louis Falk, the organist and director, will conduct the following musical exercises in the morning:

Organ, festival offertorio, Falk; chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel; quartet and chorus, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer; soprano solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel, Mrs. Louis Falk; chorus, "Awake, Thou That Sleepest," Stainer.

In the evening there will be a song service and the following program will be rendered:

Organ, sonata in D, Guilmont; quartet and chorus, "The Strife Is O'er," Watson; bass solo, Mr. W. E. Lanham; largo for harp, violin, and organ, Handel; chorus, "Now Is Christ Risen," Barnby; soprano solo with violin obligato, "Easter Eve," Gounod, Mrs. Louis Falk; chorus, "Hallelujah," Beethoven.

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Easter service of the People's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas is pastor. The floral display will be especially fine. The service will be largely given up to the Sunday-school of the church, and many of the children will be on the stage. Lyon's orchestra will assist in the music, Mr. John Skelton will give a cornet solo, and Mrs. Abbie Carrington will sing two solos.

Easter will be observed at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, with an appropriate sermon by the pastor and the rendering of the following selections of music:

Organ, "Jerusalem the Golden," Sparks; carol, "Jesus Christ Is Risen," Caird; anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," Tours; duet, "Angels, Roll the Rock Away," Lossen; offertory, "The Resurrection," Shelley; anthem, "Christ the Lord Is Risen," Buck; postlude, Easter march, Mirkel.

The services at the First Unitarian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, will begin at 10:45 a. m. The program is as follows:

Opening anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," Tours; scripture and prayer; anthem, "Spirit Immortal," Verdi; sermon, the Rev. David Utter, pastor; carol, "Fill the Font with Roses;" confirmations; communion service. Sunday-school, with Easter carols, at 12:15.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Representative Harmer Dissatisfied with the Proposed Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—[Boston Herald.]—It is interesting to see the Philadelphia Republican Congressmen vying with Massachusetts Republican Congressmen in the endeavor for free raw material. Even that ironclad protectionist, Representative Harmer, who defeated a free raw material manufacturer for Congress in 1888, said today that, after reading the bill, its principal fault lay in the absolute disregard of the popular demands and necessity for cheaper raw material. "Many of our Eastern manufacturers and our Republican Representatives in Congress want absolutely free raw material," he said. "It may not be proper to go quite that far, but a step in that direction should be taken at this time. There should be a reduction of duties on raw material all along the line. This bill does not recognize this fact, and where some reduction has been made in manufactured articles which we in Philadelphia are especially interested in, there has not been a corresponding reduction in the raw materials."

CARPET WOOLS.

Consul Sherman Says They Cannot Be Grown in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—[Boston Herald.]—In a report, published today by the State Department, from Consul Thomas H. Sherman at Liverpool, for years Secretary Blaine's private secretary, on the wool, cotton, and iron trade of New England, the following appears under the head of carpet wools: "In the United States also attempts have been made to grow carpet wools, but the climate appears to be against this class of sheep. For although they grow wool of this character in Colorado, it gradually assumes a low class clothing description, and of wool suitable for combing into yarns for carpets there is very little grown, and the United States has to depend for its supply mainly upon Scotland, Russia, Chili, Syria, Persia, and to some extent the East Indies."

TO OPPOSE HIGH DUTIES.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS LIKELY TO FIGHT FOR REDUCTIONS.

They Will, It Is Reported, Make an Effort to Lower the Sugar Duties, Keep Down the Rate on Tin Plate, and Put Hides Back on the Free List—Undervaluation of Kid Gloves—A Missouri Democrat Makes a Speech in the House Against Increasing the Pension Rolls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The McKinley Tariff bill continues to keep Congressmen stirred up. The talk current this afternoon has been about a movement of Western Republicans, under the lead of Judge Payson or some other tariff-reduction member, for the lowering of the sugar duties, keeping down the rate on tin plate, putting hides back on the free list, and in other ways remodeling the bill in the line of lower duties. A fantastic story afloat is that the difficulties the Republicans have in agreeing on the tariff will be avoided by a series of pan-American reciprocity treaties letting in hides free, taking the duty off wool, and doing other things of the same sort. The trouble with this program is that the wool-growers and other highly protected classes will fight just as bitterly against free wool and free trade generally with South America as with the whole world.

Had the Ways and Means Committee deliberately set about destroying all probability of enlarging commercial relations between the pan-American countries it could have found no more potent weapon than the McKinley bill. There will be reciprocity treaties negotiated with Mexico and other countries, but this will be done in spite of the tariff bill.

Representative Adams addressed the Ways and Means Committee today. He stated that he had received a telegram from Marshall Field & Co., asking him to urge the committee in their name to adopt the schedule of duties on kid gloves that was proposed by the New York importers. He was sure that they were earnest in this matter, because they have, for ten or fifteen years, been cut off from the business of importing directly kid gloves and some other lines of goods by the fraudulent undervaluations that have been practiced by persons in New York City. He had thought for years that the duty on kid gloves ought to be specific. The existing duty is ad valorem. That proposed by the committee is compound. It requires the value of the goods to be estimated before the duty can be ascertained and it will lead to fraudulent undervaluation just as the present law does. The duty proposed by the New York importers is a specific duty and that is why Marshall Field & Co. are for it. It will prevent fraudulent undervaluation and in that way will benefit the importing merchants in Chicago and other cities in the Northwest. The unjust advantage gained by New York agents of European concerns under the existing law tends to concentrate the importing business in several important lines of goods in New York City. Merchants in the Northwest want to do some of this business for themselves, but they cannot do it till undervaluations are stopped. It cannot be stopped except by a specific duty.

The committee was also addressed by Col. W. W. Dudley and other representatives of the New York importers and by an Appraiser from the New York Custom-House. The Appraiser suggested to the committee a schedule for kid-gloves which the importers said would be satisfactory to them. They said they did not care what the rates were, only that all importers should pay the same. The schedule proposed is as follows:

Schmaschen, of 14 inches in length or under, $1.50 a dozen; over 14 inches, $2.50; lamb, 14 inches or under, $2; over that, $3; kid, 14 inches or under, $3; over 14 inches, $5; Suedes, 14 inches or under, $2; over 14 inches, $4.

All other leather gloves of 14 inches or under, $2.50; over 14 inches, $4.

In addition, all men's gloves, $1 per dozen; all lined or fur-trimmed gloves, $1; pique or prickedseam sewed, 50 cents; all embroidered, except one strand or cord, 50 cents additional.

Provided that all gloves represented to be of a kind or grade below their actual kind or grade shall pay an additional duty of $5 a dozen.

CONGRESSMAN STONE ON PENSIONS.

A Missouri Democrat Thinks the Soldiers Are Too Well Treated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—After the reading of the journal the House proceeded to the consideration of various private pension bills coming over from last Friday night's session.

In speaking on one of these bills Mr. Stone of Missouri declared that no people had been so despoiled and burdened under the name of patriotism and under the guise of pension laws as had the people of the United States. He denounced the demands of the Grand Army of the Republic, and asserted that the Presidency was put up and sold to the highest bidder. Thank God, there was one grand man who had declined to be a party to such a sale. Though he had fallen, he had fallen bearing the reputation of wise and incorruptible statesmanship and enjoying the respect of every honest citizen. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Benjamin Harrison had attained his office by cash raised by Wanamaker and disbursed by Dudley. He (Stone) believed that the Government had been generous enough to the soldiers.

Mr. Lane of Illinois, in favoring the bills, said the Democrats of Illinois did not indorse the words of the gentleman from Missouri, but believed as he (Lane) did, that the Government had not done justice to the men who had defended it in its hour of peril.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan criticised and denounced the speech made by the gentleman from Missouri. It was not the time to talk of the cost of pensions. He well remembered the day when cost was not counted; when the Government was prodigal of money and lavish of blood. Then no man was mean enough to suggest that men went out to risk their lives for the paltry pay of $16 a month. The country needed a service pension; it needed an increased pension for the deaf and dumb; it needed a pension for widows and it needed a law establishing a rule of testimony in pension cases, whereby the oath of a private soldier would receive as much credence as that of an officer. The pension system must continue until the last soldier who served the country in the war was dead and gathered to his fathers. [Applause.]

After further debate the private pension bills, five in number, were passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Pending action the committee rose and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Virginia and North Carolina Democrats Seeking Political Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—All the Democratic Congressmen from Virginia and North Carolina have united in a written request to Speaker Reed to recognize one of their number next Monday to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill to repeal all of the taxes on the manufacture and sale of tobacco. They admit they have little hope that the Speaker will comply with their request, and it looks like an effort to make political capital for the Democratic party in these States. The Democrats from these States have entirely ignored their Republican colleagues, and expect to use the refusal of Speaker Reed to show bad faith on the part of the Republicans. Two years ago Speaker Carlisle refused to recognize a motion of this kind, though a great many Representatives united in asking him to do it. The Democrats at that time did not think there was any political capital to be made out of the Speaker's refusal.

A VICTORY FOR MR. WANAMAKER.

The Treasury Department has sustained the appeal of Mr. John Wanamaker from the decision of the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia assessing duty at the rates of 45 and 50 per cent ad valorem on certain socalled bead ornaments. The articles are squares and strips of cotton net, embroidered some with beads and others with metal thread. Mr. Wanamaker contended that they are almost exclusively used in making and ornamenting hats and bonnets and consequently were entitled to entry as hat trimmings, dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem. The department coincided in this view and directed a readjustment of the entry.

POSTAGE ON PERIODICALS.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads today authorized a favorable report on a bill introduced by Representative Bingham to fix the rate of postage on periodical publications containing the print or reprint of books. It provides that all publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, issued complete or in parts, bound or unbound, or sold by subscription or otherwise, when offered for transmission by mail, shall be subject to postage at the rate prescribed by law for third-class matter.

CAPT. HEALY EXONERATED.

The report of the special committee appointed by Secretary Windom to investigate the charges of cruelty and intoxication made against Capt. M. A. Healy, Commander of the revenue steamer Bear, was received at the Treasury Department today. The committee find that the conduct of Capt. Healy in punishing the three seamen from the bark Estella was justifiable under the circumstances, the evidence showing that they were mutinous and insubordinate. The committee find the charge of drunkenness wholly unsustained.

TO INVESTIGATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Representative J. D. Taylor, from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, today reported to the House the bill agreed upon by that committee providing for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor traffic commission. The report of the committee says that a large portion of the people have for a long time desired an honest, intelligent, impartial, and thorough investigation of the liquor traffic in all its phases. Representative Quinn of New York presented a minority report in opposition to the bill.

COMMANDER M'CALLA'S CASE.

The report of the Judge-Advocate General in regard to the McCalla case will probably be submitted tomorrow afternoon, and it is expected the Secretary will take immediate action thereon. Opinions differ as to whether or not he is to be the only one court-martialed, but the general opinion is that Lieut. Ingersoll will also be tried. If a court is ordered it will convene in New York.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

Representative Henderson of Iowa today introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the qualified voters of the States.

CALLS IT PERILOUS FOLLY.

A Republican Paper Denounces the McKinley Committee's Action on Raw Hides.

Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.): New England was startled and disappointed yesterday by learning that the proposal to levy an import duty on raw hides had been again incorporated into the draft of the tariff bill, which a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means has prepared for submission to Congress. It was supposed that the plan of imposing this burden upon one of our greatest industries had been fully and finally abandoned, in accordance with the known and urgent wishes of the people most concerned.

We do not hesitate to say to Chairman McKinley and his Republican associates that they have made in this matter a serious blunder. It is a blunder from every point of view, economic and political. There is no demand for this action from any representative body of people in any quarter. The duty proposed would not, if enacted, benefit the farmers in the slightest degree, and the farmers are intelligent enough to understand that it would not. The price which producers of Western cattle receive for their stock would not be increased by the smallest fraction of a cent per pound. This industry is carried on with reference to beef and not with reference to hides. They do not and will not have any independent market for hides. Whatever additional price might be obtained for American hides by reason of the new duty would go undivided into the plethoric coffers of the combination that controls the dressed-beef business. As for the New England farmers, their share of the cattle trade is so slight that any advantage which they might hope to realize from this source would be easily and completely neutralized by the overwhelming monopoly located at Chicago.

On the other hand, the injury to the shoe and leather interest would be enormous. As things are, our manufacturers are struggling under great difficulties to keep their business from collapsing. If this additional difficulty—this needless, senseless difficulty—is heaped upon them it requires no prophet to foresee inevitable disaster. Many shops must close. Thousands of workmen and workwomen must be thrown out of employment. East and West, North and South the cost of an indispensable article of clothing must be increased.

It is false and foolish to pretend that the proposed duty is a logical consequence of the protective system which New England has done so much to uphold. The protective system is based upon the practical interests of American industry. Its object is to build up, not to pull down. It demands just as firmly that duties be kept off where they are not needed as that they be put on where they are needed.

We do not believe that this folly of placing a tariff on hides will be consummated. The indignation and wrath which the proposal has already excited will go on increasing until those at Washington, whose blunder has been the cause of the trouble, cannot fail to see the necessity of undoing the mischief before it is too late. As we write published interviews from Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, and all the great centers of the shoe and leather industry are being scattered broadcast, and they all with one voice pronounce in tones of tremendous emphasis against this inexcusable proposition. We have spoken of it as an economical and political blunder. Regarding the latter aspect of the case we have at present only this to say: If Chairman McKinley and his Republican associates wanted to take the course most likely to secure the transfer of Massachusetts from the Republican to the Democratic column of States at the next election they could not have hit upon a plan more shrewdly adapted to that end.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Street Railway Directory Publishing company, at Chicago; to publish a street railway directory and newspapers devoted to street railway interests; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, W. L. Allen, H. Puedtke, and A. W. Newhall.

The Western Farmers' Coöperative Association, at East St. Louis; to sell goods, wares, and merchandise; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Phil Chew, G. B. Morton, and L. H. Baker.

American Silverplate company, at Chicago; to manufacture plated hardware; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. S. Cline, A. F. Lauer, and J. C. Dixon.

The Higham Brake Adjuster company, at East St. Louis; to make and sell devices for taking up the slack motion in brake rigging and other mechanisms; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, C. C. Higham, S. M. Dodd, and Albert Blair.

Regular Citizens' Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward, at Chicago; to purify the ballot and have honest elections; incorporators, F. N. Williams, T. A. Quinlan, and C. DeWitt Wheeler.

The Steam-Heating Contractors' Mutual Protective Association; for mutual benefit; incorporators, F. W. Lamb, H. A. Kroeschell, and C. H. Simmons.

Dethroned.

Young Man—"I understand you want a young man to help edit your paper?"

Editor—"Yes, sir; have you had any experience?"

Young Man—"I have taken one term in journalism at Cornell University, and——"

Editor—"That will do. You may take my desk and go to work and I'll go and run the elevator. Please be as kind to the rest of the staff as you can."—*Judge.*

In Vino Veritas.

Guest (to hotelkeeper who is filling bottles from a barrel)—"What kind of wine is that, Mr. Rheinberger?"

Hotelkeeper—"Vell, dot depends upon vat labels I vill put on dose bottles, ain'd it?"—*Puck.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Beware of Pneumonia.

Use at once BAKER'S PURE COD LIVER OIL or BAKER'S EMULSION. The genuine only. Of druggists.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Vitality, exhausted by overwork or disease, is quickly restored by use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

WILL IT BE A BOOM YEAR?

VESSELMEN COUNTING ON LARGE RETURNS NEXT SEASON.

The Outlook Bright in Ore, Grain, and Soft Coal Carrying, but Unsatisfactory in the Movement of Hard Coal—A Slow Demand for Lumber May Retard Shipments—Good Vessels, on the Basis of Season Contracts, Good for 15 Per Cent Net Profit.

The marine season of 1890 bids fair to be the most prosperous for several years. If general business experiences no reverse before the close of navigation the outlook, in fact, is for a boom time with vesselmen.

"Every year since 1882 until this," Frank E. Kirby, the big Detroit shipbuilder and owner, said the other day, "I have thought the lake marine was being overbuilt, but I have gone so far astray I have stopped."

Last July it looked as though the vesselmen had regarded the great increase in boats as a forerunner of a time when owners would go begging for loads. Two months later the boom set in and the fleets increased in a way no one had dreamed of. The boom is still on, though not so strong as it was in December and January, owing to the drop in iron.

That the season will be a good one is based upon the great amount of iron ore to be sent to the blast furnaces from the Lake Superior mines, the heavy movement of corn, the increased cut of lumber over 1889, and the bright outlook for the soft trade from Ohio ports. Then there is a good deal of ice to carry, and the prospects for a fair traffic in general merchandise are excellent. To offset all this is the certainty that the movement of hard coal to Western cities from Buffalo will be lifeless during much of the season. This is the weak spot in the situation.

In the way of ore shipments over 8,000,000 tons will be shipped, against 7,300,000 last season. It is possible the shipments will exceed 9,000,000 tons, and it is not out of the question that they reach 10,000,000 tons.

PLENTY OF SOFT COAL TO BE MOVED.

Last season the soft coal shipments from Ohio ports fell off some 2,000,000 tons from 1888. Everything now points to an increase over the highest totals ever made. May 1, so both dealers and vesselmen at Cleveland say, will find the coalyards of the West empty of soft coal. All preparations are being made to send a large amount forward at the opening of navigation, and rates are firm at 60 cents to Lake Superior and Chicago. The only thing, the shippers say, that is at all likely to prevent a remarkable season's business is a strike at the mines, of which there is said to some prospect.

In grain shipments from Chicago last season's grand total of 100,000,000 will be exceeded. The West is full of corn. Bad roads in the belt south of Chicago's latitude have kept corn in the crib which otherwise would have gone by all-rail routes to the seaboard without going through this city. With navigation open this grain must come to Chicago, as lake rates cannot be met by all rail, it is believed. There will be a flood of corn when it once gets a-going. For May and June the corn is likely to get from Chicago to Buffalo at rates ranging from 3 to 4 cents a bushel, and make the round up in New York by canal for 4 or 5 cents more. After June there is no basis for predictions. All will depend on the movement of iron ore, and that no one can find out until the iron trade for the summer develops itself. Nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat will be at the head of Lake Superior by the opening of navigation, and considerable grain in excess of that of last year will be moved from Toledo and Detroit.

Lumber from Lake Superior will be a more prominent factor this season than ever before. H. L. Eastman of Saginaw, a prominent lumberman and vessel-owner, said the cut at Ashland had been increased 60,000,000 feet over 1889, and for Lake Superior the increase had been 125,000,000 feet. All along the west shore of Lake Huron there has been a fair run of logs, with a good cut in prospect. With a good movement of lumber from these points requiring long trips, lumber freights will sympathize with and largely depend upon the rates on grain. On Lake Michigan the slow demand for lumber may retard receipts during much of the season.

There will be another item this season which means much to the smaller, low-rated vessels. Much ice is to be carried. Several schooners are already under charter for the season to bring ice to Chicago from points on Green Bay. Along the eastern shore of Michigan fully 100,000 tons of ice are at Alpena, Tawas, and other points awaiting shipment to Cleveland, Detroit, and cities on Lake Erie. From Georgian Bay points another 100,000 tons must get to market. Much ice is also to be shipped in other sections. Many an old boat about through with her days of usefulness will be pressed into service for one more season in carrying this ice.

"With grain, coal, and lumber the same as last year, can the boats carry 9,000,000 tons of ore?" was last week asked of a score of leading vesselmen at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit.

"No," was the unanimous answer.

Still the boats are tumbling into the water at a rapid rate. Joined together they are building by the half-mile at Cleveland and the mile at Bay City. Three shipyards are building steel boats where steel vessels were never built before. In actual carrying capacity, counting speed and cost, no season has ever witnessed such an increase in lake fleets as this one will. But unless the iron trade goes flat there will be business for all in 1890 at least.

PROFITS OF THE VESSELS.

As to the profits of the boats, no general average based on other than estimates can be struck. Vessels of the same size and management, barring accidents, vary widely. Of two steamers of equal capacity owned by the Cleveland syndicate, both run in the general ore, grain, and coal trade last season, one made $12,000 and the other $26,000. The former struck bad luck in getting poor freights and the latter seemed to get the top of the market wherever she went. But from numerous talks with vessel-owners it can be said that a good steamer costing $120,000 upward ought to earn 15 per cent on the investment—counting out depreciation—on the basis of $1.10 a ton for carrying ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports—the rate of most of the season contracts. The lumber fleet of this city made no money last year, but will turn in some profit this season to their owners.

Of all the lake ports Cleveland has been the only one where a continuous bullish feeling toward the future has been maintained since 1882, and the sentiment there among vesselmen is even more confident now than it has been. The era of depression for marine interests which others had predicted was not believed to be a possibility in Cleveland, and thus far the men there who put their last dollar into boats and all they could borrow or get trusted for have won. Boats built on credit have been paid for and still others built, until Cleveland has obtained a commanding position in the lake marine. Those who think there are vessels enough on the lakes, a class so plentiful at other lake ports, go without a hearing in Cleveland this spring.

A peculiar feature of the coming season's traffic will be the efforts of "Jim" Hill's Manitoba line to divert business to the head of Lake Superior. Already there is at Superior or on the way there 700,000 bushels of corn taken from Nebraska below the latitude of Chicago for shipment by Hill's steamboat line at the same rates as by way of Chicago to the seaboard.

PUT THE LOAD LINE BILL AT REST.

An Adverse Report on the Measure from the Merchant Marine Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The Load Line bill was practically put at rest yesterday by an adverse report from the Sub-Committee on Merchant Marine. The bill was alleged to be in the interest of the underwriters, and the shippers and owners opposed it. Among other reasons given for their action the committee say that owing to the shallowness of the harbors and rivers through which lake vessels pass it is impossible to overload, and most of the smaller vessels are engaged in the lumber trade, in which there is little or no danger from overloading. No case, they say, can be named where a vessel has been lost on the lakes from overloading, but many have been lost that were running short of their regular load. The bill would involve a large expense to the Government in the employment of inspectors and would make worthless property many medium-sized lake vessels by not allowing them to load deep enough. The captains who sail the vessels are men of wide experience and know best the proper depth to load them. Their own safety and that of their crews and cargoes will tend to restrain them.

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LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE SURVIVING VETERANS OF OUR WAR; GREAT AND SMALL.

A Typical Indian Brave—What the Grand Army Men Are Doing—Regimental Reunions and Histories—Nuts for Novelists—Poor Veterans Their Own Scribes and Printers—A Public "Tired of the War"—Libby Prison Museum a Memento Not of Rebel Doings but of Union Doings.

Chief Joseph, leader of the "non-treaty" Nez Percés in the memorable "Battle of the Big Hole," whereof the story was revived last week in these columns, is a representative specimen of the savage in his transition state from savagery to citizenship—if he



CHIEF JOSEPH.

ever gets there. His fierce head and face are worthy of attention, and therefore room is made here for a reproduction of the portrait which forms the frontispiece to the book.

Veteran Volunteers.

Union war memories are crystallizing into forms fit to serve for edifices of poetry and fiction. Every month some monograph comes out, in the form of a regimental history, an account of a regimental reunion, a memoir of a dead veteran, a battle narrative, a personal explanation, a plea for aid to some particular class of maimed veterans, or some other of the natural utterances of common-sense, thoughtful citizen-soldiers spending their declining years in paths of peace—not always of plenty—most rarely of affluence.

Here in a pile lie five unpretending pamphlets—first, second, and third reunions of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, seventh reunion of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and "The Deaf Soldier; a Brief Synopsis of 102 Cases of Deafness." The last-named class of sufferers have formed themselves into an association called the "Silent Army," having its headquarters at Indianapolis. Its name is touchingly suggestive of the loneliness of the deaf—those whose fate it is to see lips moving and to gather naught from the sight. The blind are happy by comparison, for man in his cultivated state takes more of life, love, and joy through the ear than through the eye. Many blind from birth have attained greatness; none who were deaf. Listen to some of the sufferers.

R. S. H., 107th New York (shell wound at Antietam): "Vertigo—Headache—Insomnia—Irritability—Despondency, engendered by the fact made evident 1,000 times a day that we are considered dumb on account of our deafness, and a nuisance." R. L., Thirtieth Iowa: "Never called on to converse with others unless they have something special. . . . Live in a world of my own, looking for and expecting something that never comes." F. C. T., Fourteenth United States: "What contractor wants a deaf carpenter? A deaf man will only be employed when no other can be had." W. F. S., Twelfth Massachusetts: "All ambition is useless." R. M. C., Signal Corps: "No one wants me. I am in the way." D. P. W., Tenth Missouri: "My affliction causes every one to shun me, even my own family."

And so on. "I am like a tethered ox. I can say nothing of the social life of a deaf man. He has none." "Better had we met the fate of those who fell in battle." "How often do we see the smirking smile at our expense when trying to understand!"

All this is most touching. If we could be sure that every dollar of pension money went to alleviate such woes no pension bill would be opposed.

The regimental reunions also appeal to every patriot. That of the Thirty-third was eloquently addressed by the Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of Illinois, formerly a private in its ranks. The report on the proposed regimental history indicates the admirable plan which has been evolved by experience for constructing such narratives. Printed blanks calling for biographies, facts, incidents, reminiscences, and opinions are prepared and forwarded to every surviving member whose address can be found, and the answers to these are placed in the hands of the member considered best fitted to edit them. In our disbanded volunteers there is never any lack of such men.

The speeches given in the pamphlets devoted to the reunions of the Sixty-seventh are full of humor, of eloquence, of pathos, of poetry, even of classical allusion—above all of patriotism and pride in the Union as restored, and of love and honor to fallen comrades. Each meeting—though the comrades are fewer—shows increasing fervor, the wives and children of the heroes taking up the cause as the original soldiers drop from the ranks.

Probably 500 such histories will have been prepared before the spirit that animates them shall become a thing of the past and the memory to furnish and the hand to write the last of them be dulled in death. A perfect set of these histories would be of inestimable value to the romance writers of the twentieth century; material for a whole school of fiction.

Now—let the student of human nature make the most of the fact—the people who take the chief interest in all this are the old soldiers themselves. In other words, it is not those who are profiting by the awful sacrifices of '61-'65 who recall them; it is those who made the sacrifices. Who buys these memorial volumes? The survivors! Probably no single person who reads these lines (unless a soldier or member of a soldier's bereaved family) ever in his life bought one of the books or even read a line in one! The "Book of Martyrs" and the "Lives of the Saints" are immemorial text-books of the churches; but the volunteers' artless tales are unknown to the very first generation following the war.

Libby Prison Museum is probably the largest, finest, and most interesting collection of mementos ever made of any war. No one who visits it can help being touched and thrilled with the glorious and pitiful memories it is trying to save from oblivion. Who does visit it? The survivors of the fighting force and their families. The rest of the community is "tired of the war." Some, probably ashamed of this confession, push the subject aside by saying "such things tend to keep alive sectional feeling." But this is nonsense, for the matter which Libby recalls is not the wrongdoing of the rebels but the welldoing of the patriots. The prison where a soldier lay confined is not more to be ignored than the grave where a soldier lies buried. Does it "tend to keep alive sectional feeling" when we lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's tomb? If so, let it be kept alive. We walk through the innumerable long aisles of the museum thinking not of the South but of the North; not of the gray but of the blue.

Every public library in the land should have a place on its shelves and a dollar from its funds for every regimental history that has been or shall be compiled. When this truth comes to be established then the means for publishing these volumes will not be (as it is now) contributions from the slender means of the old soldiers themselves. Often are the words spoken, "Well, boys, of course we are poor, but let's chip in all the same," and many a time does the "chipping in" prove inadequate after all and the history fail to be written. "Imperishable glory," forsooth! Forgotten in one generation!

English Statesmen.

It is perhaps because Shakspeare failed to illustrate for us the reign of Henry VII. of England that we know so much less of this period than of the turbulent reign of Richard III. or the stirring and upheaving one of Henry VIII. Mr. Gairdner's monograph on the earlier Henry is full of interest and represents the transition in England from feudalism to the exercise of modern kingcraft. An illustration of the new method for squeezing money out of the pockets of unwilling subjects is shown in the directions given to the assessors of one of Henry's "benevolences"—i. e., forced gifts. The officers are informed that any persons who are "sparing" (economical) must surely have money, because they are laying up, while "spenders" are known at once to be rich from their way of living. This was a neat device of Cardinal Morton's, and was popularly known as "Morton's Fork." The entire period of twenty-five years between the death of Richard III. and the accession of Henry VIII. is treated by Prof. Gairdner with masterly conciseness and covers ground which one would need to search many histories to explore as thoroughly. (London: Macmillan & Co.)

Equally satisfactory, though widely different in character, is Mr. John Morley's "Walpole," which is, like "Henry the Seventh," one of the Twelve English Statesmen series. All Mr. Morley's work is so good that praise seems superfluous. His portraits of George II. and Queen Caroline surpass even Thackeray in incisiveness. The representation of the whole period is terribly realistic, and one lays down the book with a feeling of relief at the thought that, whatever may be the faults of nineteenth century statesmen, truth and purity and decency have reasserted their claims to be recognized as fitting accompaniments to public work, and that the future biographs of royalty will not be obliged to blush for his country while he is writing her history. (London: Macmillan & Co.)

"The Fallen Pillar Saint."

This is a collection of poems by Susie M. Best which takes its title from the first poem in the book. It is not promising when a young poetess begins the first publication with a picture of herself, as does Susie M. Best. But then, to offset this, she does *not* indulge in a preface in which she tells of her reluctance to publish her poems which was only overcome by the importunities of her friends.

To the poems themselves: They are unusually strong, and show such a complete control of the poet's tools that, after reading some distance, the critic drops his critical attitude toward the method, and, floating along on the rhyme and rhythm, looks mainly to the matter. In scanning this, one soon sees that the writer belongs to that school of poets whom the unsolved and unsolvable riddle of the world has made bitter. She sees the canker in the rose; she tastes the sour lees in the sweet wine, and to her the winds that freshen spread disease. She is not of the stuff that the world's great poets are made of. It might almost be called a "cheap sentiment" that drags up from the realms of obsolete words "cloyment" to rhyme with "enjoyment." Employment were better, wholesomer rhyme. There is much in these poems to remind one of another young American woman, an apostle of passion, whom some consider a genius and others quite the contrary—namely: Amélie Rives. What is there in the present age that produces such young women?

Here is a bit of abnormal horror:

Under the sod there is some one hiding,
Hiding in a shroud;
The roof of the house full close to the brows,
Full close to the bosom proud!

Under the sod there is some one smiling,
Smiling as a bride;
For a love-knot ring the grave-worms cling,
And for guests the ghosts abide!

Though there is this morbidness and sadness in these poems there is much sweetness, as this poem to her sister, called "A Break in the Circle," will show:

Out of the old home into the new—
With a smiling sigh and a tear or two,
And haunting memories not a few,
We pray, while the world wears a misty hue,
Now and forever be God with you!

Out of the old home into the new—
With a tremulous laugh that rings untrue,
And lashes wet with a tender dew,
We pray, while you seem to swim in our view,
Now and forever be God with you!

(New York: F. W. Dillingham.)

The Century Dictionary, an Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language.

What the French do by governmental decree and pay for with public money we do by private enterprise and pay for by popular patronage. The "Dictionnaire de l'Académie" is the only work comparable to the magnificent "Century," and the latter must fill the place with us which the former does in France. It follows that it (to quote the London *Athenæum*) "bids fair to be far and away the largest and best encyclopedic dictionary of the English language." The volume at hand—the second out of six—carries the work only from CON to FZ; and contains 2,422 pages (three columns each) of closely printed matter. The woodcuts in this volume may be estimated at 5,000; the separate articles at 70,000. Multiply these figures by six and some idea will be formed of the magnitude of the entire plan.

Unfriendly remarks have been made on the delay in publishing the first volumes. Because six years had passed since the work was begun before the initial portion was issued the carpers assumed that more than a generation must go by before the last could see the light. This is at once ungracious, in view of the immense value resulting from the years given to it; and shortsighted in view of the fact that dictionaries are not constructed as a furrow is plowed; step by step from one end to the other. On the contrary, its editor, Prof. Whitney, and his assistants take all information as fast as it comes to hand or can be found, classify it as fast as it collects, and give it forth as fast as it crystallizes into perfection in any part. Doubtless "Z" was well forward before "A" was ready for the printer. The rate of future issue may be guessed, not by the years which have passed since the work was begun, but by the months that elapsed between the appearance of Volume I. and that of Volume II.

The publishers promise the succeeding volumes at the rate of about three a year. (New York: The Century Co.)

Tales from Spenser.

This is a collection of the fanciful allegories of the Faery Queen told in simple narrative style for children. The editor, Sophia M. Maclehouse, makes no attempt to explain their allegorical meaning. She only takes off the pretty gew-gaws of the fantastic, poetic original, and presents an unadorned account of the adventures of the lovely and unfortunate Una, the brave Britomart, the cowardly Braggadocchio, and the rest of those airy, fairy creations with which Spenser whiled away so much time in Ireland. Even in this plain guise the stories are involved and difficult to follow. No sooner are the characters out of one plight than they are in another and the modern reader wonders how the poet ever conceived the almost interminable chain of circumstances that links the characters together, or how the readers of these adventures ever really enjoyed them. It is interesting to see that Spenser, like Shakspeare, invariably makes his heroines steadfast and loyal and the means of righting the evils, while his heroes are weak and vacillating and often the cause of the misadventures. Truly it was a gallant, courteous age! How much of this was due to the influence of Queen Elizabeth, or at least to her presence on the throne?

This collection is well adapted to make children early familiar with the names and adventures of the inhabitants of Spenser's faery world.

The book is published in the most excellent taste and yet so simply that one wonders why there should be such things as ugly books. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit" will be an appropriate epitaph for Mr. Walter Besant when his time comes, though there exists a sort of impression that it has been used before for a similar purpose. His life of Capt. Cook in the "English Men of Action" series is fascinating reading for old and young. The loyal, fearless Captain moves before us as if still alive; and though Cook's Voyages, as one author observes, are known in scraps by everybody, Mr. Besant has managed to unearth much additional matter, and has arranged it in his own happy manner. He shows that the great voyager's own imprudence was much to blame for his tragic death; but one cannot help loving the brave seaman who was so modest in his claims, and yet took with such dignity each successive step of his many promotions that he always seemed to have been born for that special position.

Cook's scientific attainments were almost as great as his nautical ones. He was a good botanist and a most skillful astronomer, while his investigations into the manners and customs, religion and language of the nations he discovered were worthy of a philosophical traveler. By all means let us have "Capt. Cook" in our libraries. (London and New York: Macmillan & Co.)

"Health and Strength in Physical Culture," by John E. Dowd, enters minutely into the various ailments that flesh is heir to which may be cured or averted by judicious physical training. Although the book is written chiefly to accompany and exemplify a "health and strength apparatus," it contains sound advice for all who wish to develop their muscles by exercise. (Copyright by the author, No. 186 Clark street, Chicago.)

"Daniels' Shorthand" (St. Louis) is a folded sheet explanation of a system stated to be the outcome of fifteen years' effort so to simplify the art that its use may be made as general as that of long hand. A perusal leads to the conclusion that the author has thought deeply and closely on the subject, his statements being made with remarkable conciseness and clearness. For the merits of the system itself it may be said that if presented otherwise than in manuscript it would probably receive more attention.

Religious Periodicals.

The *Church at Home and Abroad* for April contains an interesting article on Lake Forest University by the Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D., which gives an account of the inception and growth of this new and promising institution. Dr. W. C. Roberts is the President of this university, and has been instrumental in reorganizing it with a good corps of professors and in procuring for it the largest share of a promised endowment of $1,000,000. The institution is under Presbyterian auspices. There are several other valuable articles in this number of the magazine. It was formerly felt by some readers that this periodical was devoted too exclusively to details of the work done by the several boards of the church. There seems to be now no further ground for the complaint. The Presbyterian Church has no other missionary periodical. It ought to be well supported.

The Homiletic Review for April is up to the average of former numbers. The first article is on the elements of strength and weakness in church liturgy. The writer, Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, states truly that all the churches of the Reformation, including those of Geneva and Scotland, used forms of worship. Now the usages of most of those churches have been largely changed, all of the Scottish and English churches—except the Episcopal—being strongly opposed to liturgical worship. The author well states the advantages and disadvantages of church liturgy. In the exegetical and expository section there are some articles of value, but none calling for special mention.

The *Christian Metaphysician* will be interesting to those who like that sort of thing. It is published in Chicago and is edited by George R. Charles.

Manford's Magazine is devoted mainly to the advocacy of the doctrine of universal salvation. Its motto is "Eternal Hope." The present number is for March. It is published in Chicago by the Rev. T. H. Tabor.

Literary Notes.

Chinese Gordon's journals will be published in London shortly.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is preparing a complete edition of the poems of Philip Bourke Marston.

Walter Besant intends to visit this country next summer. He will go as far west as San Francisco.

Dr. Schliemann has commenced a new book on archæology which it is believed will be the most important of all his works.

Tolstoi has written a drama entitled "The Power of Darkness," which has been produced with great success at St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is the recipient of $1,000 and an autograph letter by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the bequest of the late Wesland Marston.

"Clarissa Harlowe" is about the last book one would expect to make a play; but nevertheless Robert Buchanan has dramatized that old novel, and it has made a hit on the London stage.

Mrs. Walford, the author of some charming novels, including "Cousins" and "Troublesome Daughters," is a pretty woman. She has merry eyes, a piquant little nose, and a beautiful mouth and chin.

It is said that ex-King Milan of Servia gets a pension of $8,000 a month for not writing a book. He threatened to write his reminiscences, when the above amount was cheerfully accorded him if he would abstain.

The unique Barcelona edition in Spanish of Columbus' famous letter which was discovered in Spain a few months ago is now the property of Mr. Bernard Quaritch. It is a large pamphlet of two leaves or four pages in a quadrate small folio shape.

Those who have for many years watched the pages of *Punch* for Mr. Du Maurier's fascinating drawings will be glad to hear that this satirist of society has taken up the pen as well as the pencil. He is writing a novel which he will illustrate himself.

It is said that but two people in London know who "Stepniak" is, one of the two being Mr. William Westall, the novelist, who has been his collaborator. He lives in London, and that is practically all anybody knows except these two, who guard the secret carefully.

A dull English clergyman who recently preached a very brilliant sermon on the text "Thou shalt not steal" was charged with having stolen it. He indignantly denied this, asserting that he had paid for it in cash at an agency where lithographed sermons are sold.

Robert Browning is the first poet in the history of the world whose voice lives after death. He survived long enough to win a touch of literal immortality from the hand of science. The phonogram has preserved his voice, and if all goes well Browning can speak in his own living tones to the unborn generations of a thousand years hence.

Miss Olive Schreiner, the author of "The Story of an African Farm," writes to a Boston publisher that she has not yet completed her second novel, the newspaper report that the work was already in the hands of the printers being untrue. When the work is completed Miss Schreiner intends to have it published simultaneously here and in England.

As Mrs. Kendal, the well-known English actress, is the youngest of twenty-two children, the following neat epitaph may interest her. According to the Philadelphia *Press*, it is to be used for Mrs. Ann D. Carter, who lies in the graveyard of Bethlehem Church at Thornbury. It runs thus:

"Some have children and some have none,
But here lies the mother of twenty-one."

Books Received.

THE SHIPS OF THE NEW NAVY. Washington: Anonymous.

LIVE LETTERS BY MR. JOHNSTON OF HARLEM. New York: Graydon Johnston.

MYTHS AND FOLK-LORE OF IRELAND. By Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE MARITIME SHIP CANAL OF NICARAGUA. New York: Nicaragua Canal Construction Co.

HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND. By John Gorham Palfrey. Vol. V. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

TEMPE VALE AND OTHER POEMS. By James Newton Matthews. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

MEMORIAL TO ROBERT BROWNING. Browning Society of Boston. Cambridge: University Press.

THE LITTLE CHATELAINE. By the Earl of Desart. New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.

ARBOR-DAY. Edited and compiled by Robert W. Furnas. Lincoln, Neb.: *State Journal* company.

TOSCA IRELAND, with other stories and verses. By Graydon Johnston. New York: Graydon Johnston.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY. 1875-'89. By Alfred Emerson, Ph. D. University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

AN AWAKENING. By Miss Forsyth. (American Novelist Series.) New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co. 25 cents.

HER EARLIEST YOUTH. By Tasma. (American Novelist Series.) New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co. 30 cents.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF INJUNCTIONS. By James L. High. Third edition. Two vols. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND. Translated by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE. A Story of New England Society Life by Prudence Lowell. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY VETERAN ASSOCIATION. Report of Seventh Reunion, Bloomington: J. H. Burnham.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Bulletin 24. (Hemp and Tobacco.) Bulletin 25. (Strawberries.) Lexington, Ky.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NORTHMEN. A Letter to Judge Daly. By Eben Norton Horsford. Second Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Report No. 71. Distribution and Consumption of Corn and Wheat. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE POPE'S LAST VETO IN AMERICAN POLITICS. Will the People Sustain It? By the Rev. James B. Dunn. Boston: Congregational House.

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 8-11, 1890. Topeka: Kansas Publishing House.

THE WAY OUT OF AGNOSTICISM; OR, THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREE RELIGION. By Francis Ellingwood Abbott, Ph. D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ROOT'S CORPORATION LAWS. Containing the general Statutes of Illinois, with decisions of the courts. By James P. Root, counselor at law. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, with additional notes and forms. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Dial. April. Chicago.
The Law. April. Chicago.
Outing. April. New York.
Forum. April. New York.
Nationalist. March. Boston.
Book Buyer. April. New York.
The Century. April. New York.
Medical Standard. April. Chicago.
Catholic World. April. New York.
Library Journal. March. New York.
Current Literature. April. New York.
Commonwealth. March. Denver, Colo.
New England Magazine. April. Boston.
American Missionary. April. New York.
North American Review. April. New York.
American Antiquarian. March. Mendon, Ill.
Converted Catholic Monthly. April. New York.
Our Little Ones and the Nursery. April. Boston.
Underwood's Bank-Note Reporter. March. Chicago.
Vick's Illustrated Monthly. April. Rochester, N. Y.
Magazine of American History. April. New York.

A CHIMERICAL SCHEME.

THE UNITED STATES TO LOAN MONEY TO ANYBODY AT 2 PER CENT.

An Indiana Farmer Has a Plan Which Fails to Take Into Consideration the Fact That the Government Is Itself a Debtor, That It Lives Upon Taxes, and Has No Money to Spare—Some Pertinent Discussion of the Subject.

WAVERLY, Morgan Co., Ind., March 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your daily issue of the 21st inst. in your comments on an inquiry signed by J. C. Duncan, "What objections you offer to the Government loaning money to farmers and issuing bonds on these mortgages," etc., your treatment of the subject editorially is so different from the way I understand the subject I hope you will allow a practical farmer of long experience and who has, unfortunately, been compelled to help bear the enormous burden of usury during all my business life in order to get money for the transaction of business to express my views in your columns:

Money is a tool to work with, an instrument to effect exchanges of production, *a representative of value*, and is only valuable when in use, and its possession is a condition precedent to every man, woman, and child having food, clothing, and shelter, and must be had at whatever rates of usury it will command under our present monetary system, and to correct the abuses we must resort to the fountain-head. It is the prerogative of our Government to "coin money, regulate the value thereof." Art. 1, Sec. 8, Constitution of the United States.

The latter clause, "regulate the value thereof," has never been exercised by Congress. The value of a dollar is the usury it commands. One dollar loaned at 8 per cent is worth $2 to the owner loaned at 4 per cent. If the Government would loan money direct to the people at 2 per cent it would fix the rate of interest and *regulate the value* of money.

In our extremity during the war, when gold and silver had cowardly hid away, as they always have done during great emergencies and trials.

The Government exercised its prerogative and coined hundreds of millions of legal tender paper money, but committed the fatal blunder of not making the money full legal tenders and accepted interest on the public debt and duties on imports. This gave an opportunity to gamble in gold, and at times a high premium, a fictitious value, for $10 in gold would not pay one cent more of indebtedness than $10 legal tender paper money, but in the crippled condition the paper money paid the soldier bought supplies, saved the Nation, and was good enough for everybody but the preferred bondholders, and more than $350,000,000 has ever since been performing its beneficent mission of effecting exchanges without cost to the people—the Government.

Towards the close of the war (1863), under various pretexts, some fraudulent, the present costy National banking system was established. Is it not strange the people would delegate the power to corporations to issue money and give them the fearful power of contracting or inflating the currency at their own option, make them a free gift of 90 per cent on our own securities deposited with our own Secretary of the Treasury, to be loaned back to us, over their counters, at whatever rates of usury our necessities would force us to pay or they could manipulate?

But you say the system is safe and money good. Very true; but why is it safe and good? Because the whole people with all their property stand security, and we are foolish enough to pay interest for the privilege of being security. Surely, surely, posterity will be amazed at the business capacity of our people, and discredit our intelligence in this boasted National banking system. It has cost us thousands of millions of dollars, and is a menace to the liberty of the people.

You have conjured up great trouble in "How will the Government get the money to loan direct to the people at not exceeding 2 per cent per annum?" Pray, how did the Government procure the money (legal tender paper money) in 1862-'63-'64? Exercised its constitutional power to coin money, and so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

How does the Government procure the money and loan to the National banks without interest—a free gift? Issues it according to law.

How can the Government procure money to loan to the farmers at 2 per cent per annum on mortgages? In the same way, by constitutionally providing by law for issuing full legal-tender money for that purpose. Do you object? Why? All men engaged in banking, who do not produce anything, to be favored more than those who produce what sustains life and makes the commerce of the world? Is this a government of the people, where all are supposed to be equal? Or, are you in favor of preferring bondholders over all other property-holders, as an exclusive class to whom only the Government will loan money? If so, let the 7,000,000 of farmers know the fact. I am glad farmers are organizing and beginning to take more interest in the legislation of the country, as all other classes are organized. In addition to loaning money on mortgage let the Government establish depositories and issue an introconvertible bond bearing interest at not exceeding 1½ per cent per annum to be converted into legal-tender money, or legal-tender money converted into bonds, at the will of the holders, this to enable the people to regulate the volume of money as their needs may demand and give the people a safe depository for their earnings.

Some of the results of the Government loaning money at 2 per cent per annum—first, it would make farming pay, and you could sell farms for cash any day as quick as a United States bond.

2. The people would take out enough money to do a cash business and do away with the costly and dangerous credit business.

3. It would be the solution of the carrying trade. Railways built with 2 per cent money and honestly operated rates would be entirely satisfactory, and give our ship-builders money at 2 per cent and Americans would soon do the carrying business of the world in American ships, which is now monopolized by foreigners simply because they have the advantage of money at a low rate of interest.

4. It is largely the solution of a high protective tariff, the demand for which is caused partly by reason of the manufacturers paying such a high rate for usury; give them money at 2 per cent and tariff could be greatly reduced.

5. The interest paid by the people would be used by the Government to lighten our own expenses of government instead of going into the coffers of overgrown corporations and individuals who do not produce anything.

6. It means material salvation to the industrial classes.

The present annual cost of usury for money to the people of our country is near $1,000,000,000 in order to do business.

This measure would remove more than two-thirds of this enormous burden. It must all be paid by labor, and it cannot do it, hence it culminates about every ten years and we call it a panic—witness 1827, '37, '47, '57—and then the issue of legal tender paper money by the Government carried us over to 1874, because it went out from the fountain-head, bearing no interest. Labor is bound with the terrible withe of usury, but is like Samson groping around, feeling for the pillars that support the legal robbing system; soon the stalwart, sinewy arms will twine about the pillars that support the accursed system and down will come the edifice, and with it the legalized, robber, irrational banking system, to be known no more forever, and with the adoption of the new monetary system of loaning money to the people direct by the Government at not exceeding 2 per cent per annum. The beautiful, bright sunshine of prosperity will shine out upon a free, disenthralled people emancipated from the shackels of usury.

It is impossible to do the business of the country without money. Then let us have a monetary system that will benefit and accommodate the people, and not bring distress, bankruptcy, and disaster, as the present system does about every ten years.

Has there ever been a time in the history of the world when the people had too much good money to their injury? Do not be afraid to trust the people; try us, give us for once an opportunity to regulate the volume.

The other fellow (the usurer) has controlled the power long enough, and the millions of toilers have been the sufferers. You need not point me to precedent, there is no precedent for our Government; we are *making* precedents. And we would never mortgage our lands for more money than was needed to transact business on a cash basis, even though we could get it at half of 1 per cent per annum. I most earnestly thank God the industrial millions are beginning to see the enormity of the burden of usury and are beginning to move. Don't stand in the way. Every obstacle will be overcome. Mighty deliverance is coming to bring gladness, prosperity, and happiness to the homes of the toilers, and prosperous farmers inevitably secure the prosperity of all. AN INDIANA FARMER.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.

The questions and points raised by this correspondent seem very closely akin to the old greenback fiat arguments which were dinned into the public ear by the cranks before the resumption of specie payments some eleven years ago. And THE TRIBUNE does not wish to be dragged through that bottomless morass again. The subject was then talked out. It became like straw thrice thrashed until there was not a kernel of grain remaining in it. The country after hearing all the arguments *ad nauseam* decided to avoid fiat money and to resume specie payments and recoin silver.

All that part of this communication attacking the policy of the Government in selling bonds during the war and organizing National banks is superfluous, antiquated, and irrelevant to the present discussion. The statesmen of those days did the best they knew how to procure money and munitions of war to enable a Union of eighteen loyal States to restore to their relation in the Union fourteen disloyal disunion States. On looking the field over, now that the passions of the war are stilled, it is difficult to see how the policy could have been materially altered for the better. It is true that on the average, first and last, the bonds brought but 70 cents in gold on the dollar, but that represents the degree of faith that the German and American buyers had that they would finally be paid. Considering the momentous and sometimes seemingly doubtful struggle in which the Union was engaged cautious capitalists could not have been expected to pay par. If the interest of the bonds had been made payable in depreciated notes as "A Farmer" thinks ought to have been done, none of the bonds could have been sold in Europe and not half as many in this country, and the Union would have been lost for lack of money to carry on the bloody struggle.

The attack on the National banks is equally irrelevant. As for their drawing interest on bonds and making money on their notes, it is simply the old State bank system which the Jackson Democrats devised. Before the war the banks put up the bonds of some State as security for their notes and had both the interest on the bonds and the profit on circulation. Issuing National bank notes can't be very profitable, else those institutions would not be retiring them.

Equally irrelevant is what the correspondent has to say about his fears of a contraction of the currency when those banks go out of existence. In 1879 the money in circulation consisted of $336,000,000 of greenbacks and $320,000,000 of bank notes, or a total of $676,000,000 for nearly 50,000,000 people. At present, with about half the bank notes withdrawn, the circulation for 65,000,000 of people is $1,206,000,000 made up of $356,000,000 in greenbacks, $150,000,000 in bank notes, $350,000,000 in silver and silver certificates, and $400,000,000 in gold and gold certificates, not counting the $100,000,000 of reserve gold in the Treasury held to redeem greenbacks. Sixty to seventy millions in gold and silver are yearly added to the circulation, so that there need be no fears of a contraction even with all the bank notes withdrawn.

What the "Indiana Farmer's" idea of money is he does not state. To THE TRIBUNE it is a measure of value, an instrument by which exchanges of property and products can be more easily made. It is less trouble to exchange a bullock for $80 in gold and then exchange that hard money for cloth, flour, sugar, coffee, nails, glass, etc., than it is to drive the bullock to the country store and have the storekeeper figure out how many yards and pounds of these commodities he can afford to give for the animal. Through its help a farm in Indiana can with ease be transformed into a house and lot in Chicago or a drove of cattle or a shipment of grain.

As real money is an equivalent in values the laws which apply to the commodities it exchanges for apply to it also. If it is right to charge rent for a house or farm or a horse and wagon it is right to charge rent for the use of the money into which those things are convertible. If the man who hires a farm and agrees to pay so many bushels of grain yearly for the use of it should keep his word so should the man who borrows money and agrees to pay so much a year for the use of it.

There are a great number of Western farmers who have borrowed farms from their owners and have agreed to pay a stated rent therefor whether the harvests be good or bad. The crops have not come up to their expectation, and after paying rent they have little left for themselves. Therefore, through their spokesman, the Indiana Farmer, they ask the Government to advance them that rent. In this particular case they ask the Government to lend them money at 2 per cent so they may pay off mortgages which draw 6 to 8. Supposing the Government does advance them the money in gold and silver coin. To do that it must buy bullion. To get the means with which to pay the producers of gold and silver for their goods it must levy taxes on all the people, for the Government is not a capitalist but is a beggar. It has no wealth of its own, but lives on the taxes which it can extract from people's pockets. It has no means of its own. The lands it once had good for anything are gone, and its only assets are the instruments with which it carries on business, such as post-office buildings, forts, ships, guns, and arsenals. It has no property of its own that it can lend to any one. It can get property to lend only by taking it from citizens. It is not a bank with loanable funds. It is not a Gould or an Astor. If it does not loan the actual property it must loan its credit in the form of notes, promising to pay the bearer on demand something tangible equal in purchasing power to the amount of gold or silver mentioned on the face of the note. By so doing the Government would become indebted for the note. If the holders were to present them for redemption the Government would not have the coin for them, and if it were to try to turn over the mortgages it holds the men who have the notes would not take them, unless they could be foreclosed, as they would not loan their property at 1 or 2 per cent to anybody.

But the correspondent wishes the Government to make money with its printing presses, as it did during the war. But that money, after all, was only *promises to pay money* to the holders of those notes. He believes that it can print some pictures and words on paper and make money which will be as good as gold and silver. But this is all a matter of faith, and that always fails as the issues of irredeemable notes increase. A big commercial house finds no difficulty in floating its paper if it has but little out. The more it puts on the market the more it has to pay to get it discounted, and finally its notes go to protest and the concern goes into bankruptcy. As the debts of a man or a Government grow faith in their solvency lessens proportionally. Men will take shin plasters so long as they believe there is some one on whom they can work them off. When they doubt that they decline to receive them. A paper currency is kept afloat not by the fiat of a government, but by popular faith in its purchasing power. If the "Indiana Farmer" remembers the war, he will recollect how paper money went up after a Union victory, and down after a Union defeat. In one case folks felt more confident it would be redeemed; in the other their doubts were increased that it might not. And yet there were afloat during the war only about four hundred millions in legal tenders, and it was not till 1878 that they reached par. What would they have been worth if three or four billions had been issued? Nothing.

There is another fact concerning money which the correspondent must not forget. The experience of the world, at all times and in all places, has shown that a great increase in the amount of paper money in circulation depreciates its value, that is, its purchasing power.

Were the Government to set its presses at work, strike off two hundred millions in legal tenders, and lend them to farmers the latter would at once take this money and pay off with it the debts they owed. This new money would probably be worth 90 or 95 cents per dollar. But if other needy farmers want the aid of the authorities at Washington and there is another issue of two hundred millions more this inflation of the currency will knock it down still lower. The paper dollar will exchange for only 80 to 90 per cent as much of all commodities as it would have done a year before. In a few months there is another issue, and the value has dropped to 70 cents on the dollar. The farmer who a few years ago sold eighty acres of land and took a mortgage for the money is paid off by his debtor in this depreciated money. If the former tries to buy land with it he finds that he can purchase but sixty acres. He sees, without exactly knowing how, that he has been swindled out of twenty acres. He lent his debtor eighty and he gets but sixty back. Does the "Indiana Farmer" think the Government should go into a game like this? A few more issues to relieve farmers in debt and to enable them to hold on to their creditors' property and the greenbacks will decline to 50 cents, then to 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, and 0 in value. This is always the final result of too large issues of irredeemable, forced notes. Before a quarter of the debts in the United States were "paid off" by fiat notes they wouldn't be worth for buying purposes the paper they were printed on.

To bring about this state of things through vast issues of paper money business has to be deranged and every creditor swindled. The same result can be more simply and swiftly reached, without resort to subterfuges. Let the United States declare that every man who has a mortgage on his premises need pay only a half, a third, or a quarter of it, and that the creditor must be satisfied with this "compromise." There is nothing hypocritical about this plan.

Architect Jenison Defends His Circus Tent Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You declare your position in this morning's editorial, and we desire to present the other side of what you term "the circus tent." In this is ridicule. It takes a sharper pencil than ours to combat it. You say:

A structure of this kind, in the first place, would violate every canon of good taste and prove to be an artistic and architectural abomination. The charm of the Paris Exposition largely consisted in the varying architectural lines and artistic decorations of the detached buildings, each one having been constructed and ornamented with the idea of relevancy to the *use or purpose for which it was designed*. This could not be secured in the circus plan. To combine different styles of adornment and of architecture in one building would only result in a hodge-podge that would be ridiculous.

Have you seen the exterior of the Paris buildings from the outside? Has it been illustrated? We believe not. Whoever went there saw from a distance the tower, found themselves entering the grounds through a high common board fence, and, after getting well inside, a picture presented itself. The exterior is but great sheds. If the grand center court from the Trocadero to the grand dome had been roofed over with glass all would have been as well displayed as it was and the disgusting tramping through the mud avoided. On this interior the architectural display was spread. Can any one for an instant pronounce the variety that one saw as he passed down the grand center aisle "an artistic and architectural abomination"? Each opening to the side aisles was an artistic or architectural study and feast.

Again, where would the acres of pictures be hung, for instance, so that they could be easily seen and studied to the best advantage?

(1) The art galleries of the Old World are commonly the palaces of former potentates. Artificial light was to be had, but to a limited extent and always with color in it, unfitting it for the purpose of showing pictures. Hence the old method of art galleries. Electricity has furnished us a colorless light, and today if we desire to show a picture to the best advantage we give it its own artificial light. The proposed plan provides three or more rows of fireproof vaults under the high part of the amphitheater, and there can be more if needed, but this gives more wall space than Paris. In these dark vaults it is proposed to give to each picture its required artificial light.

(2) Let any one ask himself where he received the grandest impression of the Paris Exposition. Was it in the streets outside of the inclosure, or was it as he stood on the Pont de Jena? The Exposition was on two sides of the Seine, and was connected by the "Pont" (or bridge) de Jena. On this bridge looking one way one saw the Trocadero with its magnificent fountain in the foreground. Turning squarely about one saw the pride of Paris. In the foreground stood the tower. On either hand started the one-story buildings that reached away to the main building along the two sides of a broad avenue in which were also grouped smaller buildings on which one looked down. In this space, not one-fourth as large as our interior, was the grand display that did not reach its best because from here no exhibits were visible.

"How could exhibition be made to the best effect in such a building?" This is just how: At your first entrance you could get all that the view from the Pont de Jena gave, with all under roof and hence not soiled by our smoke or by the weather, and at the same time get a view of the entire exhibition. You have not appreciated the immense size of the proposed building. We would have an inclosure, roofed over, that would be large enough to cover the space between Michigan avenue and Franklin street and between Adams street and the river. Let your imagination widen out, for to this alone can you appeal, as there is no precedent, and you will see this must be studied as something more than a building. It is the Exposition grounds roofed over at such height as not to injure the effect of the exhibits.

"How would the statuary be disposed?" Just about the outside of the center amphitheater, given liberal room, interspersed with trees, seats, etc.

"Where would the music-hall be located?" We have the grandest music-hall in the world. Would it be good sense to build one in the building when is provided an amphitheater that would answer this and the additional purpose of affording room for the great gatherings that have heretofore been unprovided for and left to the far from tender mercies of the weather? Side shows would be given room around the first gallery. Don't fall into the error of thinking of these galleries as of those of our present Exposition. They are the width of our widest street, and if any one wants to build a theater and it should be deemed best to permit it, let it be done anywhere around the outer wall, with an entrance off the gallery.

What would be done with the machinery, which requires strong ceilings and supports for its miles of shafting?

It is proposed to put the railway exhibit under the gallery. On the front of the gallery would be run the main line of shafting one and three-fourths miles long. Whatever additional shafting was needed could be lined up on posts for that purpose or run under the floor and built up from it. The floor would be four feet above the water if it was placed in the outer harbor.

What could be done with the numerous articles which must be hung up and with others which must have rooms to themselves in order to be properly displayed?

Would not this question be as pertinent in the case of any building? When we hang a man we provide a frame. The interior of all expositions is always largely made up of glass houses or cases.

In such a building it would be absolutely necessary to have walls, partitions and compartments, but these would at once destroy the line of sight and the effect intended of 80 acres of space would be destroyed.

The picture of Paris from the Eiffel is not injured by the fact that some buildings are higher than others. What would the picture be if the roofs were treated with reference to such a point of sight, painted, gilded, etc.?

Again, the Federal Government wants to erect its own building, and there may be foreign Governments which will want to do the same, as twenty of them did at Paris, and may not fancy dumping their exhibits into this huge circus tent with its hundreds of rings.

Does the Federal Government want to erect its own buildings? Are you entirely clear it would not be willing to turn over that portion of the appropriation alloted to building to the general building fund? Is not it about time we should teach the world the meaning of the word hospitality, and not do as has been done, treat it about as one would if one were to ask a friend to come to see one and bring his meals, bed, and house, and agree to give him a place in the yard for a few days?

Architect Jenison estimates that his building would cost $6,000,000. If it did not come nearer $20,000,000 we should be surprised, and in the end what should we have?

This estimate stands unless disputed in detail. We know we can let the contracts below these figures.

A building that would never satisfy exhibiters; that would not show exhibits to the best advantage; that would mix things up in an incongruous manner—pictures and machinery, and goods, statues, and locomotives, thrashing-machines, and bric-a-brac, etc., that would distract, confuse, and tire the visitor.

We cannot understand how you find it possible to make this statement, knowing, as you do, that it is proposed to classify the subjects on the peripheral lines and nations on radial lines, making a classification so simple that a child can understand it and find what he desires to see.

A building that would sacrifice all ideas of good taste merely to beat the Eiffel Tower.

It has never been our thought to beat the Eiffel, but to offer something that would do for our Exposition what the Crystal Palace did for that at London and the Eiffel tower did for Paris, and what Mr. Berger says is the first thing in his advice to us in his article in the current number of *Scribner's*, "Aim at Novelty and the Extraordinary."

As to exterior effect, you can hide the earth from your view with an ordinary letter envelope if held close to your eyes. The pavilions and colonnades forming the approach would hide the building from Michigan avenue as you approach it, while from twenty miles away it would be as a small mountain.

E. S. JENISON & CO.

The Foreign Attack on American Public Schools.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The enemies of the public schools have at last made a declaration of war and committed the causus belli. They have declared themselves un-American, un-National, unpatriotic, and determined to destroy the American public schools and the progress of education in the language of this country in a land which has opened its doors to give them asylum. Upon what meat have these sons of other lands fed that they have grown too great to study English or permit their children to learn the language of the land of their adoption? They furnish the best evidence possible that the compulsory study of English is right, and that the study of any other than the English language in the public schools is wrong. In the name of all the gods at once, if they do not wish to be American in all the name implies—language, habit, and custom—why do they come among us? Their coming is voluntary, and if our laws, language, and customs are not to their liking, nothing prevents them seeking some other clime where things are more in harmony with their ideas. The only thing for native citizens of the United States to regret is that it is not a constitutional requirement that English shall be taught in all schools, public or private, and as it is not in the Constitution, Congress can do no better legislating for the Nation to insure its stability and perpetuity than to pass a law which shall bind all States alike, making attendance at school and the study of the elementary branches in English compulsory. Any person residing under the Stars and Stripes, be he native born or foreign, who would object to or hint at an objection to the required study of the language of the country should hide his face in shame and do penance by renouncing allegiance to this the best land on God's green earth.

When any church, be it Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, or any other, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, would proscribe the study of English in its schools it is time there was a law unmistakable in its terms, which would bring them to the recognition of the fact that there was a power and a force greater than they whose mandates must be respected. There should be some way to settle it once for all. This continued menace to the public school is hurtful to us personally, socially, and as a country. If we glory in anything it is our free schools, and it should be beyond the power of any sect, nationality, or party to disturb, abridge, or belittle them. There is wickedness enough in the thought and effort to divide the public money, giving private and sectarian schools a portion of the school fund, but when the same influence seeks to limit and proscribe the study of our National tongue it is cruel murder of the good angel which alone can preserve our unity.

Every true American who loves his land and hopes for its perpetuity will be adamant on the side of the public school. Truckling sycophants, cowards, and practical aliens only will listen to the demand for a division of the public money and schools, private or public, where English is not taught. M. E. COLE.

"Theology vs. Religion."

CHICAGO, April 2.—[Editor of the Tribune.—In your editorial in Sunday's issue under the above caption you review approvingly an article by Mr. Junius Henri Browne in a late number of the *Arena*. The positions taken in Mr. Browne's article are (1) that there is a wide distinction between theology and religion, and (2) that the trend of liberal thought today is toward the abandonment of theology and the placing of greater emphasis upon religion pure and simple.

I can accept the first position without demur. There is indeed a wide distinction between religion and theology, especially between true religion and false and irrational theology, such as the systems devised by Augustine, Thomas, Aquinas, Abélard, and Calvin, the leading systematizers of theology since the Christian era. There has been a constant reaction of the rational mind from these systems, and this accounts for the prevailing distaste for theology and for theological preaching which now obtains in all enlightened orthodox communities. It is simply a reaction from absurdities which reason cannot accept, and is a good sign that the advocates of these dogmas are becoming ashamed of them and do not want to hear them preached any more.

It is probable that this reaction, like all other cases of reaction, has carried the minds of many to an extreme, causing them to reject all theology, the good as well as the bad. Now it is only the false and irrational theology that is being rejected, and that ought to be rejected and must be rejected. When we come down to rational and ethical theology we find not only that there is no such wide difference between this and religion as has been claimed, but that it is necessary to true religion. There can be no religion without thoughts of God. When we put thoughts into words we have discourse—discourse about God—and that is just what theology means. It matters not if we are ultra radical mystics and know God only within, if we think about that inward experience or talk about it, or describe it, or seek to formulate the law of its operation, we are discoursing about God and are therefore theologizing.

No man can say God is, God is spirit, God is love, God is our Father, God is nigh unto all that call upon him, he is a just God and a Savior, he is good unto all and his tender mercies are over all his works—expressions fundamental to all piety—without giving expression to theological sentiments.

Again, take the ideas of John Fisk, which are also the ideas of the Greek Christian fathers, Clement, Origen, and others, and are the ideas of all advanced modern thinkers—namely: the immanency of God in all things as the life and the spirit of the cosmos and the reason or informing principle in man, and how is it possible to have any religion or any science in the true sense of the word without this underlying thought? To deny it would be atheism in religion and bold materialism in science. Hence the first cause or principle which we call God is not denied by Herbert Spencer nor by his distinguished American disciple, John Fisk.

It is evident that theology of some sort underlies all true science and all true religion. The world is not growing atheistic, nor is it trying the experiment of having a religion without a theology. The progress is from a *worse* theology to a *better*, as is the law in progress of all kinds. No preacher of the new faith really gives up theology or can give it up. Dr. Thomas preaches quite as much theology today as he did when he was a Methodist. Prof. Swing is no less theological in his ministrations than when he preached in the Presbyterian pulpit. Today, however, they preach not the old fables of childhood or the old dogmas of unreason, but a grand, rational, beautiful concept of God which exalts and ennobles the soul.

Drop into Coleman Adams' or Mr. Milsted's church and do you hear no theology but religion only preached? Far from it. These churches have had a theology for nearly a hundred years which they are not ashamed of and have been instant in preaching in season and out of season. They were the pioneers in that advance which is now being made all along the line, and is moving even the old ironclad Presbyterian creed from its moorings. I do not say that they have brought about all the change which marks the advance of theological thought, but together with other liberalizing forces they have exerted no insignificant influence. Theology, like everything else, must follow the law of evolution, and its final harmonious adjustment to true religion is a question only of time.

W. W. CLAYTON.

Intemperate Attacks.

CHICAGO, April 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although I lean towards the Methodists I must take exception to the remarks of some of the ministers of my denomination at their meeting Monday, when they assailed the Roman Catholic Church with what struck me as unnecessary vehemence. I confess that I cannot see why any Methodist should feel specially called on to attack the Mother of Churches. It never laid its hand on any of his ancestors. It made no Methodist martyrs. But were he a Presbyterian or a Congregationalist I could understand how the remembrance of the saints of old who were grievously persecuted should stir him even to this day.

I can see, too, why Baptists, Lutherans, and the members of similar churches with democratic forms of government might pour out the vials of their wrath on that which is chief among the hierarchical ones. But the methods of the Romish Church are in many respects similar to those of Wesley's communion. It is natural it should be so. The Church of England is a daughter of the Roman Church, differing at the outset only on the question of Papal supremacy in England. Methodism is the child of Episcopalianism and the grandchild of Catholicism. In its features are discernible the lineaments of its parents. In all three churches there are Bishops, priests, and laymen, and power comes from the top. In other churches the laymen rule, in these the clergy. Of late the Methodist laymen have been admitted to some slight share in church government. But reflect how absolute, up to a short time ago, was the rule of the Methodist Bishop over the minister. No Romish Bishop had greater power.

So, as the Methodist Church takes after its grandmother in many respects in creed and discipline, it is not exactly in good taste for the former to gird at and abuse the latter. Supposing that the venerable dame of Rome has old-fashioned ways which the granddaughter feels inclined to laugh at. Suppose her costumes are of antique cut. Suppose she has not all the modern improvements in creeds. Still, why laugh at her? It is as irreverent as it would be for Methodism to make fun of Episcopalianism, that honorable church of which John Wesley was a distinguished member. The ways of the mother seem sometimes a little stiff and bigoted; her prayers a little formal. But the same blood flows in the veins of each, and it looks ill for relations to be abusing one another. Episcopalianism is reformed Catholicism and Methodism is reformed Episcopacy.

Let the disciples of Luther, Knox, and Calvin bang away at the Romish Church as much as they please. They have hereditary grudges, and transmitted hates, and old persecutions to remember. But there is no reason why the followers of Wesley should take up a fight not their own. They may not love their grandmother but they should not blackguard her.

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1,212	500	1,400	Jan. 1, 90	5 yrs.	7
1,232	500	1,450	Mar. 1, 90	5 yrs.	7
1,221	600	1,600	Jan. 1, 90	5 yrs.	7
1,162	800	3,015	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
998	800	2,400	Nov. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
1,112	800	2,200	Nov. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
1,217	900	2,700	Jan. 1, 90	5 yrs.	7
1,175	$1,000	$ 2,800	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
905	1,000	4,400	Jan. 1, 90	4½ yrs	6½
909	1,000	4,500	Jan. 1, 90	4½ yrs	6½
1,204	1,200	3,100	Jan. 1, 90	5 yrs.	7
1,194	1,300	3,500	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	8
1,176	1,500	4,500	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
1,178	1,500	4,000	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
1,177	1,700	4,800	Dec. 1, 89	5 yrs.	7
1,196	2,000	4,000	Feb. 1, 90	1¼ yrs	7
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The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 7th day of said month). The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 11 a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

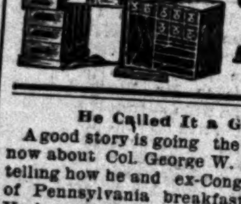
TAKE NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Savings and Loan Association of Chicago, Illinois, will be held at the office of the association, 91 Dearborn-st., on Monday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing reports of officers, the election of directors, and the transaction of all such business as shall come before the meeting.

ARTHUR VAN VLISSINGEN,
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He Called It a Good Dinner.

A good story is going the rounds of the press now about Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont, telling how he and ex-Congressman W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania breakfasted together in New York one day and how the millionaire coal operator told Col. Hooker that he would give all his worldly possessions for a good appetite; this after seeing Col. Hooker devour a breakfast of enormous proportions. A gentleman who read the paragraph in a Washington paper said to me:

"I have a sequel to that story without which it is really not complete. Col. Hooker is fond of drinking as well as of eating. One day he was going down Broadway in New York with the light of a recent experience beaming in his eye, when he met a friend who was well acquainted with his convivial habits.

"'Hello, Hooker!' said his friend. 'Where have you been?'

"'Been to dinner,' said Col. Hooker, his eyes rolling in his head and his lips moving as though some sweet flavor lingered upon them still.

"'Did you have a good dinner?' said his friend.

"'Good dinner?' said Hooker. 'Good dinner? The finest dinner I ever had.'

"'What did you eat?' said his friend.

"'Eat?' said Col. Hooker. 'Eat? We didn't eat. We drank.'"—*New York Tribune.*

April.

O, April, flush and fair, when mortals fain
In endless verse their feelings would express
('Twere well if they would rhyme a little less),
When maidens chatter in a lively strain
Of new spring bonnets till they're nigh insane,
When lads and lasses longing to confess
Their inmost thoughts and dreams of happiness,
Turn every street into a lovers' lane,
I do not like to praise thee much at all,
For once, presuming on thy glowing skies,
I decked myself in all my finery,
When lo, a soaking rain began to fall,
And I berated thee 'mid tears and sighs
For making such a miserable duck of me
—*Nathan N. Levy.*

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

It was nearly a complete holiday in financial affairs. The banks were open, but that was all. Nothing new appears in the money situation. There is a little floating money that may be picked up from street brokers at 5 or 5½ per cent, but it can be had at that price because the people who control it do not know how to readily find the right kind of borrowers. There is as yet no great amount of money to be had at less than 6 per cent. A majority of the people who are watching the market, however, expect that easier rates will rule during the month. New York exchange was at 12½c discount. There was but little doing in sterling. There were no New York quotations, and rates here remained unchanged.

The last few days has seen a revival in the counter business in securities, especially in bonds. There has been a marked demand for gas bonds, coming, it is supposed, from New York. There are orders before several bankers for considerable blocks of those bonds at present prices. None of the elevated railway stocks are on the market yet, but they are likely to become important features among the local securities. An investor was looking for some of the stock of the Alley company recently, and was asked by holders $60 a share. As the stock comes about as near being aqua pura as possible that price is not likely to attract any rush of purchasers.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 6@7 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

MARKETS.

As Good Friday is closely observed as a holiday in most of the commercial centers of the world yesterday was made no exception, and there was no session of the Board of Trade. A fair number of operators gathered about the corridors of the building and in the offices, but there was an absence of much outside news, and little was done aside from discussing the quotation question. The feeling was one of firmness, with like indications reported at St. Louis, especially in corn, and some buying orders received from that point and few sellers present. At one time 31½c was bid for May corn, with July around 32¼c. In wheat May was reported as selling on the curb as high as 79⅜c, or ½c above Thursday's close, later receding to 79⅛c, with July about 78½c.

The street produce markets were moderately active, with an excellent demand for poultry, which had recovered in a degree from the late weakness, buyers rather preferring live fowls. The egg trade was decidedly unsettled, ruling irregularly lower, with prices in some instances showing more than 1c decline and many dealers anxious to close out. With the close of the Easter season dealers anticipate a decreased consumptive demand; and with receipts increasing, and buyers for cold storage not yet in the market the feeling was one of pronounced weakness. Prices are now nearly low enough to call out a demand for placing in ice-houses, however, which prevents any serious break. Dairy products are much as recently, with cheese firm and butter weak.

In the wholesale markets for general merchandise a fair aggregate business was accomplished, with groceries showing little change. Stocks of low grade Japan teas show a marked reduction, and prices are gradually hardening, the distribution of tea being fairly satisfactory to jobbers. Drugs and chemicals were quiet and practically steady, oils dull, with carbons easy in tone, and coal unsettled. The opening prices of coal for the spring trade, based on Buffalo shipments, will be determined at New York next Wednesday, and Chicago prices adjusted accordingly. Wool dealers both here and in the East state that with holders desirous of closing up the trade in old wool before the advent of a new season, sales have shown something of an increase. The Philadelphia market, according to Coates Bros., is steady to easy. They say:

The supply of washed wools is very small. Territory wools are yet in good stock. Fall wools have been well sold. The tariff bill is in favorable shape for wool interests, but it has not yet been reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. Should it become a law, or continue before Congress until clip time, growers will be likely to hold the coming clip at higher figures. In the meantime, importations of both goods and wool will be made up to the time that the bill may take effect, and the surplus stock will have to go into consumption before the manufacturer can realize the benefit of higher duties and be enabled to pay more for wool. Last season's clip opened at higher prices than were warranted by the depressed conditions of trade which followed, and this experience will make many operators cautious buyers the coming season. In view of all these conditions, the clip will probably come forward very slowly. Much interest is felt in the opening in Texas as showing some index of the course in other sections.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Though quiet prices remained fully steady, with choice hand-picked beans firm. Sales are chiefly in a small way. Quotations were as follows: Hand-picked navies and pea beans $1.60@1.65 per bu, and do mediums, $1.50@1.55, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.40.

BROOM-CORN—But little corn is coming in, and while prices are maintained with considerable firmness there is no activity in this market. Former quotations are repeated. Fair to fine hurl, 5¾@6¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 4@5c; choice green carpet brush, 5¼@5¾c; green self-working, 5@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

BUTTER—Further weakness was present in this staple, with prices in some instances 1c lower, buyers taking only moderate quantities. Receivers are anxious to prevent any accumulation of stock. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 20@21c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 22@22½c; fair to good, 18@20c; good to fine dairies, 17@18c; rolls, 12@12½c; packing stock, 5@7c.

CHEESE—All grades were reported firm in tone, with a gradual diminution of stocks of fine cheese. Low grades were in moderate favor, with slightly skimmed selling fairly to both retailers and shippers. The following were the quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 10½@10¾c per lb; do twins, 10½@11c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; 1-lb skims, 8@9½c; low grades, 3@7c; No. 1, 13@13½c; brick, full cream, 11@11½c.

COAL—This staple shows little change from day to day, with prices unsettled and general weakness present. Dealers buy rather sparingly, and round lots often sell 25c below published quotations. The retail price of hard coal is $5.75 per ton for all sizes. Gas house lump coke, $5.50; crushed do, $6.50. Quotations per net ton in car-lots are as follows: Anthracite—Large and small egg, $4.75; range and nut, $5.00. Bituminous—Oak Hill, $2.90; Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.20; Indiana block, $2.50@2.60; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.00; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRIED FRUITS—In fair local and shipping demand. Quotations: Prime to choice evaporated apples, 7¼@8¾c per lb; fancy do, 8½@9c; choice old do, 6¾@7c; fancy, 7¼c; sun-dried apples, 4@4¾c; sun-dried peaches, halves, 2½@5c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There was no essential change, with a fair jobbing trade recorded. Quotations: Borax, 11@13c; citric acid, 43@46c; tartaric, 40@42c; carbolic acid, 35@40c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.24; balsam Tolu, 35@38c; Tonka beans, $1.70@1.75; cubeb berries, $1.75; calomel, 93c; camphor, 56@61c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 49@50c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 20@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 40@45c; mercury, 78c; morphine, sulph., $2.80@3.10; opium, $3.75; quinine, 30@49c.

EGGS—Receipts were liberal and the market was unsettled and in most instances about 1c lower. Fresh laid were held at 11½@12c per doz in a small way, with lines quoted as low as 10½@11c.

GAME—Trade was chiefly in ducks, and desirable lots were in fair favor. Red-head and mallard ducks, $1.75@2.25 per doz; small and teal do, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25.

GROCERIES—Though not especially active a fair jobbing trade was recorded at nearly former quotations: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7¾c per lb; cubes, 7@7¼c; powdered, 7¼@7½c; granulated, 6½c; confectioners' A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¾@6⅛c; yellow, 5@5½c. Coffee—Java, 24@29c; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice to fancy, 22½@23c; fair to good, 20@22c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Firmness was the general rule, with oranges in good demand at outside quotations: Apples—Good to choice Steele red, Jonathan, and Ben Davis, $4.00@5.00 per brl; fancy eating varieties, in a small way, $4.75@5.25. Florida oranges, small brights, $4.50@5.50 per box; large do, $4.00@4.25; russets, $3.50@4.00; California Riversides, $3.25@3.50; navels, $4.50@5.00. Messina lemons, $3.75@4.50. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch, according to size and quality.

HIDES—Were in the usual request at the quotations: No. 1 green salted, heavy, 4¼@4¾c per lb; do light, 4¾c; No. 2 do, 3¼@4c; No. 1 calf, 5c; No. 2 do, 4c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—Paint oils were in fair request, but car-loads were dull and easy at the quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 9c; water white 150°, 9¾c; prime, 175°, 11¾c; Eocene, 11¾c; Kenelene, 13c; Elaine, 15¾c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8c; linseed, raw, 62c, and boiled, 65c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 37c.

POTATOES—Sales covered a wide range, the better class of Northern stock selling readily at figures nearly as high as at any time recently, while poor or mixed lots were dull and in some neglect. A fair outward movement was noted. Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 50@55c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 48@52c; rose, 45@48c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 25@35c.

POULTRY—An excellent demand existed for the offerings, and while live fowls were shown marked favor, there was no difficulty in disposing of everything desirable, prices averaging firm. Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 10½@11c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 15@16c; ducks, 13@15c; geese, 8@9c. Live chickens, 9½@10½c; live turkeys, 12@14c.

VEGETABLES—There was no essential change, with a fair trade on both local and shipping account at the subjoined quotations: Beets, Southern, $2.25@2.50 per brl; old cabbages, $8.00@17.00 per 100; onions, $3.50@3.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 50@60c per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; radishes, 35@40c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.50 per brl; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per bu; new potatoes, $7.50@8.00 per brl.

WOOL—A fair outward movement is noted, but prices are as a rule only steady, with manufacturers of fabrics reporting an unsatisfactory trade and not disposed to buy beyond present requirements. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 35@38c per lb; medium 30@33c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@17c; medium unwashed 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@21c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 31	11,624	120	16,738	8,463
Tuesday, April 1	5,179	875	15,726	6,120
Wednesday, April 2	15,019	289	18,606	8,799
Thursday, April 3	12,088	491	19,548	8,361
Friday, April 4	6,500	200	15,000	6,000
Total	50,410	1,975	85,678	37,743
Last week	56,581	1,60[illegible]	95,576	43,253
Shipments—				
Monday, March 31	4,604	1	6,841	2,199
Tuesday, April 1	4,192	211	5,539	2,427
Wednesday, April 2	5,551	76	6,526	4,297
Thursday, April 3	5,991	104	8,959	3,363
Friday, April 4	4,000	50	7,000	2,000
Total	24,338	452	34,865	14,228
Last week	25,202	123	35,889	18,271

Receipts of hogs at Chicago this week are the smallest of any week since the week ending Sept. 14, 1889, when less than 90,000 arrived.

While the receipts of hogs at Chicago for the first three months of 1890 exhibit 432,994 increase compared with the corresponding period last year, arrivals at Kansas City and Omaha exhibit a decrease amounting to 28,000 at Kansas City.

Receipts this week will reach about 52,000 cattle, 85,000 hogs, and 40,000 sheep, against 48,769 cattle, 83,985 hogs, and 31,536 sheep the corresponding week last year.

During the twelve months ending March 1, 1890, Armour & Co. slaughtered 1,197,852 hogs, being more than twice as many as the Chicago Packing and Provision Company and the Anglo-American Packing Company—the two next houses on the list—slaughtered during the year.

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 10,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 10,977 hogs, 2,370 cattle, and 1,313 sheep one week ago and 7,467 hogs, 2,585 cattle, and 2,992 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The demand for cattle yesterday was active from all classes of buyers and the feeling was stronger. Some dealers reported desirable grades 5@10c higher, but the general market averaged no better than steady. The quality of the offerings was rather poor. Eastman of New York bought all the best cattle on sale, taking fully fifteen loads averaging 1,421@1,605 lbs at $4.75@5.00. Two loads averaging 1,580 lbs sold at the outside price. Exporters bought freely at $4.35@4.65. Shippers bought largely at $4.10@4.40. Dressed-beef men bought 915@1,464-lb steers at $3.40@4.65, only one lot above $4.35. They bought chiefly at $3.80@4.10 for 1,030@1,100-lb steers. Eight loads of "handy" steers averaging 990 lbs sold at $3.80; some 998-lb steers at $4.00, and 1,000-lb steers at $4.10. Exporters bought quite a good many 1,524@1,753-lb bulls at $2.65@3.30. A car load of 1,423-lb cows sold at $3.95. Texas steers, averaging 897 to 1,049 lbs, sold at $2.85@3.10, and Texas cows, oxen, and stags at $1.90@2.50. Native cows sold principally at $2.15@2.70. Veal calves sold freely at $3.00@4.00. Stock cattle sold at $2.65@3.75. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.25
Choice to fancy steers	4.10@4.80
Poor to good steers	3.20@4.05
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	2.75@3.10
Poor to choice cows	1.75@2.70
Bulls	2.00@3.70
Stockers and feeders	2.40@3.70

HOGS—The market yesterday was active and prices averaged 5c higher. Speculators carried over about 1,500 hogs. Nine packers bought nearly 8,000, and shippers 7,000. Several lots of heavy sold as high as $4.40@4.45. Heavy sold principally at $4.25@4.35; mixed, largely at $4.25@4.30, and light largely at $4.25@4.35. Rough heavy sold at $4.10@4.20. Common light, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed for sheep, and prices ruled 5c higher for desirable grades. Nearly a third of the fresh receipts were consigned to a dressed-meat establishment. Lambs averaging 56@110 lbs sold at $5.35@6.82½. Native sheep averaging 58@107 lbs sold at $4.95@5.70. Western sheep averaging 83@116 lbs sold at $5.00@5.80.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,019 head; market a shade lower; steers, $3.90@4.90 per 100 lbs; bulls and dry cows at $2.25@3.25; dressed dull at 6½@7¼c per lb for sides. No shipments today; tomorrow, 1,300 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,400 head; market dull; veals, $4.00@6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,254 head, including 615 head direct for slaughterers; market steady. Sheep, $5.75@6.85 per 100 lbs; yearling lambs, $6.50@7.80; dressed mutton firm at 9@10½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 10@11½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500 head; all direct to slaughterers; nominally steady at $4.40@4.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market active and strong; steers, $3.30@4.60; cows, $1.80@3.30; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market 2½c higher; all grades, $4.05@4.17½; bulk, $4.10@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 600 head; market steady; good to choice lambs and muttons, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $5.00@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.80; fair to good do, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.50; range steers, $2.50@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; market strong; fair to choice heavy, $4.15@4.25; packing grades, $4.10@4.20; light, fair to best, $4.00@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; market steady; fair to choice, $4.00@5.80.

OMAHA, NEB., April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; active and stronger; steers, 5 to 10c higher; cows firm; all sold early. Prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $3.95@4.60; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.35@4.25; Westerns, $2.60@3.40; fair to good cows, $1.90@2.55; good to choice, $2.40@3.15; fancy $3.00@3.50; feeders, $2.90@3.50; stockers, $2.65@3.25; bulls, $1.75@3.50; calves, $2.00@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; market opened active at an advance of 5c; all sold early; light, $4.05@4.10; mixed and heavy, $4.02½@4.07½.

SIOUX CITY, IA., April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 230. Market slow.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200. Market strong and 2½c higher; quotations, $4.00@4.10.

LUMBER.

The cargo trade has not yet opened, nor are dealers anxious that it shall for a little time yet, as the season is not sufficiently advanced. Two or three vessels have arrived with cull lumber, but no prices are established. At the wholesale yards there is a moderate demand, with shipments to the country presenting a liberal total. Prices are practically steady as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$37.00@43.00
Flooring, 6 inch, A and B	31.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@14.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	11.50@15.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.00
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.15@2.25

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—BUTTER—The outside price of new fancy creameries today is 24c. The next lower grades sell at prices running 18@22c. Northern dairy lots sell at 20@21c. Choice fresh imitation creamery is scarce and sales are made at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Northern, choice, 11½@11¾c; Western, 10½c; part skims, 4@7c; skims, 2@3c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 15½c; firsts, 14½@15c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 15½c; Southern choice, 14½c; fresh Western, 15c; Michigan choice, 15c.

CORN—The Market for corn is very firm, with sales of steamer yellow on track at 42¾@43c; steamer mixed at 41¼@42c, and good no grade, 41½c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 whites on track 38½c, and in elevator at 34c; No. 3 whites are firm at 33c.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, April 4:

Davis st, n e cor of Sixty-sixth, w f, 100x125 ft, dated April 2 (H. Heikema to G. Van Heerikhinzen) ... $1,000
California av, 140 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 3 (C. O'Reilly to C. McClory) ... 1,000
Sixty-second st, n e cor of Wright, s f, 60x120 ft, dated March 1 (H. A. and O. A. Goodhue to J. C. Denison) ... 10,500
Wabash av, 198 ft s of Sixtieth st, w f, 49½x181 ft, dated March 3 (J. Grassie to J. J. Seppie) ... 3,217
Wabash av, 415 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 40x165⅞ ft, dated March 21 (T. S. and T. N. Hoyne to William B. White) ... 24,000
Fifty-fifth st, bet Wallace and Wright, n f, 30x140 ft, dated Feb. 24 (Neill & Mahnke to M. J. Doherty) ... 1,800
Augusta st, n w cor of Forty-second, 10 acres, dated Feb. 15 (G. W. Craig to H. S. Brackett) ... 20,000
Halsted st, bet Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, e f, 25x117 ft, dated March 26 (J. Enarson et al. to J. E. Hindmarsh) ... 1,350
Six lots in "Ashland," e ½ n e ¼ sec 18, 38, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1887 (H. Phipps Jr. et al. to Robinson & Thurman) ... 7,000
Sixty-fifth st, 50 ft e of Eberhardt av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated March 31 (V. M. and G. A. Williams to G. B. Weise) ... 2,000
Ellis av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 26x175 ft, dated April 1 (E. and C. O. Gleason to M. E. Casey) ... 10,500
Drexel av, bet Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth sts, w f, 60x125 ft, dated March 1 (C. Counselman to H. J. F. Wegner) ... 2,000
Juniata av, s w cor of Ninety-fifth st, 80 acres, dated Jan. 10 (William M. Zearing to Wilder & Merriam) ... 90,000
Peoria st, n w cor of Eighty-fifth, e f, 100x125 ft, dated April 2 (H. Heikema to G. Van Heerikhinzen) ... 1,200
Hamlin av, s e cor of Seventy-ninth st, 40 acres, dated Feb. 24 (estate of C. J. Williams to Clark & Marston) ... 40,000
Garfield av, s w cor of Central Park, s ½ of Block 5, dated March 16, 1889 (G. M. Conarroe to A. Wisner) ... 6,000
Western av, s e cor of Sixty-seventh st, 39.12 acres (except railroad), dated Feb. 12 (R. R. Cherry to E. A. Cummings) ... 60,000
Wood st, s w cor of Fifty-ninth, 80 acres, dated March 31 (J. M. Cohen to E. A. Cummings) ... 192,000
Deming court, 70 ft e of Clark st, s f, 20x73 ft, dated March 25 (Herdien & Hoffund to C. M. Hedenbergh) ... 6,500
Sheffield av, 156 ft n of Garfield, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 2 (B. and P. Riley to E. Roesch) ... 3,000
Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 18x170 ft, improved, dated March 24 (G. A. Severns to M. M. Mabbatt) ... 12,000
Michigan av, 570 ft n of Sixteenth st, e f, 31x131 ft, dated April 2 (estate of L. Miller to A. A. Augustus) ... 20,000
Allport st, 125 ft n of Nineteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 2 (M. Havliatko to P. Sirok) ... 3,450
Paulina st, 150 ft s of Jackson, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 21 (M. A. Armstrong to H. J. Armstrong) ... 7,000
Eightieth court, 141 ft e of Commercial av, s f, 25x128 ft, dated April 1 (A. Jernberg to F. Brown) ... 1,600
Harvard st, w of Western av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 19, 1889 (J. Longley to J. L. Campbell) ... 1,375
Jefferson av, bet Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts, w f, 49x125 ft, dated June 12, 1889 (J. Arnold to D. J. Garst) ... 2,200
Lincoln av, near St. Elmo st, w f, 25 ft to Paulina, dated April 3 (S. and P. Derbach to F. Neumann) ... 1,900
Wharton av, 141 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x132 ft, dated March 1 (A. Risdon to J. R. Loving) ... 2,750
West Eighteenth st, s e cor of Forty-fourth, 5 acres, dated March 19 (H. W. Williams to Alex. Burke) ... 10,000
Troy st, 184 ft s of West Twelfth, w f, 50x125 ft with 25x144 ft on Albany av, near above, dated Dec. 17, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to J. Tucker) ... 2,239
Lot 5, County Clerk div e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 24, 40, 13, dated March 15 (H. T. Weeks to M. O. Shaughnessy) ... 1,400
Warren av, bet Albany and Kedzie avs, n f, 32x120 ft, dated April 2 (L. B. Brown to A. A. Huestis) ... 6,000
O'Brien st, 200 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x90 ft, dated March 28 (Thomas Phelps to J. and K. Mudra) ... 2,100
Rhodes av, 214 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 31 (J. J. Mitchell to H. F. A. Temps) ... 3,000
Lincoln st, 141 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x114 ft, dated March 4 (P. Palmer to G. Beyeran) ... 1,562
West Harrison st, 151 ft w of Forty-fourth, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 12 (M. Suchy to J. C. Lambert) ... 1,300
Thirty-fifth st, 197 ft w of Auburn, s f, 25x145 ft, dated March 20 (S. and M. Hogan to T. Whalen) ... 1,000
Clement av, near Seventieth st, s w f, 125x125 ft, dated March 14 (M. M. Keefe to P. Sullivan) ... 3,500
Evanston av, 148 ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 50x142 ft, dated March 5 (J. McConnell to A. R. L. Minester) ... 3,250
N ½ of N ½ of S ½ of S ½ of N E ¼ Sec 28, 38, 14, dated Jan. 31 (J. Hem to Charles J. Luck) ... 35,000
State st, near s w cor of Eighteenth, e f, 22½x151 ft, dated April 1 (R. S. and J. N. Staples to J. Baer) ... 16,000
Orchard st, 146 ft n of North av, w f, 25x120 ft, imp, dated April 2 (J. Lohwerdt to Anna Spies) ... 7,000
Lots 12 and 13, blk 2, of e ½ of w ½ s e ¼, Sec 15, 39, 13, dated March 4 (W. Batcheller to T. O'Donnell) ... 1,000
Emerald st, 286 ft, s of 37th, w f, 24x123 ft, dated April 5 (P. Martin to J. and M. E. Denforth) ... 1,500
W. Monroe st, n e cor of Lincoln, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 25 (J. W. Meyers to A. R. Daniels) ... 4,650
Central Park av, 143 ft s of Colorado, w f, 27x175 ft, with 27x25 ft in rear, dated April 2 (J. Whiteway to W. P. Brabazon) ... 1,500
The premises No. 214 Goethe st, dated April 1 (V. C. and H. B. Durkee to Mary S. Graves) ... 16,000
Jefferson st, 124 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 49x150 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1889 (D. L. Throop to H. A. Hurlbut) ... 25,000
Michigan av, s w cor of 61st, e f, 115x170 ft, dated March 3 (T. and J. Phillips to Charles W. Lobdell) ... 12,500
West Monroe st, w of Rockwell, n f, 20x124½ ft, dated April 3 (J. L. Campbell to C. M. Gatzert) ... 4,000
Greenwood av, n w cor of Forty-fifth st, e f, 100x154¾ ft, dated March 4 (C. L. Hutchinson to E. O. Hill) ... 17,500
Forrestville av, s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (J. M. Ayer to F. R. Woodruff) ... 4,275
West Huron st, 125 ft w of Bickerdike, s f, 25x123 ft, dated April 1 (M. J. Lister to H. Hoff) ... 2,000
Colorado av, 300 ft e of Forty-fifth st, n f, 75x125 ft, dated March 17 (J. H. Brewster to W. G. Garrey) ... 2,400
Drexel av, 106 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 50x108 ft, dated April 4 (G. T. Kessler to B. V. Emery) ... 3,000
Part of n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 5, 40, 14, dated April 3 (H. Hausen to M. Hausen) ... 6,000
West Superior st, near n e cor of Rockwell, s f, 49x122 ft, dated April 1 (J. Riley to J. Riley) ... 1,500
Maryland av, 198 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 22 (L. and J. Mandernach to G. Viehweg) ... 2,125
Part of Lot 9, Bayley's part, n e ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Jan. 17 (C. De St. Aubin to Kelher & Parks) ... 1,200
Sawyer av, 275 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1889 (A. F. and F. J. Sibley to H. M. Waitt) ... 4,250
Collins st, 140 ft s of Laughton, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 26 (F. Nowak to W. and K. Urban) ... 1,250
St. John's-place, 164 ft n of West Lake st, w f, 48½x103 ft, dated March 10 (C. C. and P. Creote to W. M. Comely) ... 3,400
Justine st, 82 ft n of Seventieth, w f, 50x124 ft, also Twenty-first st, 115 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 31 (T. B. Marston to W. S. Spotton) ... 1,400
Sixty-ninth st, s w cor of Bishop, n f, 40x125 ft, dated March 31 (T. B. Marston to W. S. Spotton) ... 1,600
The premises No. 336 Clybourn av, dated April 3 (T. and H. G. Krumme to A. Wilder) ... 4,600
The premises No. 1333 Wolfram st, dated April 2 (H. Redelsdorf to Geo. Lovis) ... 3,500
Larrabee st, 336 ft s of Wisconsin, w f, 24x121⅛ ft, dated March 29 (J. Michels to P. Haas) ... 3,100
Burling st, n of Willow, e f, 48x131 ft, imp, dated March 29 (H. Perleberg to L. Berger) ... 4,500
La Salle st, bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1889 (E. W. Allen to G. W. Strong) ... 2,000
West Twelfth st, n w cor of Forty-fourth, about 30 acres, dated Feb. 27 (O. G. Fox and M. D. Johnson to G. A. Stover) ... 90,000
Grant place, 212 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 1 (P. Emmel to E. Reimann) ... 5,500
Oakley st, 140 ft n of Washington, w f, 35x80 ft, dated Feb. 6 (J. L. and W. S. Thomson to E. O'Neill) ... 4,000
Washtenaw av, 75 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 4 (D. Gallman to J. Mersbach) ... 1,650
Michigan av, 27 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 96x100 ft, dated March 27 (E. Hogue to O. H. Horton) ... 60,000
Sixty-third st, n e cor of Homan av, 5 acres, dated March 8 (E. B. Treat to M. T. Fulcher) ... 15,000
Same as above, dated March 8 (M. T. Fulcher to H. Hamond) ... 15,000
Fifty-fifth st, 125 ft e of Wallace, n f, 30x140 ft, dated March 25 (R. Neil to L. H. Mahnke) ... 1,900
Coles av, 87 ft n of Seventy-seventh st, e f, 150x200 ft, dated March 17 (J. E. Woodruff to W. Heckman) ... 3,750
Coles av, 237 ft n of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 150x200 ft, dated March 17 (same to F. Middagh) ... 3,750
Aberdeen st, s w cor of Seventy-second, e f, 99x124 ft, dated March 8 (E. M. Condis to L. Schoonover) ... 1,450
Vernon av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 16x164 ft, improved, dated March 27 (T. H. Barry to E. J. Walker) ... 8,750
Greenwood av, n w cor of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 88x164 ft, dated March 24 (J. L. Woodcock to O. L. Munger) ... 8,800
West Twelfth st, n w cor of Forty-fourth, about 30 acres, dated April 3 (G. A. Stover to G. F. Stodder) ... 110,000
Third av, bet Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth sts, w f, 48x124 ft, dated March 26 (C. A. Pomeroy to A. Delph) ... 1,550
Butterfield st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 3 (P. J. O'Hara to M. Larkin) ... 1,900
Emerald av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 24x126 ft, dated April 2 (A. Crane to J. Black) ... 1,800
Seventy-ninth st, 57¼ ft, w of Ontario av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 5, 1889 (H. W. Mahan to J. M. Healy) ... 1,500
Center av, 175 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 25x160 ft, imp, dated April 4 (F. Shrumpf to L. E. Kreitling) ... 4,000
South Twenty-fourth st, lot 6 and n 20 ft, lot 5, blk 12 of e ½, n e ¼, secs 21, 38, 14, dated March 1 (F. Salter to E. Hartman) ... 6,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

West Division st, n w cor of Fifty-second, 10⅜ acres, dated March 5 (H. T. Glover to D. Cruse) ... 22,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Ellis av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 100x150 ft, by J. P. Morrison.
Clarence av, s w cor of Fifteenth st, all of Blk 50, by J. W. Brown.
Garfield blvd, n e cor of Butterfield st, 80x125 ft, by M. M. Follansbee.
Wood st, s w cor of Fifty-ninth, 80 acres, by E. A. Cummings.
Hamlin av, s e cor of Seventy-ninth st, 40 acres, by Clark & Marston.
Garfield av, s w cor of Central Park, s ½ of Blk 5, by A. Wisner.
Rockwell st, s w cor of Ogden av, Lots 1 and 2, by Rhettner & Lehmann.
Sub of John Forke's farm, part of Sec. 11 and 12, 42, 11, by J. Forke.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Julius Pettkoski, to erect four-story and cellar flats at No. 683 West Seventeenth street, to cost $10,000.

A. Weigselbaum, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 891 Turner avenue, to cost $3,500.

F. Magnuson, to erect three-story and cellar flats at No. 195 Twenty-fourth place, to cost $5,500.

Ollie Johnson, to erect three-story and basement flats at No. 386 Ohio street, to cost $7,000.

A. Salem, to erect three-story and basement flats at No. 388 Ohio street, to cost $6,000.

M. E. Baldwin, to erect three two-story and basement flats at Wright and Seventy-sixth streets, to cost $6,000.

George Straight, to erect three-story and basement dwelling at No. 4564 Oakenwald street, to cost $5,000.

Lucky Jim.

Jim was my friend, till one unhappy day
The usual cause—a pretty girl—came in our way,
From that day on we seemed to drift apart,
For each aspired to win her maiden heart,
And though I tried each art and winning wile,
'Twas not to me she gave her sweetest smile.
Each day I saw my chances grow more dim,
Until—to my despair—one day she married Jim.
Ah, lucky Jim!
How I envied him!

Three years passed on—long years they seemed to me—
And then Jim died, and once more "she" was free,
Before me rose the fond hopes of the past,
I wooed, I sued, and married her at last,
I've got my way; and now she is my wife,
I know just what there is in married life;
And when I think of Jim, though under ground,
Enjoying peace and quiet most profound—
Ah, lucky Jim!
How I envy him!

—*Terre Haute Express.*

A Gingerbread Barometer.

It is nothing more or less than the figure of a General made of gingerbread which Clavette buys every year at the Place du Trone. When he gets home he hangs his purchase on a nail. You know the effect of the atmosphere on gingerbread. The slightest moisture renders it soft; in dry weather, on the contrary, it grows hard and tough. Every morning on going out Clavette asks his servant:

"What does the General say?"

The man forthwith applies his thumb to the figure and replies:

"The General feels flabby about the chest; you'd better take your umbrella."

On the other hand, when the symptoms are "hard and unyielding," our worthy colleague sallies forth in his new hat.—*French Paper.*

Dream Vision.

The garden lies in silence—shadow deep!
On filmy wings of purple, soft, unfurled,
Comes that ethereal presence we call sleep,
To drug the throbbing senses of the world.
Still is the night—ah, heaven, how still and clear!
Acacia wrapped in showering sheets of bloom
Droops ghostlike o'er the pathway; I can hear
A scented petal falling in the gloom.
O, love, whom nevermore I may call mine,
I hear thy footstep on the pathway now;
Hear the music of that voice of thine
As distant harp-notes, tremulous and low.
I fold thee in mine arms—ah, rest, my love!
In this death-silence rest thou on my heart!
The wind goes shuddering to pale stars above,
We two are here alone—the world apart.
Nay, steal not yet away; my lips are laid
Upon thy lips of shadow—rest awhile!
Ah, me! that spirit form may not be staid,
And thy dream-presence passes in a smile.
—*Frances Nicholson.*

He Spelled It with a "b."

One of the engrossing clerks at Albany is an exceedingly illiterate man and secured his place through a "pull." A few days ago he copied a financial measure. A fellow-clerk who was looking over the draft suddenly asked:

"How do you spell the word 'income'?"

"I don't know," he answered; "how do I?"

"Well, here you have it 'incum.'"

"By Jove!" said the dissenter from Webster's orthography, "I don't know how I came to leave off the 'b.'"—*New York Commercial.*

A Similarity.

"Papa," asked a little school boy, looking up from his geography, "is these ocean swells anything like the men what you call swells?"

"In one particular they are much alike," was the parent's reply.

"And what is that?"

"They are both bill-owing creations," was the wise answer.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Mohammedans in the Russian Army.

Russia is interested in the statistics of Tushkuroff, a traveler and ethnologist, who points out the fact that there are 400,000 heathens and 50,000 Mohammedans in the Russian army, the latter forming 75 per cent of the Cossack regiments, and also declares that Christianity is dying out in Southeastern Russia.

What He Would Do.

"What would you do," asked a pompous man of a little fellow who had been bold enough to dispute his word in an argument, "if you had as much sense as I've got?"

"I'd go at once and look for more," was the startling reply, "before what I had died for want of society."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Judging by Appearances.

"Well, I'm full again," said the Cider-Barrel, trying to stand on its head.

"I thought so," said the little Keg, "when I saw you rolling over here all bunged up. O, yes, you are tight!"—*Puck.*

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

"Can you tell me, little girl, why we pray for our daily bread?" asked a Texas Sunday-school teacher of one of her pupils.

"Because the bread would get stale if we didn't get it every day," replied the little cherub.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

Increased Tax on American Products—Retaliating on McKinley's Bill.

Toronto Mail, April 3: A casual glance at Mr. Foster's tariff proposals conveys the idea that they contain a great many changes. The chief imports transferred to the free list are admiralty charts, formerly bearing a duty of 20 per cent; Indian corn for ensilage and Indian corn to be ground into meal for human food, formerly paying seven and a half cents a bushel; mining machinery not made in Canada, and articles of iron and steel for use in shipbuilding, upon which duties running up to 35 per cent were paid; and ribs, runners, rings, caps, watches, ferrules, and sticks for umbrellas and parasols, upon which hitherto the duty has been 20 per cent.

Turning to the dutiable list, the more important changes are those with reference to agricultural products. They are as follows:

	Old tariff.	New tariff.
Animals	20 p. c.	30 p. c.
Mess pork, per lb	1c	1½c
Bacon and ham, per lb	2c	3c
Mutton, per lb	1c	3c
Beef, per lb	1c	3c
Prepared meats, per lb	2c	3c
Tried lard, per lb	2c	3c
Untried lard, per lb	1½c	2c
Plants, trees, and shrubs	free	20 p. c.
Gooseberry bushes, each	free	2c
Grapevines, each	free	3c
Raspberry bushes, each	free	1c
Blackberry bushes, each	free	1c
Rose bushes, each	free	5c
Apple trees, each	free	2c
Peach trees, each	free	4c
Pear trees, each	free	5c
Cherry trees, each	free	4c
Quince trees, each	free	2½c
Seedling stock for grafting	free	20 p. c.
Apples, per brl	free	40c
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, weight of package included, per lb	free	3c
Cherries and currants, per qt	free	1c
Peaches, weight of package included, per lb	free	1c
Flour, per brl	50c	75c

Turning to manufactured articles, the changes are in some cases effected with a view to encourage certain industries. For instance, the materials out of which umbrellas and parasols are made having been placed on the free list, the duties on the finished articles have been raised from 30 to 35 per cent. Again, watch-cases, formerly receiving 25 per cent protection, are now to receive 35 per cent; whips are raised from 30 per cent to 5 cents a dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem, cotton or silk-covered wire from 25 to 35 per cent; such clothing as formerly paid 25 per cent to 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent; advertising pamphlets from one cent each to 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent; rubber and composition buttons from 25 per cent to 10 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem; tobacco pipes, from 20 and 25 per cent to a uniform rate of 35 per cent; earthenware rates from 20 per cent to 35 per cent; gas meters, gloves, mitts, gun, rifle, and pistol cartridges, caps, and gun wads, tools of all kinds, paper bags and toilet combs, from 30 to 35 per cent. India rubber boots and shoes, with uppers of cloth or other material, experience an increase from 25 to 30 per cent. Union collar cloth paper, not glossed or finished, has an increase from 5 per cent to 20 per cent; while the same article glossed and finished goes up in the scale of duties from 20 to 25 per cent. Lead pencils, formerly 25 per cent, will in future pay 35 per cent. Plumbago, formerly at 20 per cent, will now pay 25 per cent, while the manufactures of plumbago, hitherto at 25 per cent, will be taxed 30 per cent. Curling stones, ten up, from 20 to 25 per cent. Stamped tinware, japanned ware, granite ware, enameled iron ware, and galvanized iron ware, taxed under the old tariff 25 per cent, will bear a duty of 35 per cent under the new. Files and rasps are also increased. The old rate for them was 35 per cent; the new rate is 10 cents per dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem. The most remarkable of the changes are those upon toys. Hitherto the duty upon dolls, toys, and toy whips had been 30 per cent. For the future the children will amuse themselves with dolls and toys taxed 5 per cent higher. Participating in this increase of 5 per cent are other luxuries such as fancy work-boxes, writing-desks, glove and handkerchief boxes, manicure, perfume, and toilet cases, smokers' sets, fancy articles of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette, or paper, ornaments of alabaster, spar, terra cotta, or composition, and statuette, beads, and bead ornaments. In some instances the relations of the duties to the raw and finished products are altered. Here is a case:

	Old duty.	New duty.
Crystal and glass tableware for silver-platers	5c p. doz. and 3 p. c.	20 p. c.
Common glass	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ornamental glass	25 p. c.	30 p. c.

The hat duties have been changed, but it is understood that the increases are not favorable to makers, because of the accompanying increase in raw materials. The following are the comparative duties:

	Old duty.	New duty.
Fur felt hats	25 p. c.	$1.50 per doz. and 20 p. c.
Hats and caps, N. E. S.	25 p. c.	30 p. c.

The paint duties are thus revised:

	Old duty.	New duty.
Paints, pulped, or ground in oil	25 p. c.	30 p. c.
Paints, ground or mixed, or Japan varnish, etc	25 p. c.	5c per lb and 25 p. c.
Oxides, ochres, umbers, etc	10 p. c.	30 p. c.
Paints, ground in spirits	25 p. c.	$1 per gallon.

While the painters have received higher taxes the paper-hangers have received lower. The makers of clocks have hitherto paid 35 per cent on movements. The duty is reduced to 10 per cent. No change is made in the duty on trunks; but with regard to other products of leather there are alterations as follows:

	Old duty.	New duty.
Valises	10c each and 30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Satchels	10c each and 30 p. c.	35 p. c.
Pocket-books and purses	30 p. c.	35 p. c.

On cut tobacco the duty is raised from 40 cents per pound to 40 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem; on linseed and flaxseed oil there is a raise from 30 per cent to 1¼ cents per pound. The following somerset is effected with regard to lubricating and illuminating oil made of petroleum:

	Old duty.	New duty.
Lubricating oil	25 p. c.	7 1-5c per gallon
Illuminating oil	7 1-5c per gallon	25 p. c.

The remaining changes have already been made public, as, for example, the addition of a cent per square foot on plate glass, if beveled; the increase in the duties on woolen manufactures by two and a half cents per pound; the reduction in the duties on molasses, and the increase of the duties on stereotype plates. The general tendency of the tariff, despite the decreases, which are relatively few, is upward. There can be little doubt that the new duties will mean increased taxation.

Phenomenal Growth of the West.

The other day I had a singular experience with a bookworm, who has made a study of all sorts of dry, but important, details, in relation to the growth and prosperity of the United States. As they are now taking the census and that subject was intruded, he said: "No one who has not carefully studied the statistics can imagine how rapidly this country has developed within the last few years. Between 1850 and 1880 our population increased over 727 per cent on the Pacific coast, 240 per cent in the West, 76 per cent in the Middle States, 70 per cent in the South, and 70 per cent in New England.

"The phenomenal growth of population was, however, in the West. Illinois is a striking illustration. So far as the census shows, that State started in 1810 with a population of 12,282. New York had at that time 959,000, Pennsylvania 710,000, and Ohio 230,000 in round numbers. These are still the four leading States as regards population. During the seventy years before 1880, New York had increased her population over fivefold, Pennsylvania over fivefold, Ohio thirteen fold, and Illinois 250 fold. For a number of years the South held the supremacy, as a group of States, but years ago lost it to the West. But phenomenal as has been the increase in population and wealth up to the last census, I predict that the last ten years will show a much greater per cent of increase than any former decade in the history of the Government, and since 1884 the increase has been over one million a year."—*New York Star.*

Robert Browning.

Mourn, Italy, with England mourn, for both
He sang with song's discriminating love,
Thy towers that flash the wooded crags above;
Thy trellised vineyards' purple overgrowth;
Thy matin balm; thy noontide's pleasing sloth;
Thy convent bell, dim lake, and homeward dove;
Thine evening star, that through the bowered alcove
Silvers the white flight of the circling moth.
He sang thy best and worst—false love, fierce war,
Renaissance craft, child graces, saintly art,
Old pomps from "Casa Guidi Windows" seen.
There dwelt he happy; there that minstrel queen,
Who shared his poet crown but gladdened more
To hold, unshared, her poet's manly heart.
—*Aubrey de Vere in the April Century.*

EDITORIAL CRANKS.

Richmond *Times:* Any reform measure which is not vetoed by David B. Hill is not likely to contain much reform.

Detroit *Tribune:* Down East we notice that the Democratic majorities are gradually increasing—in the penitentiaries.

Washington *Post:* It is by no means sure that the adoption of the canteen system by Congress would result in a full House.

New Orleans *Picayune:* It is best always to choose a tall man for State Treasurer so that he may not be found short when he goes out of office.

Boston *Herald:* The slating of First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson for the Spanish mission is all right. Clarkson has been teaching the art of walking Spanish for some time past.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* An exchange notes by way of apology that Gov. David B. Hill is an early riser. Probably he is like Rochefort, the French fire-eater, of whom it has been said: "He rises at 7 o'clock every morning to make enemies."

Kansas City *Star:* Neal Dow, the veteran prohibitionist, has just celebrated his 86th birthday. Such remarkable longevity is rare, indeed, in persons who are total abstainers from whisky and tobacco.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* On one single day of the present session of Congress 2,800 bills were introduced. And yet there are those who complain that our statesmen are not earning their salt! They are.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If Boss Tweed were alive today he would be astonished to see how many new processes of fraud and robbery the Tammanyites have invented since the time when he was their preëminent thief.

Philadelphia *Press:* New York's fund for the Washington Memorial Arch has passed the 75 mark. Knowing the town, you may think it is the 75-cent mark, but, strangely enough, it is the $75,000 mark. Surely, the boom—old as it is—is still "on" over there.

Signs of Spring.

Ah! sweet Spring indeed has come,
And soon we'll have sweet Summer
In fields at large the bees do hum,
In city parks the bummer.

Yea, yellow crocuses are here,
Warmed by the sun's approache
The vats are filling with bock beer
The houses with new roaches.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare my prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; I save purchasers agent's commission by calling on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A CHILD'S COMPLEXION—MOTH patches, black heads, etc., easily removed; no surgery; pay when satisfied. BURT & WALTERS, Box 810, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11. Dandruff, baldness, red noses, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' experience.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers; all systems; $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BUILDING (Congress-st. elevators). Branches: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lesson free. Terms, $10. Classes in formation in the suburbs.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC SHORT-hand, 94 Dearborn-st., will thoroughly fit you for work in the shortest possible time. Read the following: "I employ a writer of eclectic shorthand, and I consider the system one that can be very rapidly written and read like print. J. E. STUART, Post-Office Inspector, Chicago, Ill."

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J. G. CROSS, President.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN Ex. Building, 78 E. Monroe-st., private instruction by appointment a specialty in fine waltzing and latest society dancing. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, PURE ACCENT. 2919 Cottage Grove-av., 2d flat.

VOCAL TRAINING, STUTTERING, AND OTHER defects removed; weak voices strengthened; dramatic elocution. PROF. MINSHALL, 87 Park-av., near Wood-st.

MUSICAL.

SHEET MUSIC—A CHOICE COLLECTION OF vocal and instrumental music, retail prices from 30 cents to $1 per copy, will be mailed to your address at 11 cents or 10 pieces for $1. Send address and stamp for catalogue. Address No. 1 Music Co., P. O. Box 250, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL orchestra in Englewood. Z 5, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punches, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines new of the latest improved designs.
THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO.
68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—28 INCH PAPER-CUTTER, for steam or hand power. H. C. MARSH & SON, 77 Jackson-st., city.

1 4-HORSE OTTO GAS ENGINE IN PERFECT order, 1 band-saw nearly new, one Howell mitering machine for picture-frame work; will sell cheap. 230 and 232 E. Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address S 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND 32-INCH paper-cutter. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between W. V. Wallace and K. F. Blanchard, who were doing business under the firm name of W. V. Wallace & Co., at 1009 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, was dissolved on March 31, 1890.
W. V. WALLACE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—Morris R. Eddy has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Wilson Brothers from January 1st, 1890.

PATENT AND MACHINE DRAWINGS; TWENTY-two years' experience. ABSHAGEN & CO., Mallers Building.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUPREME Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

10,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—HALF PRICE. 20,000 back numbers of old magazines. Harper and Century bound for 60c vol. Cash paid for books and magazines. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade, rear of 155 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—MADISON-ST.—40 FEET; FOUNDATION and first story built; party walls; need only build front and rear. 32, 95 Clark-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand butchers' fixtures, counters, coolers, blocks, rails, etc. Inquire at 200 and 202 E. Jackson-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME BEFORE AND DURING CONFINEMENT; best care. MRS. DR. WISCHMAN, 1629 Wabash.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

SEWERAGE.

HAVE YOUR SEWERS AND CATCH-BASINS EXAMINED, cleaned, and repaired by WM. H. DEE, 154 La Salle-st. Telephone 128.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 312; hours 1 to 4.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED JERSEY cow with calf one week old; one of the best. L. LEE, Riverside, or R. 3, 101 Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

AMATEUR PHOTO OUTFITS TO FOR SALE OR exchange. Address F. A. M., Box 152, [illegible]dale, Ill.

...TORIAL CRANKS.

...Times: Any reform measure ...ored by David B. Hill is not likely ...h reform.

...ne: Down East we notice that ...majorities are gradually increas- ...tentiaries.

...Post: It is by no means sure ...n of the canteen system by Con- ...uit in a full House.

...Picayune: It is best always ...man for State Treasurer so that ...found short when he goes out of

...ld: The slating of First As- ...ster-General Clarkson for the ...n is all right. Clarkson has been ...rt of walking Spanish for some

...neer-Press: An exchange notes ...gy that Gov. David B. Hill is an ...obably he is like Rochefort, the ...er. of whom it has been said:- ...o'clock every morning to make

...Star: Neal Dow, the veteran ...has just celebrated his 86th birth- ...arkable longevity is rare, indeed, ...are total abstainers from whisky

...Tribune: On one single day ...ession of Congress 2,800 bills were ...d yet there are those who com- ...tatesmen are not earning their

...obe-Democrat: If Boss Tweed ...y he would be astonished to see ...processes of fraud and robbery ...tes have invented since the time ...eir preëminent thief.

...Press: New York's fund for ...n Memorial Arch has passed the ...wing the town, you may think it ...ark, but, strangely enough, it is ...k. Surely, the boom—old as it is ...over there.

Signs of Spring.
Spring indeed has come,
...we'll have sweet Summer
...large the bees do hum,
...rks the bummer,
...y crocuses are here,
...by the sun's approache
...re filling with bock beer
...es with new roaches.
...Press.

...INESS PERSONALS.

...DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT ...the only importer in the west mak- ...of this business; compare my prices ...es before purchasing; goods delivered ...t; I save purchasers agent's com- ...ng on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Dia- ...110 and 112 Wabash-av.

...A CHILD'S COMPLEXION—MOTH ...k heads, etc., easily removed; no sur- ...satisfied. BURT & WALTERS, Box

...A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN ...218 State-st., makes a specialty of dis- ...t; instant and painless relief from ...and ingrowing nails; satisfaction ...o charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

...SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE ...ll blemishes destroyed forever with- ...hock, or trace by the electric needle ...Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Insti- ...t., Suite 11. Dandruff, baldness, red ...n diseases cured; 20 years' experience

...WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A ...at trouble (last stages of disease ex- ...not be relieved by a proper use of ...ronchial Wafers. Sample free. Ad- ...Co., Quincy, Ill.

...INSTRUCTION.

...NSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL— ...and typewriting course, $40. ...vanced writers; all systems; $2 week. ...Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA

...HOOL OF LANGUAGES, ...M BUILDING (Congress-st., elevat- ...New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadel- ...ington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. ...onal knowledge in shortest time. ...ferences. Trial lesson free. ...Terms, $10. ...n formation in the suburbs.

...COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC SHORT- ...rborn-st., will thoroughly fit you for ...hortest possible time. Read the fol- ...mploy a writer of eclectic shorthand. ...e system one that can be very rapidly ...read like print. J. E. STUART, ...Post-Office Inspector, Chicago, Ill." ...of Eclectic Shorthand is now incorpo- ...Central College.
J. G. CROSS, President.

...DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN ...g. 78 E. Monroe-st., private instruc- ...tment a specialty in fine waltzing and ...ancing. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

...RENCH, SPANISH, PURE ACCENT. ...Grove-av., 2d flat.

...INING, STUTTERING, AND OTHER ...moved; weak voices strengthened; ...tion. PROF. MINSHALL, 87 Park-av.

...MUSICAL.

...SIC—A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ...strumental music, retail prices from $9 ...copy, will be mailed to your address ...e for $1. Send address and stamp ...Address No. 1 Music Co., P. O. Box

...YOUNG MEN FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL ...n Englewood. Z 5, Tribune office.

...MACHINERY.

...WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT ...ond-hand engine lathes, iron planers, ...presses, milling machines, punches, ...ken in exchange for our tools; will ...We have in stock and in process of ...full line of above machines new of the ...designs. ...LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO. ...68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

...R TRADE—28 INCH PAPER-CUT- ...or hand power. H. C. MARSH & ...n-st., city.

...OTTO GAS ENGINE IN PERFECT ...-saw nearly new, one Howell mitering- ...cture-frame work; will sell cheap. 209 ...on-st.

...TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON ...aners, punches, shears, steam ham- ...r iron working machinery. Address H ...ice.

...NEW OR SECOND-HAND 32-INCH ...r. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

...USINESS CARDS.

...DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP— ...ereby given that the copartnership ...ting between W. V. Wallace and R. P. ...o were doing business under the firm ...Wallace & Co., at 1009 West Madison- ...of Chicago, Illinois, was dissolved on
W. V. WALLACE.

...IP NOTICE—
...has been admitted as a partner in ...son Brothers from January 1st, 1890.

...D MACHINE DRAWINGS; TWENTY- ...experience. ABSHAGEN & CO., ...ng.

...BOOKS.

...SH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, ...costly books, all kinds of books, librar- ...and magazines at SIZER & KIM- ...te-st., Palmer House.

...WS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SU- ...t decisions, price 10c, sent to any ad- ...LL & SPENCER. 166 Randolph-st.

...OKS FOR SALE—HALF PRICE. ...back numbers of old magazines. ...entury bound for 60c vol. ...books and magazines. ...No. 2 Arcade, rear of 155 La Salle-st.

...TO LEASE.

...DISON-ST.—40 FEET; FOUNDA- ...story built; party walls; need only ...r. 32, 95 Clark-st.

...PATENTS.

...ND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS ...84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

...FOR SALE.

...EAP—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND- ...fixtures, counters, coolers, blocks, ...e at 200 and 202 E. Jackson-st.

...HOSPITALS.

...RE AND DURING CONFINEMENT; ...MRS. DR. WISCHMAN, 1629 Wabash.

...ND OFFICE FIXTURES.

...ROOFING.

...TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING ...oofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD ...near La Salle-st.

...SEWERAGE.

...SEWERS AND CATCH-BASINS EX- ...ned, and repaired by WM. E. DEE ...elephone 128.

...ROFESSIONAL.

...ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 134 DEAR- ...ago; advice free; 21 years' experi- ...ctly transacted

...MEDICAL.

...EASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED ...killful attendance during confinement ...ER, corner Hanover and Twenty-sev- ...0 State-st. Room 312; hours 2 to 4.

...BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

...LE—A THOROUGHBRED JERSEY ...calf one week old; one of the best. ...ide, or R. 3, 101 Washington-st.

...OTOGRAPHY.

...OTO OUTFITS (2) FOR SALE OR ...Address F. A. M., Box 102, Summer-

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOK-keeper, at present with one of the largest whole-sale and retail houses in Chicago, is desirous of a change; would like position as bookkeeper, cashier, or other office work; or position to travel; have had several years' business experience; age 29 years; can furnish first-class references. Address C. G. H., 1823 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper or in an office by a young man of 23; can give best of references and have had experience. JAMES B. NELSON, 218 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, CANA-dian, in a wholesale grocery house; good refer-ences. Address G. A. C., 87 South Green-st., 3d flat, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATED bookkeeper; can furnish good references. Address FRANK TRAZNIK, 194 DeKoven-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A LAW OR REAL estate firm by man of ability. Z 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 ASSISTANT bookkeeper and first-class general office man. Ad-dress Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper or general office work. Y 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 23 AS bookkeeper or office work; excellent habits; good reference. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EX-perienced bookkeeper desires small set of books to keep after 5:30 p. m. Terms reasonable. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRY-GOODS CLERK; speaks English, German, Scandinavian, and Polish. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper in wholesale house by young man of 22, with good, practical business education. First-class references. Y 62, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENINGS, BY YOUNG gentleman stenographer; caligraph operator; will do other office work in connection; resides on South Side. Y 101, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a dry goods store or any position of trust; practical experience in mercantile establish-ment. Can furnish references and cash security. Z 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED salesman, acquainted with the jobbing hardware trade west of Pennsylvania, desires situation. Y 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EX-perience and good acquaintances desires situation in real estate office. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING MAN OF several years' experience with first-class house; salary in the beginning no object; can furnish the highest of references. Y 55, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 IN OF-fice. Experience and references. Y 4, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME PRIVATE FAM-ily by a respectable, experienced, young German coachman; wages no object because stranger in the city; will furnish letters of recommendation from ex-Gov. J. B. Grant and other well-known business gentlemen. X 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom; English; just arrived; wages no object. M 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WHO has carried on numerous mercantile enterprises on his own account, experienced on the road, efficient in office work, is a good correspondent, and not afraid to work, wants employment in first-class house; salary in the beginning no object; can furnish unexceptionable references. Y 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUILDER WITH 20 years' experience a position as Superintendent; good reference to architect or owner. Address S., 13 Lincoln-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GER-man, Protestant, as lady's maid or companion to invalid; dressmaker. Call or address MRS. McDON-ALD, 2307 Cottage Grove-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE NURSE; best references. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE CHICAGO EM-ployment Agency, 182 East Washington-st.; help furnished, male or female, in any capacity wanted; mail orders promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY PROOFREAD-er; full or part time; references, present employer. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, WHO HAS HAD experience in England or North of Ireland; give full particulars, age, experience, married or single, salary expected, etc. Z 108, Tribune.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN FOR SECRETA-ry of building and loan association, one who can get a lot of subscribers. Z 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. GIVE AGE AND references; $60 per month. Y 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WITH $1,000 cash to loan employer; salary $60 per mo. Address Y 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE CASHIER, ONE USED TO making change rapidly; good salary. References required. Address Y 109, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS; TWO YOUNG men; competent caligraph and Remington; $10 and $12. Y 144, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON SALARY OR COM-mission to handle the new patent chemical eras-ing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever pro-duced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 35 cts. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY SALESMAN FOR wholesale toy and fancy goods house; must be lively and well acquainted with storekeepers; state wages wanted; also references. Y 36, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMEN VISITING THE DRY GOODS TRADE IN ALL THE WESTERN STATES TO SELL A SIDE LINE ON LIBERAL COM-MISSION. SAMPLE CAN BE CARRIED IN POCK-ET. EVERY DEALER MUST KEEP IT. GIVE TERRITORY. COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDEN-TIAL. D 86, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR MANU-factured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Michigan, commencing fall trip about April 15; terms, 5 per cent commission; only experienced traveling shoe salesmen having trade established in said State need apply. Three satisfactory references required. Address, stating age and experience, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., P. O. Box 2409, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team fur-nished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A FEW MEN TO SELL our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms ad-dress Centennial Mfg. Co., 281 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AND ENERGETIC salesman to represent an established school supply house. 56-59 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK HOUSE, AN EX-perienced salesman to sell millinery novelties and fancy goods in Chicago and neighborhood; liberal commission. Address with references, Y 92, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL OUR line of fall cassimeres, jeans, cottonades, and drills to the retailers. Address THOMAS SCHRAMM & CO., Manfrs, Philadelphia.

WANTED—SALESMEN; COMPETENT TO HAN-dle club business on new plan; $25 a week guar-anteed. Room 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; CITY retail grocery and drug trade. Y 105, Tribune.

Boys.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT BOY OF 17 OR 18 years; office work. Address Y 23, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY; MUST WRITE A GOOD hand. State age, salary expected, and refer-ences. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ARCHI-tectural draughtsman with experience in all con-struction and good designer, ready to start at once; none but first-class should call. JULIUS D. HAR-DATH, 335 63d-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER, well recommended; no other need apply. Z 20, Tribune.

WANTED—FOR FINE TAILORING—A FIRST-class, thoroughly experienced trimmer to take full charge; must be active. CHAS. SCHONLAU, corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTER; MARRIED, WITHOUT children; $600 per year and the rent of one of my cheap houses. X 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO PATTERNMAKERS ACCUS-tomed to architectural iron work. Dearborn Foundry Company, 1535 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUCKEYE PAINTERS; steady work the year around; competent parties. E. BIERNEMANN, Buffalo, N. Y.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN, EXPERIENCED driving in city, for coachman, gardener, and gen-eral work around premises. Apply 1855 Barry-av., Lake View, before 9 a. m. or after 4 p. m.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UN-derstands the care of horses and carriages, to act as coachman and make himself useful about house in family of two; must be obliging and have good references as to honesty and ability. Apply 115 Ashland-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT H. RICE & SON'S STONE QUAR-ry, Indiana-st. and Western-av., men and teams; steady work. Z 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A RULING MA-chine. Apply at Fox River Paper Co., Apple-ton, Wis.

WANTED—STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO work in printing office. ROGERSON & STORK-..., 59 Monroe-st., city.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GOOD, able-bodied, sober and industrious watchmen. Apply, bringing letters of recommendation, to 191 and 193 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TREASURER FOR DRAMATIC COM-pany now on the road and playing best houses; must have security and references; full particulars. Y 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN—AS AGENT FOR OUR PATENT safes; size, 28x18x18 inches; $35 retail; all sizes as low; new styles; new patterns; new lock; new factory; not governed by Safe Pool; every safe warranted; rare chance; permanent business; our terms and catalogue will convince you agents clear $500 to $600 per month; write for exclusive territory. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED INSTITU-tion, an attorney, German preferred, who is a good negotiator and has a favorable Chicago acquain-tance, to operate in the Western States; state age, references, business experience, and salary expected. D C 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH CAN BE made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably em-ployed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SELL on installments an article to the Catholic fami-lies in Chicago and cities in Northern Illinois. JOHN GATELY & CO., 187 East Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—$140 A MONTH FOR GOOD CANVAS-sers; easy work. Henshel Photo and Portrait Co., 289 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY MAN to sell cigars; only experienced men need ad-dress Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE NEW BASE-ball game. The Umpire. One man sold 25 the first day. By mail, 25c. Circulars free. Address The Umpire Co., 335 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper. Address, giving references and salary expected, Y 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER WHO SPEAKS German and can furnish bond for $1,500. State experiece, salary wanted, and references. Address Y 20, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; ONE WHO understands bookkeeping and office work; $5 per week at first. Y 31, Tribune.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 1831 Frederick-st.

WANTED—COOK, FIRST-CLASS, FOR PRIVATE boarding-house. Apply at 257 E. Indiana-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG LA-dies to wait table in restaurant; must under-stand the business; good pay. W. G. WILSON, 643 63d-st., Englewood.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, family of four: wages $5; good home. Ap-ply lower flat, 344 S. Leavitt Saturday or Monday 2:30 p. m.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 4010 Drexel-blvd.

WANTED — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 806 N. Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Apply at 2720 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, FIRST and second work. Call Saturday. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Milliners.

WANTED — MILLINERS — TEN PREPARERS. Apply to MR. McCARTHY, Boston Store.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPER-ators; also good hand-sewers; steady work, good pay. G. L. MORGENTHAU & CO., 270 5th-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ALTERATION hands on cloaks and suits. ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE FIRM of commission merchants and brokers, with excel-lent facilities, desire to extend their Western con-nection, and would like to correspond with Western manufacturers and shippers who desire to have their goods represented in the Eastern market. Address F. G. & CO., P.-O. Box 1141, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OFFICIAL POSITION AS JOINT MANAGER in a company now incorporating 3 (well established business of 22 years' standing) is offered to a business-man with $1,000 capital; permanent income secured. Y 22, Tribune office.

AN HOTEL — 50 ROOMS; DETACHED BRICK; near Union Park; elegantly furnished; sell fur-niture; long lease given. 32, 95 Clark.

A SUITABLE BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON (store and 13 rooms); close to Milwaukee-av. car barns, sell or trade. 32-95 Clark-st.

BUSINESS-MEN, TAKE NOTICE—CIRCULARS folded and addressed $1.25 per m; envelopes ad-dressed 85c per m; work neatly and quickly done. Garden City Circular Co., 40 Pearce-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, BUSI-ness chance, and partnership agency, offices 5161 State-st., and 226 La Salle-st., Chicago. Established 1868.

If you want to buy, sell, or trade for real estate or a business with stock of merchandise from $500 to $30,000 call at our offices as above and you can get suited. THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers.

FOR SALE—FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—THE patent right for air and water-proof packing of pickled meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, and grocers' sundries, with the recipe for preparing the same either in glass or bulk; the best process yet invented; absolutely safe from spoiling and easy to open; an excellent chance for energy with moderate capital. Address A. RODER, No. 12 South Water-st., Philadel-phia.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES; GOOD BUILDINGS; RICH soil; fruits; 15 cows; horses, wagons, milk cans, and route; $4,000. R. 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN EASY-PAYMENT FURNITURE store, well established, large trade; owner having made enough money wishes to retire. Address Z 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-EQUIPPED PRINTING office having a good run of business; will be sold at much less than value and on easy terms to a re-sponsible party. Address Y 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—OLD ESTABLISHED drug store on S. Halsted-st.; large prescription business; good corner; long lease. For particulars address Y 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A GRAIN ELEVATOR. Western land taken in part payment. Address Box 903, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE PATENT FOR NOVEL AND VERY attractive automatic advertising sign; good in-vestment for active business-man. E. K. KELLY, 581 Broome-st., New York.

FOR SALE—BRICK-YARD, COMPLETE; "PEN-field" outfit; steam-drying, all-burning; ready for business; sacrificed for cash, or trade. 32, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AN ESTABLISHED down-town office with bedroom adjoining; for sale cheap; rent is cheap. J. E. CHAMBERS, M. D., 277 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM BRICK-yard; one of the best in Omaha; capacity, 70,000 per day; sickness the cause for selling. N. B. APPLE, Room 10 Ware Block, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED HARDWARE business in one of the best locations in the City of Topeka, Kansas. A very good clean stock. D. A. MULVANE & CO., 713 Kansas-av., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—GENTS' FURNISHING AND HAT store doing a good-paying business; best location on the South Side. Z 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN AT once—First-class dry-goods store; good estab-lished trade, cheap rent, and everything A No. 1; call and see for yourself. 626 W. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND LEASE, Dearborn-av., near Indiana; good dressmaker's stand; a bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dear-born-st.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED — DR. JUSTIN Hayes has practiced his specialty in Chicago 28 years. He wishes to devote more time to his sub-urban Sanitary Home at Western Springs, Ill., on C., B. and Q. R. R. He offers for sale his medical and electrical means and furniture in six rooms at 240 Wabash-av.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE or lease a coal mine at St. David's, Ill., on the Rushville branch of the C., B. and Q. R. R. The mine was opened up a year or two ago. The vein is 5 feet in thickness and the coal is of the best quality mined in that section of the country.

The equipment is first-class in all respects, the en-gine, boiler, and hoisting apparatus being entirely new. There are ample side-track facilities at the mine, and it can be put in working order at very light expense and in a very short time.

The mine is held by me under a lease; royalty, 6¼ cents per ton. We will release or sell the whole plant direct. The sale is a forced one. Parties contem-plating investing can get further particulars by ad-dressing me at Davenport, Ia.
GEO. E. GOULD, Trustee.

TO RENT—CATERING DEPARTMENT, 200-ROOM hotel, full, and making money; an opportunity seldom offered; owner has other business. D R 45, Tribune office.

WILL PAY FROM $500 TO $1,000 CASH FOR ANY kind of business that there is money in; state nature of business. Y 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SAMPLE ROOM; CEN-tral corner preferred. Address Y 34, Tribune.

WANTED — A CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN A Wisconsin silver mine; $22 per ton. Write B. N. COON, Brown's Hotel, corner Van Buren and State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY—WHOLE OR PART OF A business by a young man of long experience in mercantile business on the road and in house; can invest $2,000 to $4,000; references given and required. Y 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A STOCK OF MERCHAN-dise; books and stationary preferred; either city or country; wish to pay in farm property; would pay some cash if stock is in good shape. Y 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—RAIL COAL-YARD ON SOUTH SIDE. Y 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 PARTY WITH $10,000 AND ability to take commercial charge of business to join me manufacturing a few patented articles of great merit. Z 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEADY MAN WITH $150 TO TAKE half interest in a well established light manu-facturing business; paying goods; weekly profits; need man inside to receive and fill orders; interview. Call afternoon at store 475½ West Madison-st.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A SMALL SALOON LO-cated in business center, or would like to rent suitable location. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

$1,000—RELIABLE PARTY WITH $1,000 TO help me to secure European agency worth $10,000 per year; half share, with or without services; interview only. Y 84, Tribune office.

1,000 LARGE BUSINESS CARDS, ELEGANTLY printed, for $1. Will underbid lowest figures on all printing; get estimates. CAHILL, 31 Randolph.

$1,500 WILL BUY A DOWN-TOWN, IN-doors business any plain man can easily conduct. W. T. COLLINS, licensed broker, 142 Dear-born-st.

$5,000 INVESTED IN AN INCORPORATED manufacturing business secures the posi-tion of treasurer and share in the profits, which are large. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

$30,000 AND FINANCIAL ABILITY TO take charge of business commercially will secure a first-class party a rare chance to en-gage in a light manufacturing business of great value. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free.
NEELY BROS., 132 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS.
Lots in Park Manor, 70th-st. and Prairie-av.
Lots on Vincennes-av., bet. 69th and 70th-sts.
Lots on Evans-av., bet. 68th and 69th-sts.
Lots on Langley-av., 67th-st.
Lots on Vernon-av.
Lots in Auburn Park, on Dickey-st.
200 ft. on Dickey and 75th: great bargain.
Lots in Stokes' Subdivision of Auburn Park.
Lots in Grand View Addition to Chicago, only 20 minutes' ride from business center.
Lots on 67th-st., St. Lawrence, and McChesney.
Lots on Sidney-av., north of 45th-st.
Lots on Stony Island-blvd.
Lots on St. Lawrence, bet. 65th and 66th-sts.
Lots on Sacramento and Fulton-sts.
55 ft. on Market-st., near Adams.
75 ft., Wentworth-av. and 78th-st.
75 ft., Homan-av. and Adams-st.
50 ft., Wilcox-av. and 43d-st.
50 ft., Jackson and 41st-st.
50 ft., Washington and 44th-st.
65 ft., Evans-av.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
DOCK AND RAILROAD PROPERTIES.
North and South Branches.
Send for list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
$35,000.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
A NEW BRICK BUSINESS BLOCK, RENTED TO TENANT FOUR YEARS AT 9 PER CENT NET ON THE PRICE; WILL BE WORTH $50,000 AT EXPI-RATION OF LEASE.
J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 18, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN FINE HOUSES JUST completed; 4 houses, each one built on lots 35x160 ft., on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., with rock-face stone cellars, pressed brick all around, slate roof; laundry, furnace, and coal-room in base-ment; first floor, parlor, reception-room, library, and dining-room, and fine large sleeping-rooms on 2d floor, besides a fine attic; all woodwork of finely fin-ished red oak; price, from $9,000 to $10,000 each house; ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at the premises.

FOR SALE — $4,000 — BARGAIN IN A LOVELY HOME. BEAUTIFUL LAWN, SHADE, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES; MACADAM STREETS; BOULEVARD DRIVES; GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOLS; CHURCHES OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS AND ONLY 20 MINUTES' RIDE FROM HEART OF THE CITY; TERMS EASY; CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT THIS. J. R. WICK-ERSHAM, 56 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR AUGUSTA-st. 2-story and basement brick store; rent, $900; $10,000.

Milwaukee-av., double 3-story and basement brick, corner, south of Division-st.; rent, $2,050; $23,000.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF SOLD QUICK—MADI-SON-ST. LOTS, NEAR FORTY-SEVENTH, 25, 50, OR 75 FEET BY 175. SOUTH FRONT.

COTTAGE GROVE-AVE.
Near Sixty-fifth, 25x120; east front; TERMS EASY.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VA-cant property; valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-resi-dents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st. After May 1, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — OUR SPRING CATALOGUE OF real estate for sale or rent mailed free on applica-tion. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LEASES ON MADISON Van Buren, and Polk-sts.; permanent brick build-ings given lessee; immediate possession. 32, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—$10,500 WILL BUY MY HOME, BUILT for self, of 11 rooms, 13 closets; most modern; lot 25x218; good barn; or will exchange for smaller mod-ern house near the same locality; terms easy. In-quire 16 Central Music-Hall or 4332 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS CHEAP ON monthly payments. WILLIAMS, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE SNAP OF SNAPS—RESIDENCE and large grounds; business plant; machinery; waiting to make money; will slaughter. 32, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with rail-road and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit ten-ants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE DOCK LOT AT SOUTH Branch, 400 ft. on river; 140,000 sq. ft.; railroad facil-ities. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SECURE A HOME BEFORE THE ADVANCE. SOUTH SIDE.
356 and 365 Forty-second-st., elegant 8-room houses, brick and stone; easy terms; $6,700.
433 Fifty-seventh-st., nice 8-room house, lot 35 feet front; $5,200.
4405 Champlain-av., 8 rooms and barn; billiard room; elegantly decorated; 42 feet front.
5758 La Salle-st., 8 rooms, large lot; bargain; $3,500.
3149 Forest-av., 12 rooms; handsome 2-story brick and stone; beautifully finished; $12,000.
Vernon and 73d, 2-story, attic, and basement frame with brick foundation; $6,000.
73d and Ford-av., s. e. cor., 2-story, 8 rooms; $3,500.
5754 Dearborn-st., 9-room dwelling; $3,300.
503 and 501 State-st., splendid investment.
57th and Kimbark-av., 8-room dwelling; all modern improvements.
7530 Yale-st., Eggleston; bargain if quick sale.
5033 Atlantic-st., 2 story; easy payments.
6427 Sheridan-av., 10-room dwelling; $8,000.
7140 to 7148 South Chicago-av.; easy terms.
3803 Langley-av., 2-story stone; $6,500.
3824 Johnson-place, 7 rooms, $5,000.
5737 Kimbark-av., 8 rooms, lot 35x175; $5,700.
305 to 319 41st-st.; bargains.
72 to 76 Oak-av., 8 rooms.
3804 Prairie-av., 8 rooms, $7,300.
3849 Indiana-av., $7,500.
2033 Groveland Park, $9,000.
3721 Lake-av., 2-story brick, $9,000.
N. e. cor. 22d and Clifton Park, splendid home, $3,000.
550 43d-st., store and flats.
31st and Parnell, store-room and flats, splendid in-vestment; will exchange for good acres; rents for $175 per month.
5025 to 5035 Lake-av.
4911-4913 Langley-av., 8-room house.
45th and Langley, 9-room residence.
367 to 371 42d-st.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
STATE-ST.—Fine large unimproved corner lot, 234x 265 ft., n. w. corner 34th-st., running through to Dearborn-st., adjoining the Armour flats; it is the finest unimproved lot on State-st. and is suitable for any kind of large improvement, such as hotel, stores, and flats, etc. There are 1,000 people in the Armour flats who would trade at stores if built on this property; will sell for $100,000, or lease it for 99 years without revalua-tion at $6,000 per year and taxes; it has 234 feet east front on State-st., 234 ft. west front on Dearborn-st., and 265 ft. south front on 34th-st. (2,945)

FOR SALE—
BIG INVESTMENT. PRICE, $85,000.
Nearly new block on Cottage Grove-av., north of 39th-st.
LOT 50X165.
RENTAL $9,360 PER ANNUM.
IF SOLD SOON CAN BE SECURED FOR $85,000. BARGAIN.
This property is exclusively in our hands for sale.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—N. w. corner, 130x250 feet, $650.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—N. w. corner, 100x214 feet, $650.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—S. e. corner, 100x235 feet, $400.
DREXEL-BOUREVARD—N. e. corner, 100x250 feet, $400.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Inside lot, 50x250 feet, $300.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Inside lot, 40x250 feet, ad-joining fine new residence, $12,500.

FOR SALE — $8,000 — WABASH-AV. BETWEEN 25th and 26th-st., three story and basement, marble front, 15-room dwelling, thoroughly built, 3 story rear extension with subcellar; two-story barn; lot 21.6x 195; new plumbing, excellent repair. Positively best bargain in the market. Must be sold. Terms to suit. Address E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—3313 GROVELAND-AV., NICE COT-tage, 6 rooms, gas, water, wooden mantels, grates, etc.; handy to steam trains, cable cars, schools, churches, and markets; nice place for small family.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., NEAR HARRISON, 20X110; cheap improvements; $20,000 (686).
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS $300 AND UP-ward; small monthly payments; buy now before the advance; double your money; better than bank and building stocks; don't wait, now is the time. 729 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—NEW, JUST FINISHED, STONE-front houses, hardwood finish; 3840 to 3844 Prairie-av.; open. A. S. LEIB, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 80 LOTS 13 MILES FROM Court-House, South Side, one block of main line of railroad; easy terms. F. P. JONES, Manitowoc, Wis.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—Stone-front house, in fine order, with 50-ft. lot, abundant light and air, $11,000.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN-st., 50x100, cheap; improvements; bargain; $50,000. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON STATE-ST. CHEAP; house on Michigan-av. south of 18th-st. at a great bargain. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 33d-st., elegant stone-front residence, 3-story and cellar, much below value. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND BE HAPPY; $3,500 for 7-room brick, 243 37th-st.; easy payments; open. 32, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE—Calumet-av., near 33d-st., desirable east front 2-story cellar and attic modern stone and brick front residence; 10 rooms; first floor hardwood; 3 wood mantels; if not sold this week will be rented; price reduced to $9,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Only $45 per front foot for choice South Side ave-nue lots, with all street improvements in and paid for; also good business street lots for $60 per front foot; both steam and cable cars; 5c fare. T. P. KEEFE, southeast cor. La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCK—5-story and basement brick building on Market-st., corner of alley, near Madison, $67,500. (936)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2924 TO 2936 LAKE PARK-AV.—$10,500; $1,000 cash, balance monthly; contains 12 rooms; all modern; only 10 minutes from Van Buren-st.; see before you purchase; open every day, or will rent.
JOHN I. THOMAS, 586 Park-av.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.
Excellent stone-front house; choice locality; price, $16,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—CHOICE PROPERTIES on Dearborn-st., Clark-st., Third and Fourth-avs., south of Jackson; also several attractive leaseholds. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 28, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—S. W. COR. BONNEY-ave. and Twenty-third-st., 42x127 feet; good busi-ness corner. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av.—S. E. cor. 24th-st.; 50 or 75 ft., 192 ft. in depth; no better location in the city for a flat building. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., COR. 43D.
Partially improved; price $27,000; 90x125; an elegant opportunity. Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3758 ELLIS-AV., LOT 30X160, WITH 10-room frame house in perfect order, laundry, coal-room, furnace, etc.; convenient to Illinois Central and cable-cars; $8,000; lots worth $6,750. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN—3462 PRAIRIE-AV., EAST FRONT.
Two-story stone front basement house of 10 rooms, in nice order; owner going to leave the city.
Make us an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV., BETWEEN 32D and 33d-sts., east front, 2-story and cellar 10-room pressed brick dwelling, with all modern improve-ments, newly decorated and in fine condition; very desirable for a home; must be sold before May 1; easy terms. For particulars call on
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—EMERALD-AV., CORNER 31ST., 50X 125; reduced from $130 to $100 a foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE ELEGANT STONE FRONT houses, 3601 to 3607 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish and first-class in every particular; the cheapest houses in the city; look at them before buying; own-er is on premises every forenoon; open Sunday. Room 34, Auditorium Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—
408 Washington-boulevard; bargain; $15,000.
17 Waverly-place; bargain; $7,000.
31st-st. and Parnell, 3-story and basement brick, two store rooms and flats, brick barn.
550 43d-st., 6-room 2-story frame.
293 Campbell-av., between Van Buren and Harri-son, 2-story frame flat building.
737 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick 9-room house, brick barn. Bargain if sold soon.
224 to 230 Wilmot-av., 12 flats.
534 West Division-st., 2-story brick, cheap.
Clifton Park and 22d-st. 2-story brick and stone dwelling (this is the best bargain in the city, easy-payments.)
974, 976, and 978 Millard-av.
249 and 251—Bargain if sold at once.
O. M. WELLS & CO., R. 17, 162 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MIL-LER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.:
The 2-story brick house and lot, No. 80 Crystal-st., near Robey and West Division; only $2,800; easy terms; 24¼x115; house contains 8 rooms and garret; street to be paved shortly.
Two lots on Archer-av., near 36th and Leavitt-sts., 50x118 to 16-ft. alley; street fully improved; $55 per ft.
Two lots in rear of above, on Leavitt-st., 60x114½ (triangle); $1,200 together.
Choice lots at Avondale, near depot; 20 minutes via Northwestern Road to center of city; on Elston, Ked-zie, and Hammond-avs., at cheap figures; easy terms.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
S. E. cor. Washington-blvd. and Oakley-av.
80x125, with large brick barn and 6-room frame cot-tage.
Only $6,500.
A splendid corner for a new flat.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON CENTRAL PARK-blvd.; $40 per foot, worth $60; Kedzie-av. and Har-rison-st. lots, $1,000; corners very cheap. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
A bargain on Milwaukee-av., near Wood-st.; good brick building, store and flats; will sell cheap or ex-change for South Side property. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A QUICK TURN.
——12TH-ST.——
4 lots between 41st-st. and 41st-place.
Price $1,100 each.
Terms, $360 cash (on each lot), balance on or before 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, 6 per cent.
Separate abstract and deed to each lot.
Address owner, Y 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS — Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front stores, suitable for any business; highest point in city; West-ern-av. and Huron-st.; owner, Western-av. and Su-perior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT Park, near Western-av., on 5 years' time; 18 min-utes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Adams-st., west of Homan-av., choice south-front lots, 25x180. This street will soon be paved.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STORE AND FLAT BUILD-ing on Colorado-av.; $8,500; reasonable terms; pays 10 per cent. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. B. SMITH, ROOM 37, 98 WASH-ington-st.—Halsted-st., south of Madison, 125 feet to alley at $400 front foot; this is cheap and very de-sirable property.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. SOULE, ROOM 34, 164 LA SALLE-ST.
Six lots fronting south on Madison-st., east of 46th, each 25x175 feet.

FOR SALE — EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS — Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground high-est in city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—691 JACKSON-ST., NEAR WOOD, very nice 2-story house; furnace, gas, bath, con-crete cellar; lot 25x125; frame barn; only $5,200.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-ROOM BRICK and stone cottage; West Side; $2,500 only; small payment down; balance monthly. Y 37, Tribune.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE CORNER, 100 BY 130, on avenue west of Union Park, with hand-some residence, large stable, etc.; cheap, on favor-able terms; immediate possession. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., 38 and 39.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE 2-STORY HOUSES, with bath, hot and cold water, and other first-class improvements, situated on Oakley-av., between North-av. and Division-st. Sold on monthly pay-ments, same as rent. JOHN JENSON & SON, 730 N. Oakley-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN ELEVEN-room house, Loomis-st.; a bargain.
WILLIAMS, 908 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOTS, INCLUDING three corners; also good residence lots west of Douglas Park, reached by C., B. and Q. R. R. also street-cars. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE 11-room and basement houses on West Side, front-ing South-boulevard, near Kedzie-av.; this substan-tial and elegant residence is finished in the most elaborate style, containing all modern improvements, including the most thorough and complete system of plumbing and ventilation now in use.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT new flat buildings, well rented, on leading West Side streets. Address owner, R H 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—803 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar, stone and brick, four chambers, bath-room, furnace, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises, or of FRANK W. CAMPBELL, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; THE ELEGANT 3-story stone front house, 496 West Monroe-st., built by the owner; finished in hardwood; every modern improvement; fine stable. Inquire on premises be-tween 5 and 7 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—GOOD 9-ROOM FRAME HOUSE AND lot 25x123, near Douglas Park Station. 1420 Lexing-ton-av.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—751 WARREN-AV.—THIS HAND-some residence can be had cheap if sold this month. O. M. WELLS & CO., R. 17, 162 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
We are authorized for a short time to offer
A RARE BARGAIN
in an elegant modern residence situated north of Di-vision-st. and east of State.
The house is a 12-room, nearly new, modern, two-story, cellar, and attic stone-front, with very hand-some hardwood finish throughout, wood mantels of special design, etc., etc.; lot 20x130.
TO ANY ONE IN SEARCH OF AN IDEAL HOME THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
Can be bought for $16,000, at which price it is a sac-rifice.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—NORTH MARKET-ST., NEAR CHI-cago-av., one of the best built store and flat build-ings in Chicago; flats neatly papered and painted, halls and stairway finished in oak, large drying-rooms for clothes, patent ash chute, and every con-venience usually found in first-class buildings; price $25,000; rental $2,448; $5,000 cash, balance to suit pur-chaser. BARRY BROS., Owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR MAPLE-ST., 25x116 feet, fine location. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$2,800; A DESIRABLE house for small family, 1¼ story cottage. 680 Or-chard-st.; $500 cash, balance monthly.

FOR SALE—96X100 FEET, BETWEEN KINGS-bury and Townsend-sts. Apply 56 E. Superior-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE ELE-gant residence property No. 426 Fullerton-av. (old number). For price, terms, and permission to exam-ine apply at this office. M. R. BARNARD & CO., 309 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES—STATE, ELM, Goethe, Dearborn, finished in hardwood; prices $10,500 to $30,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—96X100 FT. BETWEEN KINGSBURY and Townsend-sts. Inquire at 56 East Superior-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 53d-st., 60x178; $75 a foot; street improvements paid. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK, CORNER LIN-coln-av. and 66th-st.; $50 a foot; improvements in and paid for. L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEAR-born-st.—222x75 feet, north front, 56th-st., running through from Jefferson to Lake-avs.; finest site in Hyde Park for hotel; right at South Park station and entrance to Jackson Park.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE ON THE I. C. R. R., surrounded by fine improvements and close to depot; price $500 to $800; terms, $100 cash, bal-ance five annual payments, 6 per cent.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK—A NEW, MOD-ern 8-room house with all conveniences; well lo-cated; worth $7,500; will sell for $6,700; terms, $2,000 cash, balance to suit; a bargain. Z 166 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40TH-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULE-vard, 3-flat house and lot, barn; $5,000. Also on 55th-st.-boulevard, near Wright. 2-flat house and lot; $5,000. S. M. FOX, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES, 79TH AND JUNIATA-AV., on R. and O. R. R. N. W. N. W. 31-38-15.
W. G. BAKER, 33, 175 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
New modern houses at bottom prices—viz.: 5628 Monroe-av., beautiful new frame on stone cellar, east front; lot 34x175; 10 rooms, finished in oak; all conveniences; $9,500.

No. 5743 Madison-av., fine brick house, 10 rooms, papered throughout; lot 25x150; only $7,000.

Two fine houses on 61st-st., near Stony Island-av., 10 rooms each and finished regardless of cost; $10,500 and $11,000.

One house on South Park-court, near 61st-st., east front, lot 34x120; finished in oak and very desirable; only $7,500.

Six new houses at Parkside, south of 71st-st. (last of twenty), at prices $5,000 to $6,500.

These houses are finished in oak, have stone cel-lars, furnaces, and all complete in every respect and stand on 50-foot lots.

All or any of above can be purchased on very easy terms by applying to owner,
WALTER C. NELSON, 95 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—
C. L. HAMMOND'S CHELTENHAM SUBDIVISION.
One block from Cheltenham station, on I. C. R. R., with its low fares and unequaled train service, being the nearest high and dry land. Convenient to the great improvements now being made at South Chi-cago, being the nearest high and dry land convenient.
STREETS WILL BE MACADAMIZED, TREES PLANTED, WATER PIPES AND SIDEWALKS LAID AT ONCE WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PUR-CHASERS.
Easy terms. Liberal discount for all cash.
PRICES $250 TO $800 PER LOT for a short time only.
Perfect title and abstract with every lot.
Office on property open every day.
C. L. HAMMOND, R. 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
The best bargains on the street.
N. W. COR. 45TH-ST., 145x171.
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH-STS., 100x150.
S. W. COR. 68TH-ST., 100x123.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD ON DREXEL-BLVD.—
We are directed to offer one of the choicest residences on Drexel-boulevard. It occupies a prominent corner between 45th and 51st-sts. Entire premises has nearly 200 feet on Drexel, runs through to Cottage Grove-av. The house is first-class and modern in design and construction. The barn and greenhouses and garden buildings are ample and complete. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st., N. e. cor. Randolph.

FOR SALE—
VINCENNES-AV., N. W. COR. 45TH-ST., 200x308.
A bargain.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st.
Or
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, R. 21, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-BOULEVARD.
Lot 100x200 feet, east front, between 49th and 50th-sts.
One of the finest lots on the boulevard.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., COR. 53D-ST., $25 per ft. below value. Forrestville-av., near 49th-st., 50x125, e. f., $60 per ft. Champlain-av., near 49th-st., 100x125, $65 per ft. Champlain-av., near 45th-st., the only east front for $80 per ft. 44th-st., near Vin-cennes-av., 50 ft., $65 per ft. Langley-av., near 48th-st., 50x125, $75 per ft. Stony Island-blvd., 75x199, $44 per ft. below value. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cot-tage Grove-av. Tel. 10067.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK AND WOODLAWN—BARGAINS.
Corner lot, two blocks from I. C. Depot, only $75 ft.
50 ft. lot, one block east of depot, $50 ft.
25 ft. on 63d-st., near Sheridan-av., $100 ft.
Lot on Greenwood-av., near 63d-st., $50 ft.
50 ft. south front, near 63d-st., $60 ft.
100 ft. Stony Island and 65th-st., $100 ft.; four fine corners at Woodlawn.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, FRONTS EAST on Oglesby-av., near 63d-st.; finished fall 1888; in nice order; lot 50x165; terms easy.
JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., between 77th and 78th-sts., 12 lots.
A bargain.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CHEAPEST CORNER IN KENWOOD.
S. E. corner 44th-st. and Berkeley-av.
Every improvement in.
Fine residences all around.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES AND 76TH, 100 FEET, $4,000; South Chicago-av. (Grand Crossing), 4 lots, $3,000; cheap. 32-95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK, CORNER LIN-coln-av. and 66th-st.; $50 a foot; improvements in and paid for. L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—GRAND CROSSING—OVER 4,000 FT frontage at acre prices; depot on ground; side-walks and water mains; can be sold at big profit.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and R. R., $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 391 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD LOTS—ELLIS-AV.
Between 44th and 45th-sts.
150 feet deep to alley.
All improvements in.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4844 TO 4850 LANGLEY-AV., NEW 9-room detached brick houses, rock-faced stone fronts, oak trimmings, cabinet finish, plate glass, and all modern improvements; near the parks; price $8,500. Call before price is advanced; easy payments. GEORGE B. UPP, Owner.

FOR SALE—25 TO 100 FEET ON 55TH-ST., BE-tween Greenwood and Lexington-avs.; $110 per ft.; a positive bargain. H O 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$60 PER FOOT, 134 FEET (WILL DI-vide) on Wabash-av., near 61st-st.; water and sewer. H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—HYDE PARK flats—New brick double 6-room private modern flat building, south front, on 44th-place, near cable-cars; possession May 1 or well rented; very cheap at $5,500; small payment; easy terms; see them.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE — PRIVATE STONE-FRONT RESI-dence on Oakwood-boulevard; modern, new and finely finished; 7 chambers; possession; bargain; $15,-000. Owner, Room 1, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
300 FEET DEEP RESIDENCE LOTS.
ELLIS-AV.,
Between 49th and 51st-sts.
In the choicest portion of Kenwood.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Nice 8-room house on South Chicago-av., cor. Cot-tage Grove; near two depots and cable cars; nicely tinted; furnace, gas, and water; price, $3,800; or will rent at $22. CROCKER & SWEET, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—50X125 FT. EAST front, on Lexington (now Lincoln)-av., near 65th-st., at $65. MRS. WELLNER, Woodlawn Park.

FOR SALE—LOT NORTHWEST CORNER OF WA-bash-av. and 42d-st., 66x161, $125 per foot. WILL-IAM L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM HOUSE ON STONE BASE-ment, with barn, on Calumet-av., 5910. Inquire in rear.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD CORNER RESIDENCE.
On one of the best avenues.
Lot 60x140; west and south front.
Very reasonable price.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST corner buildings in South Chicago; an excellent opening for a first-class business-man, and especially suited for grocery and market on a larger scale; com-plete fixtures and good barn. Address E. L. WE-DELES, 179 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—STORE building with flat above, near 72d-st., on easy pay-ments. CALVIN F. TAYLOR, owner, 99 Washing-ton-st.

FOR SALE—
NO. 5538 MONROE-AV.
Lot 40x176 feet, east front, 10 rooms, hardwood, new, every convenience; location first-class.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES FACING VINCENNES and Vernon-avs. on north side of 78th-st., making 300x125 ft. frontage on each avenue; high ground and on line of elevated R. R. Special bargain for $10,000, making $16.67 per foot.
S. W. cor. Vincennes-av. and 73d-st., 300x125, $25 per ft., worth $30.
6⅛ acres, South Park-av. and 83d-st. Bargain for few days.
Call for list. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., 123 feet, cheap; also 25 feet. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — DREXEL - BOULEVARD — EAST front, north of 43d-st., 50x175; at a bargain. (758)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST., modern brick residence, 50-foot lot.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$4,000—2-STORY DETACHED OCTA-gon front brick house on 57th-st., 7 rooms, lot 25 x140; near Jackson Park; cable and steam-cars.
W. G. BAKER, 33, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK—2 CHOICE COR-ners on macadamized streets, within block of de-pot; $40 per ft.; $5,000 can be made out of this.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 First Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—90X96, N. W. COR. 59TH-ST. AND Drexel-av., growing business corner; good invest-ment. W. G. BAKER, 33, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—CHOICE PROPERTY, Monroe-av.; house and lot near 56th-st.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—HOUSE, 6110 OGLES-by-av., $7,000; lot 50x182, $60 per ft.; lot on Wood-lawn-av., near Midway-plaisance, $70; 300 ft. South Park-court, bargain.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW BLOCK ON COTTAGE Grove-av., just north of 43d-st.; rents well; price, $30,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. WHARTON-AV. AND 61st-st., 340x170 ft., $60 per ft.; a bargain.

Washington-av., w. f., 250 ft. north of 57th, 40 or 80x 150 ft. $127 per ft.; n. w. cor. 55th-st. and Jackson-av., 106x96 ft. at $100.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEAR-born-st.—33x164 feet s. w. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 55th-st.; very choice and a bargain.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON 49TH-ST., 160 FEET east of Grand-boulevard; south front.
C. H. STODDARD, 225 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lot and houses in our beautiful and popular subdi-vision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.
PRICES.
Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$2,500; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 76th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 144 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE KENWOOD CORNER.
Northwest corner Ellis-av. and 49th-st., Lot 150x220.
Southeast corner Drexel-blvd. and 49th-st., Lot 150x200.
Adjoining and across the street from the splendid Ryerson residence.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HYDE PARK PROPERTY by SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.
Between 77th and 78th-sts., 300 ft. cheap; also a whole block bet. 82d and 83d-sts., below market price.
MICHIGAN-AV.
Corner 79th-st., 1 block; cheap if sold this week.
SOUTH PARK-AV.
Near 79th-st., 1 block high and dry land.
PRAIRIE-AV.
Corner 83d-st., 216 ft. on Prairie and 216 ft. on Indi-ana-av.
CALUMET-AV.
75 ft., near 63d-st., east front, at only $30 per ft.
WOODLAWN-AV.
Bet. 66th and 67th-sts., 50 ft. at $60 per ft.; all assess-ments paid for.
SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4519 OAKENWALD-AV., KENWOOD, convenient to Illinois Central trains and Cottage Grove cable; new, modern, 8-room, rock-faced, stone-front house; first floor finished in antique oak; second floor pine, hard oil finish; large butler's pantry; ele-gant gas-fixtures and wood mantels; rooms all tinted and stenciled; laundry, store-rooms, and closets in basement, with cement floor; thoroughly well built and a complete modern house; price $8,000; small cash payment, balance to suit.
BARRY BROS., Owners and Builders, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 53 and 54.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. FRONTAGE, 200 feet at n. e. cor. 50th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st., N. e. cor. Randolph.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN
OAKLAND, FORTY-THIRD-ST.,
KENWOOD, HYDE PARK,
SOUTH PARK, WOODLAWN PARK, WINDSOR PARK.
$3,000 to $50,000.
Call for our extensive list of modern houses in above location.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.
Second floor, front office. Telephone 2,972.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN WOODLAWN PARK convenient to I. C. depot, Jackson Park, and cable connections, on easy terms.

7-room house on Robertson-av.	$2,700
8-room house on Grace-av.	3,500
11-room house on Madison-av.	5,000
7-room house on Sheridan-av.	4,200
8-room house on Sheridan-av.	6,500
8-room house on Oglesby-av.	7,000
8-room house on Woodlawn-av.	6,000
8-room house on 63d-st.	7,500
8-room house on Star-av.	6,500
8-room house on Oglesby-av.	4,000
6-room house on Oglesby-av. (Brookdale)	1,600

L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SITES FOR HOMES IN KENWOOD, HYDE PARK, SOUTH PARK, WOODLAWN PARK, WINDSOR PARK.
Call for our extensive list of lots on all principal streets and avenues. Lots $50 per foot to $300 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor, front office.
Telephone 2972.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NO. 389—Modern nine-room house; brown-stone front; highly ornamented; first floor finished in antique oak; rooms all decorated; four handsome wood man-tels; servant's room on first floor; best plumbing and sewerage; cement floor; large store room, and ser-vant's closet in basement; half block from Michigan Southern, Board of Trade, suburban trains; conven-ient to Cottage Grove-av. and Indiana-av. cable and car lines; price, $9,000; small cash payment; balance to suit. BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 53 and 54.

FOR SALE—
SPLENDID RESIDENCE CORNER.
Greenwood-av., southwest corner 44th-st.
98x155, east front.
Only detached houses can be built in this block.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Corner lot, near Grand-boulevard.
Corner lot on State-st.
Michigan-av., e. f., near 47th-st.
FRED HOWARD, R. 615, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST GO—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 61st-st., 50 ft., e. f.; only $67.50. WILSON BROS., 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—100 FT., ST. LAWRENCE-av., near 47th-st.; few days only $65 per ft. PHILIP C. KESSLER, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON LANGLEY-AV., EAST front, $600. 5 lots on S. Chicago-av., corner, cheap. 12 lots east of Cottage Grove-av. and 71st-st. 3 on Rhodes-av. at $16 per foot. 33x161, State and 52d-sts.
JOS. LENNSON, 4531 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
GREENWOOD-AV. RESIDENCE LOTS,
50x155, east fronts.
Between 44th and 45th-sts.
Lots restricted to a single residence on each 50 feet.
No flats allowed.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK—
Coles-av., corner north of 75th-st., 110 ft., $4,250.
Coles-av., corner north of 73d-st., 40 ft., $1,800.
A bargain, corner 75th-st. and Coles-av., 213 ft., $40 ft.
Coles-av., north of 75th-st., 300 ft., $30 ft.
Coles-av., near 77th-st., 150 ft., $30 ft.
Bond-av., near 74th-st., 100 ft., assmts. paid, $50 ft.
Bond-av., corner 77th-st., 48 ft., $2,300.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—"VAN VLISSINGEN."
BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE LOTS. High elevation. Convenient to Illinois Central R. R.
Eastern Illinois R. R. and LARGE FACTORIES.
GOOD SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES, ETC.
$200 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
One-tenth cash. Balance $5 per month.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
Plats furnished and property shown free of charge.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—
WINDSOR PARK.
Two elegant new residences, east front, on Ford-av., between 75th and 76th-sts.; all modern improvements; lots 50x167 ft.; prices $5,000 and $5,500; terms $500 cash and monthly payments of $40 for balance.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—STONE-FRONT, VINCENNES-av., near 41st-st.; modern; near trains and cars; possession any time; $1,000 or more cash.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., near 65th-st., 50x128 feet; streets im-proved; will be sold cheap. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Au-burn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $8,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improve-ments, in good localities; also a subdivision at 59th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — AT ENGLEWOOD — OUR NEW houses are selling rapidly. If you want one do not wait till all are sold. For reference as to good workmanship and fair dealing we refer to several hundred purchasers of our houses here.
GEORGE & YOUNG, Builders, Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Yale-st., e. f., 200 ft. north of 71st-st., 49x133 ft., $65 per ft.
Stewart-av., w. f., 50 ft. north of 74th-st., 50x123 ft., at $45.
S. E. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st., 100x160 ft. to 20-ft. alley, grove lot, finest lot in Auburn Park, $60 per ft. E. N. WEART & CO.,
Telephone 2653. 167 Dearborn-st. (Exclusive agents).

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, BY THE OWNER, a modern two-story, seven-room frame house, with large lot, shade trees, lawn in front and rear; only half a block from street-cars; 5-cent fare; will sell cheap and on favorable terms. Inquire on the premises, 6211 Sangamon-st., or of F. A. SOULE, Room 34, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MOD-ern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payment. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14, American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Engle-wood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 355 Chestnut-st. J. M. YOUNG, 6843 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, BE-tween 53d and 54th-sts.; big bargain; call quick; terms. A. S. LEIB, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—HALSTED-ST., NORTH OF 77th-st., $40 per foot; will sell for $60 this fall. AUBURN PARK—Corner lot, improvements in and paid, south front, $26 per foot; cheap. MORGAN PARK—Two lots near Given Station, only $150 each; must sell at once.
J. R. GIBSON, 1st National Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK flats building, 6 rooms, with 4-room cottage in rear; $4,000 net. 4938 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—
$8,9 and 10 room modern brick and frame resi-dences, all conveniences; perfectly graded street; large lots; handsome, large shade trees in front; con-venient to two depots; low fares; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN, 391 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. and E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; 2 blocks from horse-cars; price $550 to $750 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, 200X160 FT., S. W. COR. Dearborn and 75th-sts., with 200x160 ft. s. e. cor. Butterfield and 75th-sts., $10,000. ($25 per ft.)
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DO YOU WANT to stop throwing away money for rent after May 1st? Buy one of our new modern handsome houses sold on easy monthly payments and have a home of your own all paid for in a few years. Read our other advertisements in this column and come and see us.
GEORGE & YOUNG, Builders, Englewood, Ill.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY payments; Sherman-st., near 53d; 28 trains daily; 5-cent fare; price $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Wash-ington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE ON 60th-st. near C. and E. I. R. R.; modern improve-ments; small cash payment; balance. By the owner, CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAIN OUT—5 lots on Niagara-st., near Halsted, at less than acre prices; make an offer. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK.
BUENA PARK.
BUENA PARK.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON SHERIDAN-DRIVE.
14-room modern residence; hardwood throughout; beautiful mantels, hardwood floors; an elegant house complete in all appointments; fine stable.
LOT 100X230.
Call for price and terms. KNOTT & LEWIS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS IN LAKE VIEW; business and residence; in hands of owner. Ad-dress Z 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELLINGTON-ST., NEAR LAKE-shore drive, 50x150 feet, cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW STORE AND FLAT, 28X128-FT. lot, fine barn, $3,500; $250 cash, $30 monthly; soon worth $4,000; good opening for grocery. Owner, Room 3, 415 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WORLD'S FAIR WILL NO doubt be located on the South or West Side; this will leave our elegant North Shore property at Wil-mette and other points in the lead for first-class resi-dence sites, free from the inevitable noise, dirt, wor-ry, and bustle sure to follow.

You will make a serious mistake if you do not buy in our locality while we can sell on reasonable terms and give you a choice.

Remember, there is plenty of flat prairie country around Chicago to purchase now or in the future, but only one north shore, with its beautiful native for-est of elm and other fine shade trees, excellent strong soil for lawns and gardens, high lake bluffs, and best natural drainage.

Our property is simply a natural park, and we guar-antee it to be first-class in every respect. Train time under the new schedule will be from 33 to 40 minutes, with very best railroad accommodations. Many ex-cellent residence sites.

A few choice acres and two or three houses for sale. DRURY BROTHERS, 1110 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL RIDGE LOTS.
MORGAN PARK.
Three trunk lines of railroad.
LOTS $125 UP.
Positively cheaper than adjoining acres.
EASY PAYMENTS.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT RIVER FOREST; fine new house with modern improvements, hot and cold water, hardwood finish, grove lot, 150 ft. frontage; convenient to depot, 50 trains each way daily; 9 miles from city depot; will be rented low to desirable tenant. Apply to
FRANK LITTLE, 254 Franklin-st., 4th floor.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—SEVERAL LOTS, 50X200 feet; choice locality; convenient to depot; $800 to $1,500; terms to suit. X 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HERE AND NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—Riverside, 4 lots (1,067 ft. frontage) including 2 corners; C., B. and Q. and Ill. Central R. Rs.; only $4,500 for immediate sale.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TWO houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.

For particulars and cards to view call on WA. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 31 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $3,500, $3,800, $4,000, $6,000, $7,500, and $8,000; near depots; also houses at $2,000 and $2,500. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN 11-ROOM HOUSE, cheapest home in Evanston property, just one block from two R. R. stations; east front, southern expos-ure, beautifully shaded, 50-foot lot; bath-room, laun-dry with stationary tubs, gas fixtures, ranges, window shades, storm and screen windows and doors; price $4,600; terms easy. Z 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY, WASHINGTON Heights (Rock Island R. R.), on the ridge and in the grove, 100 feet above Lake Michigan, lots 25x150; price $400 each, $100 cash, balance five annual pay-ments; 6 per cent. L. A. GILBERT, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER FOREST, OAK PARK, AND Rideland homes; also bargain in lots.
EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 727 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—BEST BARGAIN ever offered in a 10-room house, within one block of Stone-av. Depot, with 100 feet of ground. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT BRAINERD—THREE DESIRA-ble houses on large lots; prices low, terms easy. Also one of my choicest blocks with trees, sidewalks, etc., for $15,000. BRAINERD, R. 65, 232 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE ACRE BARGAINS.
80 ACRES between 47th and 51st-sts., on Crawford-av.; Archer-av. runs through the southern portion of tract; price reasonable.
80 ACRES on 55th-st., just west of Crawford-av.; $1,250 per acre.
35 ACRES between 65th and 67th-sts., just west of Crawford-av.; $1,200 per acre.
18¾ ACRES s. e. ¼, 34, 39, 13, on the canal; A., T. and Santa Fe and Chicago and Alton railroads run through it; unequaled for manufacturing purposes.
15 ACRES near 68th-st., just west of California-av.; $1,500 per acre.
100 ACRES just south of Riverside; $350 per acre; cheap.
20 ACRES corner 39th and West 60th-sts. (Austin-av.); $650 per acre.
80 ACRES southwest of Hinsdale; $24,000.
5 ACRES just south of 22d-st. and west of Rich-mond-av., in 27, 39, 13; $15,000.
40 ACRES at Clyde, one block from C., B. and Q. depot; new line of Illinois Central runs through it; price, $65,000.
27½ ACRES at 51st-st. and Kedzie-av.; $2,000 per acre.
10 ACRES cornering on Stony Island-av. boulevard, north of 95th-st., $1,500 per acre.
Call on us for SNAPS in acres.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES S. E. COR. CALIFORNIA-av. and 67th-st.; ripe for subdivision; will retail for $250 per lot; $1,350 per acre.
10 acres N. W. cor. Blanchard-av. and 69th-st. at $1,600.
20 acres fronting Blanchard-av., extending from 69th-st. to 71st-st., at $1,600.
The above tracts are near depot and street cars and are ripe for retailing.
25 acres Vincennes road and 79th-st., at Auburn Park; price $100,000; will retail for a handsome profit.
Call for list of 2½ to 6⅜ acre tracts on Michigan, South Park, and Vincennes-avs.
23 acres Blanchard-av., near 87th-st., on proposed route of new Chicago Central R. R.; $1,200 per acre; bargain.
Call for our list.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING DEPOT AT Chicago Lawn, s. w. cor. 67th-st. and Grand Trunk railroad, ripe for retailing at 100 per cent profit at $1,500.
40 acres, Johnson-av. and 38d-st., ¼ mile from Wa-bash railroad shops, at $1,200; bargain.
25 acres on the ridge north of Washington Heights, near depot, on proposed new railroad; bargain; call for location and price.
10 acres, Robey and 55d-sts., at $2,200.
10 acres, Western-av. and 45th-st., at $2,500.
Call for list. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY BUY CHEAP ACRES NEAR THE GREAT MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN THE CALUMET REGION.
For bargains apply to
J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES—
80 ACRES—
ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.
Near 47th-st., fronting on Crawford-av.; Archer-av. runs through the tract. Street cars soon to run down Archer-av.
UNEQUALED FOR SUBDIVISION—MONEY CAN BE DOUBLED.
Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND (Exclusive Agents), 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION—20 acres in Calumet, near station, on 2 railroads and fine improvements.
17½ acres on Western-av.-blvd., near frequent trains; street cars soon to be in front of this property.
Either of the above will yield the purchaser a hand-some profit.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE BARGAINS.
THE FOLLOWING ACRES ARE RIPE FOR SUB-DIVISION:
40 acres in Hyde Park, on two railroads, $1,000; quick money to subdivide.
10 acres, Hyde Park, near depot, $1,250.
10 acres, on State-st., at $2,000.
80 acres near Grant Locomotive Works, $1,500.
10 acres corner 47th-st. and Crawford-av., $1,500.
7 acres at 77th-st., at Auburn Park, $2,250 acre.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL ACRE BARGAINS:
A number of 5-acre blocks.
17¾ acres, Western-av.-boulevard and 47th-st.
10 acres near Santa Fe shops.
5 acres, 87th-st. and I. C. R. R.
30 acres, in Sec. 4, Lyons.
Attractive investments at Blue Island and Harvey.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES! ACRES!! ACRES!!!
77 acres adjoining depot on the Eastern Illinois railroad; no better tract in Cook County to subdi-vide; can sell for $250 per acre. 18 acres close to Ham-mond, $175 per acre if taken soon. 79 acres close to Harvey (South Lawn); $600 is asked for the adjoining piece; can sell the 79 acres for $250 per acre. 15 acres near Harvey; station on the land; can sell for $450 per acre. 20 acres on E. I. R. R.; depot on land; sur-rounded by good improvements; only $400 per acre.
L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL OFFERS TO MANUFACTURERS
Of acres on railroads.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ASHLAND-AV. AT A BAR-gain. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—
20 or 40 acres on Crawford-av. and 67th-st., at $1,250 per acre. This property is on a high ridge 40 feet above Lake Michigan; convenient to the 67th and 71st-sts. depots of the Grand Trunk railroad; it can be retailed at a profit of 100 per cent.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BARGAIN IN ACRES? IF SO IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND SEE ME. J. R. WICKERSHAM, 56 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18¼ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
5 acres 79th and Johnson-av.
15 acres at Forest Glen.
58 acres just north of Blue Island.
170 acres near Harvey.
20 acres 90th and Stony Island-blvd.
61 acres West Maywood, cor. Madison and Melrose.
20 acres Riverside (Columbia Park).
40 acres Belt line and Nickel-Plate R. R.
12 acres Thatcher Station (Wis. Cen. R. R.).
7 acres Oak Park, 4 blocks from depot.
40 acres north Belt Line R. R. and west of G. Trunk.
40 acres near Stickney Stock-Yards.
20 acres ¾ mile from Pan-Handle R. R. shops.
5 acres Maple-av. Station, Wis. Cent.
80 acres near 97th and State-sts.
10 acres North and Robinson-avs.
10 acres 63d and South Park-av.
6 acres Hallard & Dobbins' subdivision.
15 acres in Morgan Park.
10 acres 67th and California-av.
5 acres 79th and Yates-av.
5 acres 79th and French-av.
5 acres 87th and Juniata.
24 acres in sec. 5, 40, 13.
20 acres in sec. 21, 40, 13.
10 acres Dauphin Park.
52 acres Norwood Park.
5 acres 66th and Oakley-sts.; bargain; see this.
17 acres Gage Park; bargain.
10 acres Cicero; at a bargain.
15 acres Washington Heights.
15 acres 88th-st. and Stony Island-blvd.
20 acres near Irving Park.
20 acres 97th and State-sts.
5 acres 84th-st. and Drexel-blvd.
20 acres 83d-st. and Jeffery-av.
10 acres 79th and Greenwood.
If you want acres come and see us.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., front office, 2d floor, Room 27. Telephone 2972.
ACRES.
2¾, 5, 10 acres near State-st. and 87th, Dauphin Park.
20 acres near Hegewisch, very cheap.
20 acres near Stony Island and 87th-st.
160 acres west U. S. Rolling Stock Co.
5 acres near 83d-st. and Lake Shore R. R.
2 acres near 71st-st. and Jeffery-av. station.
10 acres near 77th-st. and Paxton-av.
24 acres near Wentworth-av. and 79th-st.
20 acres near Ashland-av. and 79th-st.
40 acres near Crawford-av. and 67th-st.
5 acres near Ashland-av. and 83d-st.
5 acres near Loomis-st. and 59th.
10 acres at Robey-st. and Garfield-boulevard and 54th-st.
5 or 10 acres near Eastern Ind. R. R. and 95th-st.
5 or 10 acres near Longwood Station on R. I. R. R.
10 acres at Crawford-av. and 31st-st.
80 acres near 63d, Crawford-av., and Belt R. R.; very cheap.
80 acres in Hyde Park, near best of suburban R. R. service, south of 71st-st.
3 acre tracts on 79th-st., east of Jeffery-av.
5 or 10 acres near Steel Ship-Yard Co., very high land offered at half price.
80 acres, south of Stickney tract, at $400 per acre.
80 acres near Hammond on river.
10 acres on Ashland-av. and near 95th-st., cheap.
10 acres at $400 per acre at Washington Heights.
44 acres at Riverside, $350 per acre, worth $500.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
Small and large acre tracts in
HYDE PARK AND LAKE.
FRED HOWARD, R. 615, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT RIVERSIDE, ONE block from river and thirty feet above the river; title perfect. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV. and 73d-st.; subdivided and all improvements in. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—ACRES—BARGAINS FOR THIS week only—40 acres in Calumet region in S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, 37, 15, and 10 to 20 acres in Whitfield's subdivision, Sec. 20, 37, 15, near Eggers' station on Pittsburg & Fort Wayne; only $800 per acre; speak quick. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—NEAR 39TH-ST. AND AUSTIN-AV., 20 ACRES in Section 5, 38, 13. Price per acre, $800. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARVEY, FORMERLY SOUTH Lawn, absolutely adjoining Harvey's tract; you will have to pay from $500 to $750 per acre. I have a few small tracts and one large one for $250 per acre. JULIUS WAHL, (Exclusive Agent.) 45, 115 Dearborn-st., Telephone 1578.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRE BLOCKS, EAST OF SOUTH Park-av., between 78th and 87th-sts.; bargains. S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—CHICAGO BUYers take notice: One 5-acre block, one 10-acre block, West Side, at prices way below anything in the neighborhood. W. H. WELLS, 307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE BLOCKS JEFFERY-AV. SOUTH OF AND NEAR JACKSON PARK. WILL SELL ONE OR BOTH AT $2,500 PER ACRE. CROCKER & SWEET, 125 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The nicest country-seat in the State, situated at Geneva, Ill., on the banks of the beautiful Fox River; three minutes' walk from the N. W. and Burlington stations.
An elegant modern residence and barn, 10 acres ground, covered with natural forest trees, with winding walks and drives throughout leading to the river, where can be found excellent fishing.
The house is large and commodious and elegantly finished in the latest designs of art; hardwood, frescoing, etc.
The lawn is filled with flowers, shrubbery, etc., and everything complete to make a luxurious, retired home.
This property can be bought for about one-half of original cost.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—82 ACRES—FINE IMPROVED FARM, all kinds fruit, fine buildings, which cost half the price asked; 3 miles from Allegan, county seat, within the Michigan fruit belt. Address P.-O. Box 680, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE PLACES 32 MILES out; cottages; fruits; near depot; easy payments. R. 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES BEST BLUE GRASS land; near city; running water, timber; shipping station on land. 32-95 Clark-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PACIFIC JUNCTION—SPLENDID factory site with railroad front, 164x290. Apply to JAMES L. CUMMINS, sole agent, 31 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—A FEW CHOICE sections in Lincoln and Keith Counties; cheap. Apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—PORTLAND, ORE., REAL ESTATE offers the best possible investment. D K 33, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN, DUluth and Superior real estate, 129 and 130 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn. We desire to obtain control of acres in Douglas County, Wis., and St. Louis County, Minn.; also lots and blocks in the cities of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn. We have constant inquiries for property in both these places; persons desiring to turn property quickly will find it to their advantage to correspond with us: we have at the present time some of the best bargains ever offered at the head of the lake. MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN.

WANTED—ACRES SOUTH OF OR ADJOINING South Chicago, east of Calumet Lake and north of Hegewisch; owners preferred. Address D C 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES—5, 10, 20, OR 40 IN CALUMET or Hyde Park, south of 87th-st.; must be a bargain. I have the money on hand and mean business. JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

WANTED—
Vacant lots east of State-st., anywhere south of 39th-st., for customers.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FORTY OR MORE ACRES SUITABLE for immediate subdivision; owners or authorized agents only. Address Z 161, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY, A SMALL HOUSE WITH all modern conveniences; must be well located, south of Twenty-ninth-st. and east of Indiana-av. Will pay all cash. Must be a bargain. Address X X 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 ACRES OR MORE FOR SUBdivision; state price and location or no notice will be taken. Z 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS THE FACILity for retailing a subdivision rapidly wants to communicate with owner of acres; neighborhood of Humboldt Park preferred. X 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—5, 10, AND 20 ACRE TRACTS ON the South Side for customers waiting. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE WANT FROM OWNERS ACRES in all parts of the city and suburbs. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD FLAT BUILDING, $7,000 TO $8,000, between Madison and Harrison-sts., Center and Ashland-avs.; must be a bargain. R. B. SMITH, R. 37, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH SIDE, between $4,000 and $8,000. Z 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, 7 TO 9 ROOMS, south of 40th, east of Grand-boulevard, from $5,000 to 7,000. Y 38, Tribune.

WANTED—SMALL ACRE TRACT NORTHWEST; give price and location. Y 39, Tribune.

WANTED—LOT IN SUBURB FOR DUE BILL ON piano. Y 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES FROM $1,500 TO $12,000; have customers waiting for something that suits. We make no charges unless sale is made, put up no signs, nor advertise except by request; let us try your place. OLIN HALL & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE BEST INVESTMENT I CAN BUY either on W. Harrison or W. Van Buren, east of Western-av.; have $5,000 to $7,500 in cash and do not want anything in residence; must have store and flats over. Address Y 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY THE BEST HOUSE, LOT, and barn I can get for $3,000; south of Madison, west of Halsted; $1,000 down, balance 2 years at 6 per cent. Address 55 Miller-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—$15,000 TO $30,000; will give cash and clear acres on Morgan-av. 32, 95 Clark.

WANTED—AM GOING TO BUY $1,500 HOUSE; don't answer unless you have bargain, and give street number and terms. Good neighborhood essential. Y 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—GROUND AND LEASE back at 6 per cent to owners of building; any amount up to $100,000. W. P. BUTLER, Room 461 The Rookery.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES ON I. C. RY., AT $350 acre; will take good residence, North or South Side, as first payment. C. H. THOMPSON, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD-PAYING tobacco and fruit store; or will exchange for suburban lots or small country place. Y 41, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CHICAGO EQUIties or merchandise one of the best 530-acre improved farms in Hancock Co. Iowa; fine house; well rented. DE WITT, Room 23, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 LOTS 13 MILES SOUTH OF Court-House, on main line railroad. T. C. SHOVE, Manitowoc, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—HAVE $10,000 IN CLEAR, choice wheat lands; want local real estate; would take cheap acres. 177 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT TO TRADE A MOUSE-COLORED PONY, perfectly sound, 7 years old, weight 800 lbs.; can trot a mile in 3 minutes; fine under the saddle; perfectly gentle; lady has driven her for the past 2 years; also good harness and fair end-spring buggy, for a dark bay mare about 15 to 15½ hands high, weight about 1,000 lbs.; must be stylish, good stepper, and gentle, for a lady to drive. Please call at my house at 8 a. m. or 6 p. m. SETH RIFORD, 1233 Wilcox-av.

TO EXCHANGE—HARDY FRUIT AND ORNAmental trees for breech-loading shotgun. Box 83, Byron, Ill.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate, in sums to suit. Special funds of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, and larger amounts at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

AT 1 PER CENT COMMISSION AND 6 PER CENT interest, money to loan on improved city real estate in sums of $2,000 and more; smaller sums at lowest rates. WM. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

A FUND (SPECIAL) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in amounts from $3,000 up at 6 per cent without commission; smaller loans at favorable rates. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. (second floor.)

A SPECIAL FUND OF $3,000, $4,000, and $6,000 TO loan; low interest, on Chicago improved property. Address D E 51, Tribune office.

BUILDING AND REAL-ESTATE LOANS; LOWest rates; no delay or "red tape." FREDERICK S. BAKER, 90 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WANT TO INVEST $1,000 OR MORE IN PAYING property, or will loan for one year at 7 per cent. Y 65, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE SECURity at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent, according to security; also building loans. A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SEND APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO UNDERsigned. I have private funds on hand to be loaned on city property, improved or vacant. JULIUS WAHL, Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1578.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND AT current rates on approved real-estate security in Chicago in large or small amounts. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager. S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, west of Halsted, north of Madison, south of 12th, that $3,000 can buy; $1,000 down; balance 2 years, 6 per cent. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $1,200 2 YEARS ON TWO cottages and lots at Grand Crossing; worth more than double. Z 125, Tribune.

WANTED—$8,000 ON LOTS AT ARCHER AND California-avs.; good security. E. A. CONGDON, Room 32, 94 Washington-st.

$500, $1,000, $5,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on city real estate at current rates. WALTER M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Block.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city or suburban real estate at 6 per cent. H. L. FAIRCHILD, 50 Ashland Block.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL: PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—$500; 10 PER CENT. NOTE, COUPONS, mortgage, policy, and abstract; 4½ years; $1,800 security. 97 Calumet Building.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

MONEY WANTED—FOR DENVER (COLO.) FIRST mortgage bonds. Call on ADAMS & STUART, Clifton Hotel, immediately.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF SECURIties; stocks of merchandise bought for cash by private party. Address D K 10, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE STORING THEIR household goods are invited to call at the CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Best facilities; moving, packing, and shipping; money advanced. Telephone 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

ANDERSON TRANSFER CO., 39 E. RANDOLPH, telephone No. 2308—Special attention given to moving furniture of all kinds by careful and experienced men at lowest rates.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; cartage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
Has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Cook County. }
In the Circuit Court of Cook County.
In Chancery.
Thomas B. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois,
vs.
The Chicago Life-Insurance Company.
To all creditors and policyholders of the Chicago Life-Insurance company:
You are hereby notified that five dividends of ten (10) per cent each upon the claims which have been allowed against said company have heretofore been ordered paid by said court, and that pursuant to an order entered in said cause on the 1st day of March, 1890, all creditors who have not drawn all or any such dividends are required to apply to the undersigned for the same on or before 1st day of June, A. D. 1890, and in default thereof they shall be forever debarred from receiving any past or future dividends, and the balance of such dividends then remaining undrawn shall be applied to the payment of a final dividend to such creditors as shall have drawn all of the five dividends heretofore authorized by said court.
Chicago, March 1, 1890.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance company,
No. 59 Dearborn-st.,
Chicago, Illinois.
J. L. HIGH,
Solicitor for Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUPE HORSE IN perfect condition; has taken prize at Horse Show. Apply 13 Chestnut-place.

FOR SALE—ONE DAPPLE GRAY HORSE 16 hands high, 6 years old; strictly sound; good driver; buggy and harness. RANSOM'S, 3153 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY GAITED KENtucky saddle mare, or will exchange for good buggy. GEO. W. CONE, 28 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE-TOP DOCTOR'S PHAEton, good as new, cheap, at No. 619 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BREWSTER BROUGHam; also a fine carriage, Flandreau's make, modern style, in perfect order; one double silver-plated carriage harness, in good order; will be sold cheap if called for at once. Apply at 381 Ontario-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEment to audit books, find balances, and trace up irregularities. Terms reasonable. References. W 199, Tribune office.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT OFFERS SERVICES IN opening, adjusting, or closing books. References. GEO. H. CLARK, Room 27, 150 Washington-st.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 113 Clark-st., Room 523.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2007, with 70-ft. lot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2706, with 28-ft. lot.
GROVELAND-AV.—No. 3234, handsome modern house, with 40-foot lot, furnished or unfurnished.
PRAIRIE-AV.—No. 2944, 16 rooms.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 1249, stone front.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—No. 3159, n. e. cor. 32d-st.
LAKE PARK-AV.—No. 3222, furnished.

FOR RENT—COR. 38TH-ST. AND WABASH-av., 8 new and finely finished 2-story and cellar, 7 and 8-room houses. These houses are finished in hardwood throughout; oak on the first floor and cherry on the second; each house contains an elegant oak and plate-glass sideboard in the dining-room and has furnace and laundry in cellar; rent $50 for the 38th-st. house and $55 for those on Wabash. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Agents.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES—
3238 Prairie-av., 10 rooms ... $85
3212 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, barn ... 65
Michigan-av., near 32d-st., furnished ... 80
6741 Wentworth-av., Englewood ... 40
6835 Wentworth-av., Englewood ... 35
6832 Yale-st., Englewood ... 32
D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

TO RENT—3420 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 3-story brick house.

TO RENT—3753 ELLIS-AV.—A DETACHED 10-room frame house, in perfect order, with laundry, furnace, coal, and store rooms in concrete cellar, screens, awnings, gas-fixtures, etc., janitor service, large yard; convenient to Illinois Central and cable-cars; $50; 3 years' lease. 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—
No. 2404 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement marble front; 16 rooms; will be put in first-class condition and immediate possession given; $75. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3229 RHODES-AV.—7-ROOM MODern house. F. M. FETT, Room 15, 115 Monroe.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 12th-st., elegant furnished modern house. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3256 GROVELAND-AV., $75; ALSO 350 Oakwood-blvd., $65; 10-room modern bricks, all in perfect order; every convenience; near cars; possession now. Owner and keys at 323 Oakwood-blvd.

FOR RENT—2501 AND 2503 WABASH-AV., TWO houses adjoining; 28 rooms; suitable for school, sanitarium, or boarding-house. FRANK WELLS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—ON GROVELAND-AV., NEAR 33d-st., to family of adults, a very desirable 11-room house; all modern improvements and in complete order. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3125 Vernon-av.; also 119 33d-st.; 255 Bowen-av., possession May 1, '90; 3246 Graves-place, 9 rooms, hardwood floors in dining-room, hall, and vestibule; possession at once. Apply to owner, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—105 40TH-ST., EAST OF DREXEL-boulevard, 2-story attic and basement brick and frame; large lot; 10 rooms and unfinished attic. E. A. CONGDON, Room 32, 94 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—2448 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY frame dwelling, 9 rooms; $40 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 2618 PRAIRIE-AV.—MODERN brownstone; 13 rooms; d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; possession now. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—1321 WABASH-AV., 12 rooms; 1319 Wabash-av., 18 rooms; also house with barn, 3527 Prairie-av.; $30. G. COOK (owner), Clifton House.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS, brick house on Prairie-av., near 29th-st.; $125. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE 1815 PRAIRIE-av., or will sell on long time.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, NO. 3620 ELLIS-AV., handsome house, every convenience; 4 chambers besides girl's room; $60 per month, including a good barn. Apply Room 19 Tribune Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
$17, two-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$17, two-story brick, 1175 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67, brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67, brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$16.67, brick cottage, 1173 Fillmore-st.
$20.00, two-story frame, 1167 Fillmore-st.
$16.67, two-story frame, 1142 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67, two-story frame, 1174 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67, two-story frame, 1170 Harvard-st.
$22.00, two-story frame, 8 rooms, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
$25.00, three-story brick, 10 rooms, 497 S. Western-av.
Inquire, 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, 1890—
$17.00 per month—2-story brick house, 1167 Grenshaw-st.
$17.00 per month—2-story brick house, 1171 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1181 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1185 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1169 Fillmore-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1173 Fillmore-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1141 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1152 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67 per month—Brick cottage, 1170 Harvard-st.
Inquire No. 538 South Western-av.

FOR RENT—BY HARRISON BROTHERS, 121 La Salle-st.
11-room house, modern, 290 Ashland-av.; $60.
10-room house, 594 Jackson-boul.; $55.
10-room house, 216 Marshfield-av.; $40.
10-room house, 598 Jackson-boulevard; $50.
10-room house, 228 Marshfield-av.; $40.
9-room house, 1216 W. Harrison-st.; $20.
10-room house, 224 Marshfield-av.; $40.
11-room house, 292 Ashland-av.; $60.

TO RENT—110 LEAVITT-ST., 8 ROOMS ... $40
No. 24 Pratt-place, 7 rooms ... 35
No. 282 Hoyne-av., 8 rooms ... 35
No. 284 Hoyne-av., 8 rooms ... 40
No. 849 Congress-st., 6 rooms ... 25
No. 859 Congress-st., 6 rooms ... 25
No. 916 Monroe-st., upper flat ... 35
These houses are all modern, convenient, and in good repair, and the rent is cheap.
C. B. WILSON, 116 S. Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—389 WARREN-AV. AND 942 MONroe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood; rent low. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—705 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement stone front, 10 rooms; frame barn; $50. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT — DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE fronting Jefferson Park. Inquire during April. West Adams. Owner, 38 Throop-st.

TO RENT—54 S. GREEN-ST.—12 ROOM FRAME house, with brick basement; good order. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—87 LOOMIS-ST., 10-ROOM 2-STORY and cellar stone-front house, furnace, fixtures, and screens. OWNER, 3223 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—659-663 ADAMS-ST., TWO-STORY and basement stone front houses. Inquire HORTONS, 650 Van Buren.

TO RENT—AN ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, very desirable location; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, 394 Washington-blvd., near Elizabeth-st.

FOR RENT—NICE MODERN BRICK DWELLing, situated 16 Union Park-place; has double parlors, parlor bedroom, dining-room, china closet, kitchen, pantry, nice store-room, laundry, servant's room, and four bedrooms and closets; will rent low to good party. Owner, 526 Opera-House Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—
519 LA SALLE-AV.
Two-story and basement brick house, stone front, with mansard roof, about 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; in best repair; new plumbing, sewerage, and furnace; 50 feet of ground; nice large brick stable, with coachman's rooms above; a model home; will be rented from May 1. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
396 Superior-st., a 10-room house, s. e. corner St. Clair; location is exceptionally good; all modern improvements; house will be put in good order for good tenant on long lease. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—547 LA SALLE-AV., 16-ROOM modern house; all or any part of furniture for sale if desired. Call at 549.

TO RENT—
480 La Salle-av., 2-story and basement, with mansard roof, 12 rooms, in nice order; good location. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—384 ONTARIO-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS modern house of 13 rooms and a fine brick barn if required. Inquire 362.

TO RENT—342 LA SALLE-AV.—MODERN TEN-room house, first-class, in perfect condition; possession given April 10. S. SHACKFORD, 187 Cass-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—244 CHESTNUT-ST.—14-room house; furnace, gas-fixtures; fronts on two streets. Rent, $65. Inquire at 260 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE ON DEARborn-av.; also Astor-st. and other very desirable locations. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE year from May 1; good neighborhood; North Side. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 24, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—377 AND 379 DEARBORN-AV., TWO 3-story, marble front houses, 13 rooms each, laundry, furnace, etc. May be connected to make fashionable boarding-house; $75 each. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—10-room house; south front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—253 RUSH-ST., 3-STORY MODERN dwelling, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, cellar, etc.; upper floor of 255 with 5 rooms can be added if wished. Inquire at 255.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2-STORY brick dwelling; 7 rooms, bath room, and laundry; plumbing, ventilation, and light first-class. Inquire at 55 Grant-place, or of SCOTT & GAGE, 46 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES, FINISHED in hardwood, Astor, Elm, State-st., Bellevue-place; prices $65 to $175 per month. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—365 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN PINE and St. Clair—Brown-stone; octagon; south front; 10 rooms; in perfect repair. Inquire of owner, A. M. LYNCH, 268 South Water-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE-FRONT DWELLing, every convenience, laundry, barn, bathroom, closets ample; location very desirable. Keys next door. 1153 North Clark-st., one block from park.

TO RENT—50 S. SHELDON, NEAR MADISON, 12-room brick house and barn; May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 LA Salle-st.:
FURNISHED HOUSES
In the CHOICEST HOME LOCATIONS of the NORTH and SOUTH Divisions and HYDE PARK.
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.
From $100 to $250 month.

TO RENT—WE HAVE DESIRABLE HOUSES all parts of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE FURNISHED HOUSES and flats. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished; 6¾ acres, adjoining lake; will exchange for Chicago property. Address Box 169, Antioch, Lake County, Illinois.

Lake.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOUR NINE-room houses, with all modern improvements; stone cellar; on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st.; including furnace and gas-fixtures; price reasonable. Also several fine six and seven room flats in the same neighborhood, with all modern improvements; price from $25 to $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 108 Dearborn-st., or at 117 Garfield-boulevard.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Lake View.

FOR RENT—SIX MODERN STONE HOUSES, Oakdale, near Evanston-av.; near cable and Lincoln Park; 4 chambers, furnace, laundry, electric service; open for inspection; $35. FRANK WELLS, 187 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—
NO. 4469 OAKENWALD-AV.
NO. 4473 OAKENWALD-AV.
New modern 8-room stone and brick dwellings; $60 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE, one block from Ill. Central depot, Brookdale, $25. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, NICEly furnished and in fine order; dining-room on parlor floor; near 53d-st. I. C. R. R. depot. Y 67, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—AT HYDE PARK, 5115 CORNELL-av., at foot of 51st-st., my elegant residence, furnished or unfurnished; 12 rooms; also has large stable; lot 50x150; two blocks from depot. Call Sunday.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN KENwood, $100 per month; a fine residence in Hyde Park, $150; a well furnished house on 53d-st., Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., front office, second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE NEW ARMOUR FLATS.
Every room light and well ventilated.
Each flat furnished with
RANGES, SCREENS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
Finished in natural wood and walls papered and tinted throughout.
Near R. I. and L. S. and M. S. R. R., and Cable Cars.
RENT FREE TO MAY 1ST.
80 RENTED OUT OF A TOTAL OF 104.
$22.50 TO $35 PER MONTH.
Agent on the grounds at all times.
Located on 33d, 34th, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
IN "ALEXANDRA BLOCK," CORNER BOWEN AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS.—The cheapest apartments in the South Division for the service given; elevator, steam heat, electric light, janitor, and housekeeper's service; ranges and clothes-dryers in kitchen; interior of building finished in hardwood; Venetian shades for window furnishings; prices ranging from $25 to $40 per month. Also WOODLAWN-AV. AND 59TH-ST., the fine large building on the corner, we have thirty-one 4 and 6 room flats, the best and cheapest in that delightful section of the city: furnished with nice mantels, Venetian blinds and every convenience; near cable and Ills. Central trains; five minutes' walk to South Park; prices $12.50 to $35 per month. The above are all desirable. GRIFFITH & ALLEN, 28 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—
DESIRABLE FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, N. E. CORNER OF COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 37TH-ST., WITH SEPARATE ENTRANCES FOR EACH FLAT; HOT AND COLD WATER, BATH-ROOM, MANTELS, HALLS LIGHTED, FREE WATER, JANITOR SERVICE, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $20 TO $25.
APPLY ON PREMISES TO W. S. PROCTER,
SECOND FLAT, 76 37TH-ST., OR
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 TACOMA BLDG.
OR E. L. BARTLETT, 76 37TH-ST.

TO RENT—3302 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., ELEGANT flats, 5 rooms and bath, janitor, etc.; $21.50 and $23. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, IN splendid repair, 3701 Cottage Grove-av.; mantels, gas, screens, awnings, janitor service; convenient to I. C. and cable-cars; $35. J. F. EWING, on premises, or 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—LOOK AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW flats on Oakenwald-av., 100 ft. south of 44th-st.; every convenience and modern improvement; only 3 left. See owner or janitor on premises. Prices $40 to $50 per month.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; $18 to $28; passenger elevator, laundry, janitor service, refrigerators, shades, screens, etc., free. Apply at building.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN SEAVERNS Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st.; open Sunday. Apply at 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER, A HANDsome furnished flat of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; furnished in hardwood; every room light and airy. Apply 2300 Indiana-av., 3d flat north.

TO RENT—IN "THE WAHPONSEH," 65 37TH-ST., very choice 7 and 8 room flats, with laundry and every modern improvement; $45 and $50, heat included; janitor service; convenient to Illinois Central and cable-cars. J. F. EWING, 73 37th-st., or 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—
123 Thirty-fifth-st., 3 nice light rooms, in good repair; very convenient to cars; rent only $13; W. C., bath, etc. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES FLATS, N. E. COR Indiana-av. and 22d-st., flats and suites of 3, 4, 6, and 7 rooms; complete with baths and all conveniences; first-class elevator and janitor service; rents low; possession at once. Apply at elevator in building or to L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND FLAT, eight rooms; steam heat, janitor service; rent $1,300 per year; vacant May 1; furniture for sale. Apply first flat.

TO RENT—$8 AND $10 PER MONTH—NEAT 3 OR 4 room flat to respectable family of 2 or 3 persons or business ladies; nicely papered and clean; good yard; near cable and train; furnished if desired, folding bed, etc., $5 extra. Call any day at noon at 5041 School-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS. INQUIRE AT 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—69 33D-ST., ELEGANT NEW FLATS, 6 and 7 rooms, all light, first and fourth floor hardwood finish, ranges, electric bells, janitor, etc.; $35 and $40. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—1919 WABASH-AV., $10, $13, and $25 each. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FLATS—
291, 293, 295 W. Madison-st., corner Carpenter, 2d and 3d floors, 25 rooms ... $100.00
133 W. Madison-st., vacant, 2d and 3d floors, 19 rooms ... 65.00
1041 W. Madison-st., 6 rooms, brick ... 20.00
661 W. Madison-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 18.00
520 W. Madison-st., stone, 5 rooms ... 20.00
530 W. Madison-st., stone, 5 rooms ... 20.00
530 W. Madison-st., stone, 4 rooms ... 16.00
151 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 5 rooms, F. ... 18.00
151 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 4 rooms, R. ... 12.50
305 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 7 rooms ... 35.00
309 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
333 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 22.50
333 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
335 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
556 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 8 rooms ... 30.00
24 Boston-av., brick, 6 rooms ... 16.00
24 Boston-av., brick, 6 rooms ... 17.00
24 Boston-av., brick, 6 rooms ... 18.00
69 Aberdeen, 1st and 2d fl., 5 r., each ... 20.00
31 W. Jackson, brick, 8 rooms ... 33.00
659 S. Carpenter, brick, 7 rooms ... 25.00
279 Laflin, brick, 5 rooms ... 18.00
403½ W. Lake, frame, 3 rooms ... 10.00
702 Washington, frame, 3 rooms ... 15.00
750 W. 12-st., brick, 7 rooms ... 16.50
238 Winchester, brick, 7 rooms ... 33.00
734 Washington, brick, 7 rooms ... 45.00
304 Marshfield, brick, 7 rooms ... 28.00
226 Loomis, brick, 4 rooms ... 15.50
226 Loomis, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.50
85 Loomis, brick, 8 rooms ... 35.00
71 Artesian, frame, 5 rooms ... 9.00
183 S. Green, frame, 8 rooms ... 25.00
1035 W. Adams, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
875 W. Polk, stone, 5 rooms ... 15.00
738 W. Lake, frame, 7 rooms ... 10.00
736 W. Lake, frame, 3 rooms ... 10.00
738 W. Lake, frame, 6 rooms ... 16.10
882 West Indiana-st., brick, 5 rooms ... 15.00
217 Loomis-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
217 Loomis-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
71 Aberdeen-st., brick, 5 rooms ... 17.00
90 Page-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 20.00
832 West Indiana-st., frame, 6 rooms ... 12.50
109 West Washington-st., frame, 6 rooms ... 22.50
314 West Adams-st., brick, 7 rooms ... 35.00
320 South Robey-st., brick, 5 rooms ... 15.00
643 West Harrison-st., stone, 7 rooms ... 30.00
643 West Harrison-st., stone, 8 rooms ... 25.00
211 East Erie-st., brick, 7 rooms ... 25.00
177 and 179 Johnson-st., brick, four and five rooms ... $9.00 and 11.00
307 West Congress-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 20.00
101 South Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 30.00
101 South Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 35.00
101 South Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms ... 30.00
599 S. Halsted, brick, 6 rooms ... 18.00
597 S. Halsted, brick, 6 rooms ... 15.00
595 S. Halsted, brick, 6 rooms ... 15.00
593 S. Halsted, brick, 6 rooms ... 18.00
301 W. Congress, frame, 6 rooms ... 18.00
422 W. Jackson, frame, 6 rooms ... 20.00
297 S. Desplaines, brick, 5 rooms ... 15.00
56 and 58 S. Carpenter, 7 rooms ... 25.00
12 N. Curtis, frame, 6 rooms ... 20.00
208 S. Wood, brick, 6 rooms ... 30.00
208 S. Wood, brick, 4 rooms ... 20.00
208 S. Wood, brick, 4 rooms ... 18.00
253 S. Halsted, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
507 Warren, brick, 7 rooms ... 25.00
352 W. Jackson, brick, 7 rooms ... 35.00
354 W. Jackson, brick, 7 rooms ... 30.00
234 S. Sangamon, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
168 W. Washington, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
170 W. Washington, brick, 6 rooms ... 25.00
16 S. Halsted, brick, 7 rooms ... 32.50
14 N. Curtis, brick, 7 rooms ... 22.50
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—
628 W. Van Buren-st., a very desirable 6-room flat, in first-class repair; all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated; moderate rent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CARPENTER WANTED TO RENT $12 flat for $6 and care for building; 111 W. Huron-st. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

TO RENT—BEST FLATS ON MADISON-ST., NO. 494, near Loomis, 1st and 2d rear, 5 rooms and bath; very superior; see them; $20. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT, 163 Wood-st., near Adams; possession May 1; cheap to desirable tenant. Inquire of owner on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 694 VAN BUREN-ST.; 6 rooms and bath; cheap rent to May 1. BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 53 and 54.

TO RENT—FLATS, 837 TO 847 MADISON-ST., $20 and $25. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

TO RENT—REASONABLE; ELEGANT 7-ROOM first flat, with all latest improvements. 617 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT FLAT, 6 rooms, modern improvements, 582 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIVE AND SIX ROOM flats in new brick block, $22.50 to $25; all modern improvements; janitor service free. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLAT, 913 MONROE-st., of 6 good rooms; all light and pleasant; location first-class; to be put in elegant order; $35. C. B. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 11 ROOMS, 865 W. Madison-st., $25. 351 Warren-av., lower flat, seven rooms, $12. DR. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1890—
$10 per month—1 flat, 453 S. Western-av.
$11 per month—1 flat, 499 S. Western-av.
$13 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 505 S. Western-av.
$10 per month—1 flat, 525 S. Western-av.
$11 per month—1 flat, 1151 Grenshaw-st.
$11 per month—1 flat, 1158 Grenshaw-st.
$13 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1170 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1182 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1187 Fillmore-st.
$9 per month—1 flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$14 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$14 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1162 W. Taylor-st.
$12 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1152 Harvard-st.
$13 per month—1 flat, 6 rooms, 1143 Harvard-st.
$9 per month—1 flat, 4 rooms, 1188 Harvard-st.
$13 per month—1 flat, 1080 W. Polk-st.
Inquire at 538 South Western-av.

TO RENT—
$9 per month, 1 flat, 499 S. Western-av.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 507 S. Western-av.
$10 per month, 1 flat, 525 S. Western-av.
$7 per month, 1 flat, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$13 per month, 1 flat, 1170 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, 1 flat, 1164 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 1176 Harvard-st.
$9 per month, 1 flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLAT A, 467 WEST MONROE-ST., OPposite Jefferson Park; strictly first-class and only suitable for small private family; rent $40; flat open. H. B. FOSS, Room 45, 115 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND HOUSES IN splendid order and in good location near cars; some now and others May 1; $15 to $25. T. DEMPSTER, 521 West Taylor-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "MARQUETTE" AND "Charlevoix," corner Rush and Ohio-sts., 7 and 8 room flats, finished in hardwood, with all modern appointments: steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—
171-173 N. State-st., choice 7-room flats, in good order; all modern improvements; furnace, janitor service, etc. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS BELLEVUE-PLACE and North State-st.; also 6-room in the Florence Building, Bellevue-place; new and modern, hot water, heat, passenger elevators, ranges, set tubs, janitor services, etc. For particulars call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—MOST DELIGHTFUL CORNER FLAT, 417 La Salle-av., with steam heating; everything elegant; also flats at 482, 484, and 578 N. Clark-st.; also flat and barn at 209 Rush-st. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—338 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flat; light and convenient; steam heat, janitor, etc.; rent $35. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 1ST FLOOR FLAT, 405 Ontario-st.; wish to sell furniture. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENT AT JAESCHKE, corner Cass and Ohio; first flat; east exposure; every convenience; examine; rent, $55. GORDON & HECKMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., ELEGANT FLAT, 6 rooms and bath; $30. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
THE OTTAWA.
N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st., several very desirable flats remaining, 5 to 7 rooms each; all in nice order; janitor service, etc. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., 5-room flats on first and second flors; modern conveniences. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO GOOD TENANT—LOWER 5-room flat, with bath, on Burling-st., near Lincoln Park. E. A. CONGDON, Room 32, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 AND 7-ROOM FLATS. 233 Lincoln-av. ALLES BROS.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 27 PINE-ST.; 4 ROOMS, kitchen, 3 closets, pantry, bath room. Apply on premises, top bell.

TO RENT—410 OAK-ST.—FIRST AND SECOND flats, 9 rooms; steam heat. Inquire of janitor, basement.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $10 TO $30, ON desirable streets, near this office, and only few moments' walk to business center; some now vacant, others May 1. Inquire HOYT'S renting office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts. Open Sundays and evenings.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE DESIRABLE FLATS ALL parts of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 5, 6, AND 7-ROOM modern flats south of 43d-st., near Cottage Grove-av. cable and steam cars; possession any time. Apply to H. A. DORN, 4024 Drexel-boulevard.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana; rooms, $2.50 up per week; transients, 50c.; new house, private baths, steam heat, elevator.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; NO moving; references. 389 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE rooms; use of bath; North Side; choice locality; private family. Y 40, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO OUTSIDE FURNISHED ROOMS, pleasant, privileges, $7 and $9 per month. 281 W. Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and bath. 420 Warren-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; lady employed preferred. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and housekeeping room. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—38 EAST HARRISON-ST., NEW AND elegant furnished rooms; gas, bath. Call and examine. Flat 3.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or more gentlemen; very reasonable. Flat 6, 167 Wabash-av.; take elevator.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ALCOVE—BOARD IF desired; private family. 67 Twenty-third-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ROOM ON 46TH-ST., NEAR GREENwood-av.; private family. Y 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES FROM MAY 1—
346 W. Randolph-st. ... $30
291 Blue Island-av. and b. ... 60
168 Milwaukee-av. and 5 rooms ... 35
493 and 495 W. Harrison-st. ... 100
123 S. Desplaines-st., 17 rooms, barn ... 150
1041 W. Madison-st. ... 30
532 W. Madison-st. ... 75
757 W. Lake-st. ... 20
313 W. Van Buren-st. ... 40
311 W. Van Buren-st. ... 40
469 W. Madison-st. ... 65
1089 W. Lake-st. ... 30
421 S. Halsted-st. ... 30
222 W. Lake-st. ... 25
208 W. Randolph-st. and 7 rooms ... 50
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st.; good for any business. Apply to OWNER, daily, including Sunday.

STORE FOR RENT—147 AND 149 WEST MADIson-st., corner Union-st. Good stand for dry goods, clothing, or furniture. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER STORE AND basement, 27x100, corner Halsted and 18th-sts.; possession now. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 537 AND 740 MADISON-st.; also stores on 3 corners, Ogden-av., Van Buren and Wood-sts., LEWIS, 628 Madison.

TO RENT—45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR Madison—Store and basement, 25x70; $65. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—867 WEST MADISON-ST.—STORE, plate glass, $25. DR. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT — THE ELEGANT CORNER store, N. E. corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; fine location for dry goods or clothing business. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—
675 Larrabee-st., $18; immediate possession.
FLATS.
667 and 673 Larrabee-st., $16 each.
172 Howe-st., $12 and $17.
BARN.
169 Howe-st., $6. C. L. HAMMOND, R. 12, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 35X80. INQUIRE OFFICE Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana-av.; also bakeoven and stove in connection.

TO RENT—BELMONT HOUSE, TWO STORES and one flat: No. 1662 and 1664 N. Clark-st., cor. Belmont-av. Apply at Room 725 Opera-House Bldg. WM. BOLDENWECK.

TO RENT—NO. 1664 N. CLARK-ST., COR. BELmont-av., suitable for drug or groceries. Apply upstairs or 725 Opera-House Bldg. WM. BOLDENWECK.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO STORES. ALLES BROS., 233 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—
313 E. Chicago-av., store and basement; best location for first-class retail trade. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE AND BASEMENT—310, 312, and 314 Clark-st., 56 feet by 90; alley in rear; unusually well lighted and suitable for any mercantile business. S. B. FRENCH, 189 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS IN BUSiness center. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—3304 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FINE new store and basement, 15x60; rent reasonable. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE FOR FIRST-class man; has paid well as grocery for eleven years; rent moderate. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DENTAL ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS LOcation; occupied for past seven years by one dentist; specially fitted for dental use; good building; can be rented for a term of years. Call on J. W. THOMPSON, 180 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDing, Dearborn and Monroe-sts.; new and modern; electric and gas lights. Apply at office of building, Room 204, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SO. WATER-ST., S. E. COR. CLARK, offices and rooms suitable for light manufacturing. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 80 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN FINE BUILDINGS; BEST locations. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICE AT 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE Room 5 on premises. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES, 1ST AND 2D floors, 155-7 Washington-st. Apply to janitor or room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES IN MALLER'S Building, single or en suite. Room 1, 226 La Salle.

TO RENT—BANKING ROOM, ELEGANT THREE-room suites, and one entire floor in the fireproof Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND SPACE FOR SAMples; second floor. 23 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN ONE OR MORE ROOMS WITH good light, 1,700 square feet with three brick vaults in Mallers Building, 226 La Salle-st., Room 1.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
Down-town lofts, with power,
Four floors, each containing 3,200 square feet.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—
We have some fine lofts in business center.
HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 50X77, TO SUIT TENANT, with office on first floor; water, elevator; at 46 to 52 Dearborn-av. Inquire on premises.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN, SUITABLE FOR SHOP OR storage. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS, PRINTERS, or any others in need of large floor space; we have a fine building on Calhoun-place, 20x75 ft., with light on three sides; located between Market and Franklin-sts.; building new and of mill finish throughout; will make term lease to suit, and rent very low to desirable parties and occupancy. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE CORNER BASEMENT FOR sample room. 235 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF 304 State-st., opposite Leiter's new building; 24x160; now fitted up for lodging-house; 65 rooms; will take out partitions if desired; freight elevator on alley. Room 24, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 614 S. HALSTED-ST. A. HUBERT, R. 4, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 67 S. CANAL-ST., size 21x150; steam elevator and power if wanted. For further particulars call or address H. C. SPENGLER, 148 E. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—AN IMPROVED ¼ SECtion near city. Y 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
WE HAVE MORE TENANTS THAN WE CAN SUPPLY WITH
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES,
SOUTH SIDE FLATS,
WEST SIDE RESIDENCES,
WEST SIDE FLATS.
(WEST SIDE OFFICE AT 464 OGDEN-AV.)
NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES AND FLATS.
If owners desire to have their property quickly rented they should at once give us proper data. Facilities and experience adequate. Responsibility unquestioned.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
Rent Department,
130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Within five blocks of
ASHLAND OR JACKSON-BLVD.
House or flat, $35 to $75 month. Z 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS' HOUSES AND flats; will secure only responsible tenants; our demand is large. HOWARD & CALKINS, Real Estate and Renting, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, North, South, and West. A1 TENANTS WAITING. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM ON North Side for widow lady and child 4 years old; lady employed during the day and desires home where she can leave child in good care. Address 5 days Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, A NICE house, 10 rooms; will pay $50 to $100 per month; prefer barn. Y 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT OR HOUSE-keeping rooms; one must be front; modern conveniences and reasonable price; state price. Y 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE—PART OF SUITE with lawyer by real-estate broker, in vicinity of La Salle, Madison, or Washington. References. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOMING HOUSE OR flat with about 12 or 15 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 195 La Salle-st., Room 20.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN CENTER-ST. and Fullerton-av., west of Lincoln-av., 4 or 5 nicely furnished rooms on second floor; private family; bath. Z 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, office of one large or two small rooms, with vault, good light, and elevator service. Y 43, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 7 OR 8 rooms, south of 35th-st., east of Michigan-av., for $35. Reference. Address H E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SOUTH OF 22D-st.; rent from $25 to $30 a month. D R 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 VAN BUREN, ADJOINING MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class rooms with board; terms reasonable; also day board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; first-class accomodations.

436 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with private bath; table appointments superior; house surrounded by its own ground. References exchanged.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove and other rooms, with excellent table board. MRS. GOODRICH.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE, ALSO LARGE room with first class board.

North Side.

123 DEARBORN-AV.—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR of three rooms, hot and cold water; also large and small rooms on second and third floors, with good table-board; those seeking a pleasant home with good references please call. House-cleaning done.

158 HOWE-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; half block from Garfield, Center-st. cars.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—A few very desirable suites, front and single rooms with board; references; also hot lunch served from 12 to 1 for 25 cents, or a la carte if desired.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME, LARGE, double east front room; hot and cold water, large closet; excellent board. References.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS single or en suite; table first-class.

361 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER MAPLE-ST., attractive rooms and table; references.

373 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely-furnished alcove; also other desirable rooms; with board; private house. References.

400 CHESTNUT-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board if desired.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — LARGE newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern conveniences; good table.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price other first-class hotels.

THE LAKESIDE, 3619 LAKE-AV., IS IN ALL REspects a desirable family hotel; good table; overlooks the lake; all surroundings first-class; prices moderate; steam and cable cars.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple in strictly private family, North or South Side. References exchanged. Address A. D., Room 504, 87 Washington-st.

BOARD—AND WELL FURNISHED ROOM OR suite by lady on South Side, north of Thirtieth-st.; would prefer to be with a lady living alone; liberal pay for satisfactory accommodations. Address Z 177, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN WOULD WORK AFTERnoons for room and board. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NO. 1—AND VERY LARGE FRONT room in private family; South Side or suburban; by gentleman and wife. Y 103, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO secure a home in small private family, South Side; references exchanged. Y 102, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; will pay liberally for first-class accommodations; South Side, north of 31st-st. M Q 78, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc; 1000 CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C

BARGAIN—2 BILLIARD, 1 PARLOR, 2 POOL and 1 combination table; Brunswick-Balke make; partly on time. 12 N. Halsted-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE, ELEGANT SOLitaire diamond ring. Y 75, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE ARE NOT OFTEN FOUND IN THE market offering bargains in second-hand pianos, as ordinarily the inquiry is sufficiently active to relieve us of all we receive, but owing to our extraordinary sales of new Knabe, Kroeger, Fischer, and other pianos this spring we have taken a great number of second-hand instruments in trade, and as we cannot find room for them in our warerooms we are prepared to close them out at merely nominal prices.
UPRIGHTS.
1 Chase, 7⅓ octaves.
1 Gabler, 7⅓ octaves.
10 Steinways, 7 and 7⅓ octaves (nearly new).
3 Lesters, 7⅓ octaves.
1 Oscar Agthe, 7⅓ octaves.
1 Lyon & Healy, 7⅓ octaves; buried walnut.
1 Lyon & Healy, 7⅓ octaves; rosewood.
1 Lyon & Healy, 7⅓ octaves; cherry.
1 Lyon & Healy, 6¾ octaves; rosewood.
1 Bradbury, 7⅓ octaves.
GRANDS.
1 Fischer, 7⅓ octaves, parlor; almost new.
1 New England, 7⅓ octaves, parlor; almost new.
1 Steinway, 7 octaves.
1 Bauer, 7⅓ octaves, parlor.
1 Steinway, 7 octaves, parlor; second size.
1 Kirkman, 6¾ octaves, parlor.
SQUARES.
2 Decker Bros., 7 octaves.
1 Chickering, 6¾ octaves.
1 A. W. Ladd, 6¾ octaves.
1 Steinway, 7 octaves.
1 Story & Camp, 7⅓ octaves.
Correspondents will please specify the style of piano wanted and the amount they intend to invest. These instruments will be sold on monthly payments if desired. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ONE HUNDRED CHICKERINGS.
No better opportunity has ever been offered to purchasers of the highest grade pianos than we are now offering, preparatory to moving into our new warerooms at 219 and 221 Wabash-av.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
CHICKERING, GABLER, KURTZMAN, COLBY, SCHUBERT, SMITH,
and other reliable pianos, and CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS
is the largest and most complete in the United States.
If you contemplate the purchase of a piano or organ within the next six months you will find our present inducements a rare opportunity.
OUR PRICES AND TERMS ARE SUCH THAT NO FAMILY need be without a strictly reliable instrument, and one that will last a lifetime.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
TUNING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN COMPANY, 223 State-st. and 223 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
In addition to our large variety of new HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON & NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS we will offer Monday, and until sold, 100 second-hand Square and Upright Pianos, ranging in price from $25 upwards. Among the number are several Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Steinway, Decker Bros., Sohmer, Emerson, Steck, and others.
These pianos have been thoroughly repaired, and many of them are practically as good as new. We have several second-hand squares from $25 to $50, suitable for beginners, besides a large variety of new Kimball organs. We have a number of second-hand and slightly shopworn from $35 to $50.
One Baby Grand Piano, used for concert purposes, $175. Any of these instruments will be sold on monthly payments of from $5 to $10 if desired. Pianos to rent, tuned, and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
CORNER STATE AND JACKSON-STS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
ALSO
BEHNING A. B. CHASE
GEO. W. LYON, PATENT
AND
LESTER PIANOS.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANF. CO.
GOLD STRING PIANOS. PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE, 145 AND 147 WABASH-AV., WE WILL MAKE SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN THE WAY OF PRICES OF OUR STANDARD-MAKE INSTRUMENTS. BEING OBLIGED TO VACATE OUR PRESENT LOCATION, AND NOT BEING ABLE TO SECURE OUR NEW QUARTERS UNTIL MAY 1, WE ARE OBLIGED TO DISPOSE OF OUR PRESENT STOCK. YOU WILL BE DOING AN INJUSTICE TO YOURSELF TO LET THIS OPPORTUNITY PASS WITHOUT INSPECTION. A CHANCE TO BUY—ERS THAT MEAN BUSINESS.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANF. CO., SECOND FLOOR, 215 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF. KROEGER PIANOS.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and get our prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere. New pianos to rent, and one year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$125, $150, $165, $175, AND $200 EACH.
$5 monthly until paid buys a new or second-hand upright piano, by various makers.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS.
Rare bargains during April.
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Owing to removal to our new warerooms at NO. 215 STATE-ST. offer GREAT BARGAINS in NEW SHONINGER and SECOND-HAND pianos of all grades, for CASH or on EASY PAYMENTS. PIANOS TO RENT, rent applied if bought. Old instruments taken in exchange. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ONE PROFIT.
CASH OR TIME.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 235 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$200 BUYS A FINE-TONED PIPE ORGAN (A BARGAIN) SUITABLE FOR CHURCH OR LODGE; HANDSOME APPEARANCE. SCHOMACKER PIANO MANFG. CO., SECOND FLOOR 215 STATE-ST.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, preferred by leading musicians. Special bargains in second-hand pianos; 1 Bauer upright, $185, as good as new; 1 Bauer grand, $275; 1 Bauer square, $85; 1 Shoninger, $215; 1 Gabler, $115; 2 uprights, $145 each; on payments to suit purchasers, or will rent cheap. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., s. w. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH TO RENT pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$85 BUYS FINE-TONED COTTAGE ORGAN USED ONLY A SHORT TIME; SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL OR PARLOR USE. SCHOMACKER PIANO MANFG. CO., SECOND FLOOR 215 STATE-ST.

$115—HALLET & DAVIS PIANO IN FINE repair; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$135—NOTICE TO BUYERS THAT MEAN BUSINESS—ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, TRIPLE STRUNG, 7⅓ OCTAVES, LARGE CASE; NO ADVERTISING SCHEME TO DRAW TRADE; PIANO IS HERE AND WILL BE SOLD. SCHOMACKER PIANO CO., SECOND FLOOR 215 STATE-ST.

$90 BUYS KIMBALL PIANO IN GOOD order; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$140—CHICKERING PIANO IN PERFECT order; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MOST WONDERFUL advertising machine ever known; sells to every merchant; particulars 2c. Arc Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STATE, SPECIAL and local agents to represent the National Building and Loan Association. Our agents are making money. Address, with reference, naming this paper, I. N. CLARKE, Secretary, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR NEW RUBBER undergarment; indispensable; rapid seller; good pay; write or call. U. S. Home Mfg. Co. (ladies' department), 216 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS, furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ASSORTMENT OF household furniture at 18 Aldine-square, city.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 3-ROOM FLAT; will sell cheap. Call Saturday and Sunday, 3220 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 11.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3225 Calumet-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—JOIN GENTLEMAN FROM Boston in light, pleasant manufacturing business; pays $4,000 to $6,000 year each; party to furnish $1,000 cash; goods staple. 105 54th-av., Room 8.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE PARTNER; ENERgetic young man capable of handling residence property; acres my specialty; good opening for right party. Y 55, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing; orders promptly attended by mail. S. DROZDOWITZ, 3000 Dearborn-st.

H. S., 113 W. RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE HIGHest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID MEN TO CARRY a line of Philadelphia made blankets, flannels, jeans, and cassimeres as a side line. Address MANUFACTURER, Box 1,341, Philadelphia.

MAISON D'ANVERS DESIRE REPRESENTANT maison de Chicago, articles lard et saindoux. Addressez EMILE KEUNEN, Anvers, Belgique.

STAMPING OUTFITS—WE MAKE THE FINEST stamping outfits in the world; sixty beautiful patterns and one alphabet all for $1; agents wanted everywhere. F. VOGEL, 78 State-st.

THE GRAND OPENING OF DAN CALLAHAN'S Hotel, on Milwaukee-av., Grayland, will take place Saturday and Sunday, April 12 and 13.